"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,945. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

THOUSANDS CHEER CITY'S OWN MEN IN NATIONAL ARMY

Ten Thousand Upton Soldiers Parade in Fifth Avenue Equipped for War.

MARCH ONE LONG OVATION

Half a Million Persons View Spectacle and as Many More Are Disappointed.

ALL DECLARED TO BE FIT

Reviewed by Secretary Daniels—British Tank in Action—Police Work the Only Hitch.

A great crowd, great in enthusiasm as well as in numbers, jammed Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street to Twenty-third yesterday afternoon to join in New York's tribute to the national army men who are destined to be the first selective draft soldiers to represent the city in the trenches of France. The crowd was massed five and six persons deep throughout every yard of the line of march. It was one of the greatest throngs ever assembled in the history of the city, and the godspeed cheers accorded the 10,000 khaki-clad soldiers from Long Island's famous cantonment were as patriotically sincere as they were noisy. As one of the regimental commanders who led his men down the avenue subsequently expressed it, "No matter what else happens, we will never forget the good-will New York has shown us today."

Heavy snow fell during the entire period of the parade, but it did not affect the enthusiasm of the crowds nor did it have any discoverable effect upon the soldierly bearing of the young men who came tramping through it. The parade, with the engineers leading the way, started at 2 o'clock, and the head of the column was halted just north of Forty-second Street ten minutes later, the stop being due to the fact that the police had not succeeded in clearing the roadway at that point when the marchers arrived. For some reason, not explained, the police had permitted the crowd to swarm into the avenue in front of the reviewing stand, the result being that it required half an hour of the hardest work to get them out of the way so the organizations might pass the reviewing stand in platoon formation.

Police Jammed Into Crowd.

At 1:30 o'clock at least 5,000 people who had no business there were massed in the roadway between Forty-second and Forty-fourth Streets. Men, women and children were in the struggling throng, and for a time the police appeared powerless to handle the situation. The people were good-natured and obstinate at the same time, and they did not want to move back. Then came a company of National Guardsmen and, with rifles at port, they moved slowly down upon the crowd and forced one part back to Forty-second and the other to Forty-fourth Street. The national army men had to be halted for fifteen minutes before the police succeeded in clearing the avenue at the Forty-second Street intersection.

The police were in command of Chief Inspector Daly, and the confusion which preceded the parade and subsequently delayed the soldiers seemed to be due to the fact that the mounted police and several platoons of reserves did not reach the reviewing section until about the time the parade was scheduled to start. However, aided by the militiamen, the police finally got the better of the situation, and once the avenue at the congested point was cleared there was no further trouble, and the parade passed without hitch from that time on.

The principal reviewing officer was Secretary of the Navy Daniels. He stood on a flag-draped platform in front of the main entrance to the Public Library. On his right was Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith, and on his left Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, U. S. A., who, in the absence of Major Gen. Bell, who is now in France, is acting division commander at Camp Upton. Others on the stand were Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck, who represented Gov. Whitman; Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N.; Baron Charles Huard of the French Commission to the United States; Brig. Gen. William A. White, Lieut. Col. F. T. I. Athill, and Captain G. M. MacSwiney of the British Army; Colonel Rhea, Chief of Staff at Camp Upton; General René Radiguet of the French Army, Commander Arthur Temple Blackwood, R. N.; William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board; Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the Board of Appeals for the selective draft for New York City; members of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and officials of the 189 local district draft boards of New York.

Four Smaller Parades.

The troops mobilized at points in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. To reach that point the men were marched in four columns from as many different parts of the city, the result being that, in addition to the great parade which made the Fifth Avenue part of the spectacle historic, there were four smaller parades, each of which delighted thousands of people who otherwise might not have had a chance to yell a "Good luck to you," and "Go get the Kaiser" to the boys of the Metropolitan Division.

The Engineers, the 305th and 306th Regiments of Infantry, and the 305th Machine Gun Battalion assembled at the armory of the 69th Regiment, Lex-

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Matinee Today. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

Scottish Miners Reject Government's Man-Power Plan

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The Scottish miners, at a conference held today, decided by a large majority against the Government's Man-power bill, under which more miners would be called to the army.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers also has rejected the Government's proposals for increased man power in the trenches by a large majority.

WOMEN, LIKE MEN, TARDY AT POLLS

Snow on Their First Registration Day Keeps Many Away.

BUT 5,265 DO REGISTER

They Tell Their Ages Promptly and Show a Surprising Familiarity with the Rules.

For the first time in the history of New York City women went to the polls yesterday and registered in order to vote under their newly acquired franchise. The voting is to be done on March 5 in four Congressional districts of the city where special elections are to be held to fill vacancies due to members of Congress having resigned. Two of these districts, the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, are in the upper part of Manhattan and the lower part of the Bronx, and two are in Brooklyn.

For the most part the women did not show any undue excitement or gratification over the fact that they are now on a voting equality with men. In each of the four districts the registration was extremely light, even the political leaders being surprised at the poor showing. They expect much better results today, however, when the polls will be open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. Yesterday the registry booths did not open until 5 P. M. and closed at 10 P. M. Moreover, the day was stormy and it was a holiday.

The women who did go to the polls acted like old-timers in stating their qualifications for the franchise. They answered all questions put by the polling clerks promptly and without confusion, and in the majority of cases unhesitatingly told their correct age, or, at least, did not tell the clerk haughtily to put it down as being "over 21." In one election district in the Bronx nineteen women registered, and only one refused to tell her age.

The total registration for the four Congressional districts was 5,265. Practically all of these were women. The figures by Congressional districts were as follows:

	Registration.
21st Congressional District	1,381
22d Congressional District	975
7th Congressional District	1,239
8th Congressional District	1,670
Total	5,265

The registration by Assembly districts was as follows:

Twenty-first Congressional District.

	Registration.
13th Assembly District	259
19th Assembly District	120
21st Assembly District	296
22d Assembly District	303
23d Assembly District	400
Total	1,381

Twenty-second Congressional District

	Registration.
1st Assembly District	450
2d Assembly District	183
3d Assembly District	64
10th Assembly District	9
20th Assembly District	252
21st Assembly District	2
22d Assembly District	15
Total	975

Seventh Congressional District.

	Registration.
1st Assembly District	400
4th Assembly District	585
14th Assembly District	194
Total	1,239

Eighth Congressional District.

	Registration.
2d Assembly District	624
9th Assembly District	716
16th Assembly District	430
Total	1,670

There is no basis for a comparison with former years, of course, this being the first time that women have voted, and the Congressional districts all following new lines under the recent reapportionment. In the Twenty-first District it is estimated that the registered male voters amount to about 50,000. Political leaders do not expect that there will be more than 15,000 women and new voters this year, thus bringing the total registration of the district up to 65,000. The percentage of those who will vote on March 5, however, is not expected to be more than half this number, or about 32,000.

The Brooklyn women acted very much as did their Manhattan sisters. It was very noticeable in many cases that the new voters had studied up on the subject, for they outclassed the men in their familiarity with the rules. In other cases the women were accompanied to the registry places by their husbands or male relatives, and they did not have the slightest trouble. Very few men voted because of the fact that those who registered last year are not required to register for this election. Only those are required to register who since last election have moved from one election district to another in the Congress district, or who have come of age since the last election.

In the twenty-first Congressional District the registration totaled 1,381, and in the Twenty-second District the total

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Are Homesleepers as Patriotic as Fighters?" 11 A. M. sermon, Grace Meth., W. 104, nr.Col.Av. Dr. Reisner. —Advt.

GOMPERS PLEDGES AMERICA'S LABOR TO NATION IN WAR

Stirs Great Loyalty Meeting by Declaring Unending Hostility to Autocracy.

DEFIANCE FOR THE KAISER

Either Germans Must Smash Their "Kaiser Autocracy" or "We'll Smash It for You."

NO TIME FOR PEACE TALK

Daniels Says Navy Is Ready for the German Foe—Ships Still the Great Need.

American labor, speaking through Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, chose Washington's Birthday to say to the world that so long as Germany was ruled by an autocrat, and so long as Germans occupied one inch of French, Belgian, or Serbian soil, it was useless to invite representatives of the workers of the United States to talk peace across the conference table. At the loyalty mass meeting at which Mr. Gompers spoke, held in the Lexington Theatre last night, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said that the American Navy, with the British and French, was ready for the German fleet if it ever came out of its hiding place. Mr. Daniels defended the Administration's war progress and said:

"There is no more doubt of winning this war for the principles we espouse than that God rules His heavens, and all will be well with the world."

He praised the rôle of the American worker in the war and predicted that with the coming of warmer weather ships would be turned out of our yards "faster than we ever dreamed." He asserted that labor in fighting to end autocracy for the world was fighting to win its own battle, and that America would never return to the same relations of capital and labor that existed before the war. Mr. Gompers joined him in this belief.

The veteran leader of American labor began his stirring appeal to patriotism by saying that he, who was once an ultra-pacifist, was now a red-blooded fighting man, and that American workers were fighting men. Referring, his audience knew, to the message he sent to Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, saying that American workers would send no delegates to the labor peace conference in London, Mr. Gompers said he wanted to send word to all the world on Washington's Birthday as to the stand of America's workers. He reviewed the recent history of Russia and pictured the plight she is in today. Then he said:

"The radicals of the Bolsheviki have not given the people land, nor bread, nor peace; and instead of finding the great people of Russia standing erect and fighting for their homes and for their lives, we find them licking the boots of the Kaiser and praying for mercy.

"Yes," shouted Mr. Gompers, "this radical gang has done that, and to it must be laid the charge of the undoing of Russia.

"And they are showing their heads here. If the so-called radicals of America could have their way, you would find the people of the United States in the same position as the people of Russia are now.

"And then they invite us to peace conferences with representatives of the workers of enemy countries. Why, men and women, the Kaiser wouldn't give a passport to German delegates who would not be bound to do his bidding. He would let no one go to those conferences who was not his minion.

Gompers Speaks for Labor.

"I say to the Kaiser, I say to the Germans, in the name of the American labor movement: 'You can't talk peace with American workers; you can't talk peace with us; you can't talk to us at all now. We are fighting now. Either you smash your Kaiser autocracy or we will smash it for you.'

"Yes, we say to the Germans, 'Get you out of France, out of Serbia, out of Belgium, and back into Germany, and then perhaps we'll talk peace terms with you. But we won't before you do that.'"

Here the audience all over the theatre arose as one and cheered Mr. Gompers. Then he paid his respects to those radicals here who criticise the country and wouldn't fight for it. He said they were serving "the great autocrat of all time, the modern buccaneer of the world, an intellectual, scientific murderer."

"America is not perfect," Mr. Gompers said. "The Republic of the United State is not perfect; it has the imperfections of the human—but it is the best country on the face of the earth, and those who do not love it enough to work for it, to fight for it, to die for it, are not worthy of the privilege of living in it."

Mr. Gompers said that when the Congress of the United States declared war it handed down a decision from which there could be no appeal, and that no American today had the right to discuss whether or not we should be fighting Germany.

He again paid his respects to the Bolsheviki in America and said that they had the same theories as the Russians who before any battle was undertaken would vote on whether or not to fight.

"In theory that might be fairly good," he said. "As an academic prop-

Continued on Page Five.

Every Band in the Parade Played WHEN THE TANKS COME MARCHING HOME.—Advt.

British Prison Terms for Two American I. W. W.'s

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Clarence Edward Boyington and Paul Aloysius Manning, American representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World in England, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment today in the Bow Street Police Court. They were also recommended for deportation.

The prisoners were charged with spreading pacifist propaganda in England with a view to causing disaffection among workmen.

Boyington and Manning were arrested Feb. 8 at the Communist Club. It was alleged that they had distributed inflammatory leaflets during a meeting of the Engineers' Society in London. William Lucas and Arthur Tilly, Englishmen, were arrested at the same time.

SENATE PASSES RAILROAD BILL

Administration Wins Nearly Every Disputed Point—Short Lines Are Protected.

WIDE POWERS FOR WILSON

Authorizes President to Disregard Any Law That May Hinder Government Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—With Administration forces victorious on every contested point, the bill for Government control of railroads passed the Senate tonight without a roll call. Determined efforts to prescribe limitations beyond which the President or the Director General might not go in managing the railroads failed when Senators of both parties rallied strongly behind Senator Smith of South Carolina, Administration spokesman on this measure.

So generous was the Senate that the President is to be untrammeled by any existing law that he deems will handicap or hinder effective governmental control and management of the transportation systems. By a vote of 46 to 25, the Senate expressly provided that the President need not have any specific legal authority for his orders. And a moment later, by viva voce vote, it swept aside a proposal by Senator Smith of Georgia to require him to abide by all existing laws regulating railroads.

These two votes clearly affirmed the Senate's determination to give the Administration the broadest possible powers. Time and again, during the spirited debate preceding the final vote, the majority expressed itself overwhelmingly in the same strain.

In one important particular the bill was amended. Upon motion of Senator Cummins of Iowa every competitive short line railroad in the country was brought within Federal control, whether Director General McAdoo has designated it or not. Senator Cummins was backed in his plea for the small roads by Senator Smith of South Carolina and many other proponents of the measure, even though the policy involved is the direct opposite of that announced by Director General McAdoo as the one he intended to follow.

Short Lines Protected.

When appearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee in hearings on the bill Director General McAdoo stated that he planned to include only those short line railroads needed for Government use. The others, he said, must be content to accept whatever business they managed to pick up, making whatever sacrifice was involved cheerfully as their part toward winning the war.

But this idea ran counter to the Senate's views. Senators Smith of South Carolina, Simmons, Cummins, and others held that the small roads were vital to the prosperity of many districts throughout the country. They run through small towns and cities, which depend on them to connect them with great trunk lines. A serious burt would be done the country by allowing the small roads to face insolvency through failure of the Government to look after them, Senators insisted. Accordingly, the Cummins amendment was adopted, 58 to 14.

Several other efforts by Senator Cummins to amend the bill failed as decisively as his short line amendment succeeded. His effort to take from the President power of initiating rates and passenger fares, subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was defeated, 45 to 24. An amendment to limit the return to be paid to any railroad to a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. on its capital stock lost, 46 to 19, and similar amendments placing the rate at 6 and 7 per cent. also were rejected.

In the same manner Senator Cummins's provision for a railway directorate of five to take control of the railroads the minute the war ends, and run them during the remainder of the period of Government control, was rejected.

One other effort to take the rate-making control from the President and allow it to remain in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as now, was made by Senator Sterling of South Dakota. It failed.

Lodge's Proposal Fails.

Senator Lodge lined up Republican Senators in behalf of his amendment

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If you can't obtain the N. Y. Evening Post regularly in your vicinity, you will confer a favor by writing or telephoning the Circulation Manager, 20 Vesey St., Barclay 4200. The enormously increased sale at 2-cent price has taxed facilities to the utmost, and the distribution system is being rearranged to insure satisfactory service.—Advt.

REVEAL HOG ISLAND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME

Visitors Find the Vast Shipyard Ready Ahead of Schedule.

FIRST KEEL IS IN PLACE

Men Worked Up to Their Thighs in Mud That Building Program Might Be Hastened.

DROP POLICY OF SECRECY

Thousands of Laborers Shown Working on 50 Great Shipways Extending a Mile and a Half.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The American International Corporation today took the opportunity afforded by a ceremonial flag-raising in honor of Washington's Birthday, and for the first time threw open the Hog Island shipyard for the critical inspection of New York and Philadelphia reporters, who thus had the opportunity of going over the ground only a few days in advance of a Senatorial investigating committee which is expected at the yard on Monday.

Hitherto the American International Corporation, basing its decision on the strict order for secrecy imposed on it by the United States Shipping Board, has kept every item of information regarding Hog Island from the public. The nature of the contract under which the yard is being built, the progress of the work, the difficulties encountered and surmounted, and those which have still to be conquered, have all been guarded in every possible way.

The hue and cry which resulted when an incomplete story of the shipyard, which laid emphasis on the heavy increases in the cost of the work, but left out any mention of the colossal and unforeseen difficulties which were in great measure responsible for those increases, and which finally became so great that President Wilson ordered an official investigation, convinced the officers of the American International Corporation that they had been mistaken in their policy of secrecy. And as a result, a party of reporters were privileged today to make the first complete inspection of what they unanimously agreed, when they finally departed, was one of the greatest achievements of constructive engineering that any of them had ever seen; an achievement which in many ways stands unique in the history of the engineering profession.

Policy of Secrecy Reversed.

There was a complete reversal of the previous policy of silence when the American International threw open Hog Island to their visitors today. The reporters were invited and urged to question any man on the island as much as they liked, and in any direction they liked, and to go anywhere they pleased in their search. From President Stone, who was present in person, down to the humblest unskilled laborer, every man encountered not only answered every question, but volunteered every scrap of information regarding the progress of the work that they thought could possibly be of interest. No request for the actual figures on the cost of any item, on labor turnover, on the number of accidents, the rate of arrival of material shipments, or anything else went unhonored.

"If you can find anything discreditable, or that can be bettered, in this whole job, we are as anxious to know about it as you," the officers of the corporation said. But the effect on the investigators was exactly opposite. Here is the story of Hog Island shipyard, learned from the lips of the men who are building it—details supplied by the men who, in each case, know most about it, down to the men who toiled for weeks with the thermometer never once rising above zero, through blinding snowstorms and bitter gales, dynamiting the ice and frozen muck that blocked the dredges, and boring or melting with live steam through three solid feet of granitelike frozen ground to drive the piles upon which will rest the ways for the building of the merchant fleet which is to help win the war.

History of the Enterprise.

A year ago an option previously obtained upon the waterfront and adjacent property now comprised in the Hog Island shipyard, for $1,000 an acre, expired. The property owners, knowing the plans already in making for a huge new shipyard, and knowing that Hog Island, despite the handicap of low, marshy ground and comparative inaccessibility, formed, because of its nearness to Philadelphia, its deep-water frontage, and available rail connection, the best site to be had, immediately put up the price to $8,000 an acre.

The Shipping Board had no power to commandeer the land, but after protracted negotiations succeeded in reducing the price to $2,000 an acre, which was paid, with the approval of Chairman Hurley, Admiral Capps, and the entire Shipping Board, by the American International. A contract was drawn up whereby the American International was to build the largest shipyard the world had ever seen, on Hog Island, for cost plus a percentage, which, by provisions for bonuses for speed or savings below

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIKI CALL RUSSIA TO ARMS FOR 'DEATH STRUGGLE' WITH INVADERS; WITHDRAW ARMY FROM FINLAND

Russian Peace Envoy in Berlin; Parleys Delayed; Hertling to Address Reichstag Monday on the War

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.—A Russian courier with the peace proposals of the Russian Government has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German semi-official organ, says that the reopening of the negotiations with the Russians cannot be expected for some time.

According to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, has gone to Vienna, where he will be joined by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. They will travel together to Bucharest, where they will open discussions of peace terms with General Fofoza Averesco, the Rumanian Premier and commander of the Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja.

If the conference at Bucharest is ended in time, Dr. von Kühlmann will proceed direct to Brest-Litovsk to continue negotiations with Russia.

Advices received here from Berlin say that it was announced at the joint sitting of the Reichstag that it was planned to resume shipping in the Black Sea after the mines have been cleared away. The plan is to expedite shipments to Germany from Ukraine, Germany to supply agricultural machinery and implements in return for grain.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, will address the Reichstag Monday on the subject of foreign affairs.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (via Amsterdam.)—The Main Committee of the Reichstag today adopted the peace treaty between Germany and Ukraine.

3 AMERICANS SLAIN ON LORRAINE FRONT

Seven Others Are Wounded in Day Marked by Increased German Fire.

OUR GUNS REPLY HEAVILY

German Effort to Make Raid Foiled—Americans Now on Aisne Front, Too.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 22, (Associated Press.)—The artillery bombardment was still more intense today on the American sector northwest of Toul. Night and day the German projectiles are falling in towns having been directed at several strategical points. The damage done has been unimportant, but three American artillerymen have been wounded.

Our guns replied to the enemy with three shells for one, firing accurately on roads and enemy works. Shells were dropped on a party of seven Germans repairing wire entanglements. Some were wounded and the rest scattered.

Early this morning a small enemy party attempted to raid our lines and was driven off by rifle and machine gun fire. After this artillery fire chased them back to their lines.

A trench mortar projectile fell on one of our trenches today, killing three men and wounding four.

Rain has prevented aerial activity and the trenches and dugouts are flooded.

AMERICANS NOW ON AISNE FRONT

Patrol Action in Which German Is Captured Shows Our Men at Fourth Point on Line.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 22, (Associated Press.)—In a patrol fight, Americans from units under instruction in the famous Chemin-des-Dames sector, killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded.

This is the first time that it has been permitted to reveal the fact that new American units have entered the line. The troops have been there some time, suffering slight casualties, but their presence was kept secret until it was certain that the enemy knew they were there.

Details of the patrol fight are not yet available beyond an unofficial report that the prisoner taken was captured single-handed by a young soldier from one of the New England States, who during the engagement dropped into a shellhole on top of a German hiding there and later brought him in.

Throughout their period of service in the line these troops have displayed great eagerness to establish a record equal to or better than that of the troops holding the sector northwest of Toul.

The orders for them to leave their billets came suddenly, a few weeks ago. The troops entrained and rode to the railhead nearest the position into which they were going. They knew whither they were bound and welcomed the opportunity to start the work of fighting the Germans.

The units as they detrained were received by the French General commanding the sector, who kissed the flag reverently and then addressed the men, saying that he held them in the same regard as his own soldiers and that they were brothers in arms, fighting for the same great cause.

He warned them to be cautious in dealing with the enemy over the distant hills. The French soldiers, he said, were skillful in hunting these "wild beasts," and were glad of the opportunity to pass along all they knew to their American comrades. He recognized that they were

Continued on Page Two.

LENINE IGNORED SOVIETS' LEADERS

Premier and Trotzky Consulted Only Their Own Supporters About Surrender.

RULE OR RUIN THEIR POLICY

Seek to Continue Their Social Experiments Regardless of Cost to Country.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20—(Delayed.)—The bubble has burst. There were people who were prepared to overlook all the crimes of the Bolsheviki, the restoration of the vilest features of the autocratic régime, their cynical appeal to the worst and most brutal instincts of the ignorant crowd, their systematic destruction of the army, their substitution of war against their own countrymen for war against Germany, their cold contempt for democratic principle, and for all decency and honor in internal affairs.

There were people who were prepared to overlook all this and the inconceivable misery and ruin they brought to Russia, for the sake of their peace policy. Let Russia suffer, they urged, so long as the principle of peace without annexations and indemnities is boldly and uncompromisingly vindicated, as Trotzky vindicated it in face of the German imperialists at Brest-Litovsk. And when just over a week ago Trotzky closed the long series of difficult negotiations with a magnificent gesture, when he refused to sign a disgraceful peace and in the name of lofty principles retired with dignity from the encounter, he aroused the admiration of many who hitherto had regarded his policy with great skepticism. Here, at any rate, they thought, is a man who with all his errors is devoted to a lofty ideal and prepared to risk any sacrifices to attain it.

But a week later Germany moved her troops, took Dvinsk without a blow, and the next morning a wireless was received in Berlin, signed by Lenine and Trotzky, saying "The Council of People's Commissaries is compelled under the circumstances to consent to sign the terms of peace offered by the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk."

This telegram was sent off at 5:30 in the morning and received in Berlin four hours later, but up till late last (Tuesday) evening no definite reply had been received, though it is stated that the Germans have asked the Bolsheviki to state their terms in writing and hand them to the German representative in Dvinsk.

On Monday night the Council of People's Commissaries held a long sitting which lasted till the small hours of the morning. Reports of military and naval experts on the possibility of organizing effective resistance to the German advance were extremely pessimistic, if not absolutely hopeless.

A proposal to capitulate aroused violent debate and was finally carried by one vote.

The telegram to Berlin was sent without consulting the Bolshevist Parliament, the Central Executive Committee of Soviets.

Last evening, instead of holding a plenary sitting of the Central Executive Committee, the Government called together only the members of their own party groups and communicated to them their decision. Lenine declared that Russia was entirely unable to offer resistance to the German troops and that war would mean defeat of Russia and the complete collapse of all the achievements of the revolution. The only way to secure the results of the revolution was to make peace, and then it would be possible to complete the reorganization of Russia on Socialist principles. It was necessary for the Soviet Govern-

Continued on Page Two.

You can rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort hotel in the world.—Advt.

PLAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

Citizens Ordered to Fight for "Every Town, Village, Street, and House."

FLEEING ARMY JAMS ROADS

Entire Fleet, Useless and in Peril of Capture, May Be Destroyed.

GERMAN ADVANCE GOES ON

Junction Effected with Troops of Ukraine in March on Fortress of Dubno.

Trotzky Bound for Dvinsk on New Mission, London Hears

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says that Bolshevist Foreign Minister Trotzky started yesterday for Dvinsk "to take measures to liquidate the new hostilities."

It is stated in military circles that the Commander in Chief of the German invaders is the Grand Duke of Hesse, brother of the former Russian Empress, says the newspaper.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22, (Associated Press.)—A proclamation ordering resistance to the German advance, calling on all Russians to defend the Fatherland and declaring Petrograd in a state of siege was issued last night from the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, at the order of the People's Commissaries. It is signed by Premier Lenine and Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief.

If the Germans refuse peace to Russia, "a struggle to the death or victory for us is inevitable," it declares. "The people's terrorism must be opposed to the advancing enemy."

The statement says that detachments 1,000 to 1,500 strong, lightly armed and able to intrench quickly and attack determinedly, will be able to stop the German advance. What is characterized as "real revolutionary mobilization" is ordered.

If, the statement goes on, the people succeed in throwing against the enemy concentrated masses of revolutionary citizens, who, not only in accordance with military strategy but also secretly, from every corner, everywhere—in small detachments and large battalions—will struggle for every town, village, street, and house, then there are no forces which the Germans can successfully oppose against them.

The statement says that all able-bodied men must be ordered to work on fortifications and in the construction of obstacles along all the routes of the German advance. Any bourgeois who resists must be tried and forcibly compelled to work. Registration facilities for the revolutionary army have been opened at all local councils and with the staffs of the Red Army.

It is added that arms will be delivered by localities. Revolutionary discipline must be brought to the highest degree of efficiency by handing over to the revolutionary tribunals all who do not obey the order.

"All to arms! All to the defense of the revolution!" says the statement.

A general mobilization for the digging of trenches is ordered. The diggers will be under the orders of the councils and every detachment will be commanded by responsible commissaries with unlimited powers.

Call to Workmen and Peasants.

In a proclamation yesterday addressed to the Russian workmen and peasants announcing that they had agreed to sign German peace terms, the People's Commissaries declare they are firmly convinced that the German working classes will not permit the Russian revolution to be crushed by the militarists. Appeal is made to local councils to increase efforts to reorganize the Russian army. The text of the document follows:

We agreed to sign peace terms at the cost of enormous concessions in order to save the country from final exhaustion and the ruin of the revolution. Once more the German working class, in this threatening hour, has shown itself insufficiently determined to stay the strong criminal hand of its own militarism. We had no other choice but to accept the conditions of German imperialism until a revolution changes or cancels them.

The German Government is not hastening to reply to us, evidently aiming to seize as many important positions in our territory as possible. The enemy has occupied Dvinsk, Werder, and Lutsk, and is continuing to strangle by hunger the most important centres of the revolution.

We even now are convinced firmly that the German working classes will

rise against the attempts of the ruling classes to stifle the revolution, but we cannot predict with certainty when this will occur. The German imperialists may hesitate at nothing for the purpose of destroying the authority of the Councils and taking the land from the peasants.

The Commissaries call on all loyal Councils and army organizations to use all efforts to recreate the army. Perverted elements of hooligans, marauders, and cowards should be expelled from the ranks, and, in the event of resistance, wiped off the face of the earth.

The bourgeoisie, who under Kerensky and the Czar evaded the burden of war and profited from its misfortunes, must be made to fulfill their duties by the most decisive and merciless measures.

The Russian Commander on the north front reports the enemy advancing in detachments of from 100 to 200 men, taken from different regiments, showing that they are volunteers and not regular units.

Evacuation of Finland Ordered.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd says the evacuation of Finland has been ordered by the Commissaries.

"Defense to the death" against Germany is ordered in a proclamation of the Commissaries, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs. The Commissaries appeal to the soldiers to destroy railways and provisions, and compel the bourgeoisie to dig trenches under penalty of death.

"The German Generals," the proclamation says, "desire to establish their own order in Petrograd and Kiev. The republic is in the gravest danger. The duty of Russian workmen and peasants is defense to the death of the republic against the masses of bourgeoisie and imperialists of Germany. German militarism wishes to smother the working classes and the Ukrainian masses, to give back the land to the landowners, factories and workshops to the bankers, and power to a monarchy."

Following are the points urged in the appeal:

"First—All the forces in the country in their entirety must place themselves at the service of the defense of the revolution.

"Second—All the councils of workmen's and soldiers' revolutionary organizations must enter into the compulsory defense of each position to the last drop of their blood.

"Third—Organizations on railways and the Soviets connected therewith are obliged with all their strength to check attempts of the enemy to profit by the equipment of lines of communication. In their retreat they must destroy the railways and blow up the stations. All rolling stock and locomotives must be sent eastward and into the interior of the country without delay.

"Fourth—Corn and provisions in general are placed on the same footing as valuable property when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy and must then be destroyed. The local Soviets must see that these decisions are carried out and the responsibility falls upon their representatives.

"Fifth—Workmen and peasants of Petrograd, Kiev, and all towns, villages and hamlets on the line of the new front must raise battalions to dig trenches under direction of the military Socialists.

"Sixth—All members of the bourgeois class, the women as well as the men, must enter these battalions under surveillance of the Red Guards and in case of resistance must be shot.

"Seventh—All institutions which offer resistance to the action of the revolution on the defensive and pass to the side of the German bourgeoisie, or which have a tendency to profit by the invasion of the imperialistic masses in order to overthrow the authority of the Soviets, must be closed. Directors of and collaborators with these institutions who are capable of work must mobilize themselves to dig trenches and engage in other defensive works.

"Eighth—Foreign agents and speculators are counted as revolutionary agitators, and German spies must be shot at sight. The Socialist Fatherland is in danger. Long live the national social revolution!"

Advance Unopposed So Far.

The German advance into Russia is not the march of a conqueror, for nowhere up to the present have they met any serious opposition. The comparatively rapid progress is ascribed to the fact that the Germans found a clear passage.

Special dispatches from Petrograd, none of which are dated later than Wednesday, indicate that the invaders are making their own pace in collecting immense stores of weapons, munitions, food, and other valuable property, which the disorganized Russian armies abandoned in their hurried flight. The strength of the German advancing army is not believed to be great. A Petrograd dispatch to The Morning Post says that there is only one division of cavalry and one division of infantry.

Germany's ultimate objective, of course, can only be speculated upon, but, according to the correspondent, there is nothing whatever to prevent them from reaching Petrograd, if they wish, for the demoralization of the Russian soldiers is so complete that orders to resist the invasion would be impossible of execution. Moreover, the enemy could easily reduce the capital by famine, which already is closing its grip on the people.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says:

"Retirement of the northern army is complicated by the fact that the Fifth Army is barring the road, encumbering it in disorderly retreat. To save the situation the Bolsheviki are sending Red Guard detachments from units which are not entirely disorganized.

"Pending the German reply to Trotzky's peace offer, the commander of the western army has ordered the retiring armies to avoid fighting with the enemy and to destroy their ammunition."

Disorganization in the Russian Navy has reached an extreme point, and there is no likelihood of any order being obeyed, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. The naval authorities at Reval report that, in order to save the navy from the hands of the Germans, it will be necessary to remove the ships at Reval and Helsingfors to Kronstadt.

This, however, is believed to be impossible, owing to their disuse. Up to this time only submarines have been removed from these ports. The question has arisen whether to destroy the ships in Helsingfors or to intern them in Finland as a free and neutral State, acknowledgment of Finnish neutrality having been made by the Bolsheviki.

The marine detachments at Abo, Finland, and the Aland Islands demand their immediate discharge, the dispatch adds, and the majority of the crews at Helsingfors oppose any active defense.

ESTHONIAN REGIMENT GOES OVER TO INVADER

German Troops Link Up With Ukrainian Army Marching on Dubno.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (via London.)—A regiment of Esthonian troops has gone over to the Germans, the War Office announces. The German troops advancing in Esthonia have captured Hapsal, on the coast near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and advanced beyond Ronneburg, Wolmar, and Spahdan. They marched into Rieshitsa, about 100 miles southeast of Riga, and were received with rejoicing by the inhabitants. The communication follows:

Army group of General von Eichhorn: In Esthonia Hapsal has been captured. The 1st Esthonian Regiment has placed itself at the disposal of the German command.

In Livonia our column pressed on beyond Ronneburg, Wolmar, and Spahdan. Our troops marched into Rieshitsa amid the rejoicings of the inhabitants. Thence they pushed on to Leuzin. Minsk has been occupied.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Progress has been made in assisting Ukraine in her struggle for freedom. At Novograd-Volhynski we came into touch with Ukranian detachments and other columns marching on Dubno.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.—Emperor William, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, replied to a message from the Lubeck Senate, appealing to him to help the Esthonians, as follows:

"Your words have found a lively echo in my heart. The despairing cry of distress which is ever more urgently reaching our ears from the Baltic country shall not go unheard. Effective measures must be taken to safeguard the tortured population from the burning and plundering of robber hordes and end the state of complete lawlessness."

The Kölnische Zeitung of Berlin reports that most of the large towns and railway centres in Ukraine are now in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

INVASION MAY HELP ALLIES.

American Army Officers View Russian Situation Optimistically.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Army officials are inclined to the opinion that the new German invasion of Russia will prove beneficial to the Entente Allies from the purely military standpoint.

There have been repeated statements that vast numbers of German and Austrian troops had been withdrawn from the Russian front for use in the widely advertised German great offensive scheduled to begin at almost any time on the western front. It has been asserted that only enough German troops were left on the eastern front for purposes of defense.

The scope and character of the German advance into Russia incline American officers to the view that very large numbers of men are being employed, and information has reached Washington indicating that the number of German divisions transferred from the eastern front to the western front has been somewhat smaller than has been generally believed.

It is considered too early to determine whether the revival of military activities on the Russian front will delay the threatened German drive on the west front, but if the Germans undertake to go to Petrograd it is considered very probable that the great offensive along the western front may be delayed.

GERMAN REBELS IN ARMY ARE SHOT

Troops, Objecting to Moving to Flanders, Get Extreme Penalty, Dutch Hear.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that according to frontier reports the officers at Beverloo, Belgium, where German recruits are trained for the front, announced on Sunday that the men would leave for Flanders the next day and ordered them to sing "Die Wacht Am Rhine" and other songs.

The soldiers, according to the dispatch, declined to comply, whereupon an officer drew his sword and attacked a recruit. The officer was shot, and afterward all the soldiers suspected of having participated in the revolt were court-martialed, sentenced to death, and shot the same day.

TRY NEW MEASURES TO SEDUCE FLANDERS

Germans Arrest Speaker Against Secession—Commandeering of Men Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the effort to crush Belgium and have Flanders secede from the kingdom, the Germans are resorting to drastic measures. This telegram was received at the Belgian Legation today:

"The commandeering of men in Belgium is going on more than ever in the military zone. Recently at Renaix, a small industrial town in Eastern Flanders, 360 young men have been commandeered; a number of them have been taken in the street. Some having fled, the German authorities are threatening the families with taking away the fathers and grandfathers, without any distinction of age, if the young men do not come back. These unfortunates have been taken to Roulers, close to the firing line, where they have to do heavy military work. There are behind them batteries of heavy guns, which are firing above their heads. During the coldest spells they had as bedsteads only boards, without straw or blankets.

"At a village in the province of Hainaut the Germans have taken away students at the Engineering School of Mons and forced them to work in a large aviation camp.

"The same situation exists in the province of Luxemburg. The Germans have deported 350 men from Arlon, a town of a few thousand inhabitants, and 816 men from six other villages. The same thing happened elsewhere in the vicinity.

"The Germans use brutal force to deport the men and have them do military work in spite of all the promises of the Emperor."

Another cablegram received by the Legation says:

"According to news received from occupied Belgium, the German authorities of the general Government are more and more disturbed by the spread of the movement by the Flemish population against the intrigues of the 'Activists.'

"Recently the Flemish deputy and leader of the Flemish people, Louis Franck, an Alderman of Antwerp, at a meeting of the National Committee on Revictualment, made an eloquent address, in which he declared that the patriotic firmness of the Belgian people was in accord with the dignity of the facts of history as shown by their ancestors under the yoke of a foreign enemy in the past.

"The German authorities dragged Franck before a military tribunal and threatened to deport him. Nevertheless, the German Judges did not dare to execute this threat and condemned him to pay a fine of 10,000 marks. The Judge decided that, since the deputy was charged with having incited a spirit of opposition, this was the last time that he could hope to be let off with a fine.

"The movement of the Flemish population and the municipal authorities in the Flemish district against the usurpation of power by the self-styled Council of Flanders increases in occupied Belgium. The Imperial Chancellor is overwhelmed with circular letters of protest and petitions from municipal councils, from not only the cities, but even the smallest villages of Flanders. * * * All these protests declare not only their traditional attachment to the language and the characteristics of the Flemish people, but likewise their indignation against the farcical activities of the 'Activists.'"

JOY IN PETROGRAD AS FOE APPROACHES

Middle Class and Non-Political Population Hope for Deliverance from Bolsheviki.

CONFUSION IN RED CAMP

Some Approve Capitulation to Germans, While Others Talk of Fighting to the Death.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20, (Delayed.)—The sudden change in the Bolshevist policy which resulted in accepting Germany's terms was a surprise not only to their enemies but to their friends.

Their enemies have long been working on the desire for peace in the masses, pointing out the utter impossibility of Russia's resistance to the Germans, and asking how the soldiers of the Red Guards or anybody could be expected to fight on a quarter or an eighth of a pound of bread, and even that sometimes unobtainable. They insist that even peace could not save Petrograd from starvation, and that continuance of the war doomed the whole population to death by hunger and swiftly spreading disease. They emphasized the hopelessness of Trotsky's task of obtaining food for the capital, pointing to the statement of the railwaymen that they themselves were prepared to prevent food reaching the capital unless their own wants were supplied.

All this had the political aim of turning the Bolsheviki out. The publication of the telegram of capitulation had caused a complete reversal of this policy, and if the people's commissaries do obtain peace their enemies will campaign against them for having done so. On the other hand the supporters of the Bolsheviki are thrown into equal confusion.

At the very time when the telegram of capitulation was being sent I was with Carl Radek, editor of the Bolshevist official paper and one of the envoys to Brest-Litovsk, in the Foreign Office. He was perfectly prepared to go down fighting, and was talking of methods of defense of Petrograd. There was to be compulsion of the bourgeoisie to dig trenches, and it was planned to force the Germans to continue fighting the revolution, if necessary, up to the Ural Mountains. He was arranging for the arrest of all German officer war prisoners.

While I was there three Social Democrat prisoners of war, an Austrian, a German and a Hungarian, came with a mass of signed statements by others declaring their readiness to fight for the revolution. It was proposed to form a "Liebknecht" regiment and an "Adler" regiment. Every one realized the danger and was prepared to face it. "No matter what happens, a page of history will have been written, and it is better to be destroyed by imperialism than to fall apart through ignominious politics," said Radek. All with him knew that only peace on the Russian terms could save the revolution, and he at least for the sake of the revolution was prepared not to be saved, and he was not alone.

The position is extremely uncertain. On the one hand are those of the Government who, learning that no resistance was being offered to the Germans on the front and aware of the general joy at the prospect of the Germans coming, which, yesterday was manifest among the bourgeoisie and non-political population, consider capitulation inevitable. On the other hand are political and determined idealists who are prepared to die fighting in the hope of a German revolution.

ASKS POWERS TO AID FINNS.

Swedish Premier Says Some Have Replied Favorably.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21.—Sweden has suggested to several powers that diplomatic intervention be made in Petrograd to obtain the evacuation of Finland by Russian troops, Premier Eden announced in the Riksdag today in a supplementary statement on the Finnish situation. Some of the powers have sent favorable answers while others have not yet replied.

The Finnish Government, the Premier added, had refused a Swedish offer to mediate between itself and the revolutionists and the possibility of a peaceful understanding seemed to be excluded. Nevertheless, Sweden was still ready to use her good offices.

Recent reports from the Aland Islands have encouraged the hope that Sweden will succeed in saving the islands from the Bolsheviki and sparing the inhabitants from further suffering.

FORCED VOTING FOR PRUSSIA

Diet Committee Approves Plan Opposed by Cabinet.

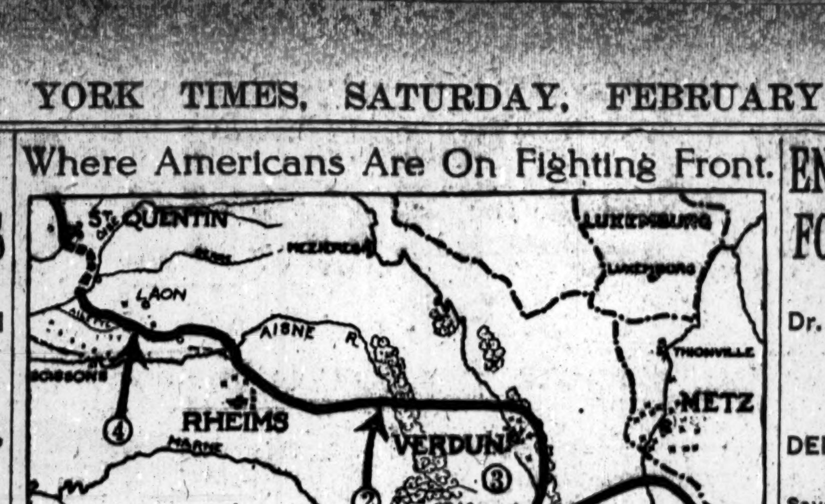
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.—Advices from Berlin say that the Franchise Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet has agreed in principle to the compulsory voting feature of the Prussian reform bill, although the Government opposes it.

The rival plans of the Nationalists and Conservatives have been referred to a sub-committee for adjustment.

No Solicitors for Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue, issued a caution yesterday against persons representing themselves as authorized to collect funds in its behalf. The National Allied Relief Committee, said John Moffat, Vice Chairman, does not employ solicitors, and persons asking for contributions in its name are denounced as impostors.

Where Americans Are On Fighting Front.



Announcement that American forces are now in the Aisne sector, the scene of notable French victories last Fall, indicates that our troops are actually in the trenches at four points at least on the French front. These are, as marked on the map and in the order in which revelations of the localities have been made:

1. Northwest of Toul on the southern side of the St. Mihiel salient. It has been estimated that the American troops hold the line for something like eight miles.

2. Near the Butte de Mesnil in the Champagne area. Here, according to statements by the French War Office, American artillerymen played an effective part last week in the heavy gunfire that accompanied a successful raid of more than usual importance.

3. In the Verdun sector. Participation of American troops with French in this district would seem to be unquestioned in view of The Associated Press dispatch from French Headquarters last Sunday stating that soldiers of the two nations were "holding in unison front lines on one of the most famous battlefields of the war, the name of which is known throughout the world." The American force, the dispatch added, comprised "several thousands."

4. On the Aisne front. The area occupied by American troops is shown by the dispatch published this morning as the Port de Malmaison region and the district to the north. Here are extensive quarries, which were converted into strongholds by the Germans, only to be made untenable by Pétain's guns. Now they are serving the purposes of our reserves.

The general battlefront is indicated by the black line. The broken portion shows the location and probable extent (as far as the Oise River) of the new part of the British front, amounting perhaps to twenty miles. The extreme right wing of the British Army is now about 155 miles from the North Sea, measuring along the winding battle line, but French and Belgian contingents hold a few miles of the lines from Nieuport inland. Pétain's troops, to the eastward of the junction, with the British still hold about 300 miles of front.

AMERICANS NOW ON AISNE SECTOR

Continued from Page One.

courageous and anxious to test themselves against the enemy, but advised that they should go slow at first.

The troops made a long march to the line, singing at intervals to help the feet move faster and lighten the load they were carrying. They passed through mile after mile of shell-scarred, desolate ground and through several great piles of stones and débris which once were villages but now had not a single house standing. The scenes of destruction on such a large scale impressed the Americans deeply, and many expressed the hope that they would soon be able to help punish the perpetrators.

The troops marched in and took up their positions without a hitch to the music of roaring guns, both friendly and hostile, their flashes stabbing the blackness of the night, first here and then there, as far as the eye could see.

On this occasion, as on previous occasions when American troops reached the front, they were warmly welcomed by their French comrades.

An American General with these troops had not been in the field two hours when the enemy dropped several six-inch shells close by him. It was the General's first experience under fire, but he continued his work coolly, remarking that he was no more nervous than he thought he would be.

The troops in this sector are virtually all husky specimens, and there are many six-footers among them. They come from a cold climate and quickly adapted themselves to the field conditions at this season.

The reserve units are quartered in the Aisne quarries nearby, which are twenty feet under ground. One of these is capable of sheltering 3,000 men.

Pershing Mystifying the Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The first dispatch from General Pershing's headquarters stating that American troops are now in the Aisne sector means that United States soldiers have been put into front-line trenches on another part of the western front for training purposes. Aside from the original point on the Lorraine front, east of Nancy, where American soldiers were first captured by Germans, this makes three sectors where Americans are known absolutely to be on the front—St. Mihiel, Champagne, and the Aisne. This does not take account of an unofficial intimation from the other side in a press dispatch that some troops may be at Verdun.

None of the locations of our troops has been disclosed until General Pershing was certain that the Germans themselves knew of the presence of the Americans. It is likely that the Americans are occupying other parts of the line as instruction units working with the French or even alone, but General Pershing will not disclose these points of contact until the Germans themselves are known to have found them out.

The widely separated points at which Americans have been put into the trenches is undoubtedly part of Pershing's plan of mystifying the Germans by making it more difficult for them to learn what part of the line will be taken over by the Americans in force as the full power of the American Army is developed.

The whole Aisne country between the Chemin des Dames and the Oise-Aisne Canal as far north as the Pinon and Dherly forests is full of quarries, many of which were blown up by Pétain last Fall in an original way. As early as Oct. 17 he began searching them out by his mid-calibre guns, his airplanes meanwhile observing their positions. For three days, beginning on the 19th, he bombarded them with 15- and 16-inch howitzers, loaded with high explosive shells. On the night of the 22d-23d, from batteries of 75s, ranged near his front line, poured a stream of shrapnel into the uncovered or demolished caverns. The infantry advance was made on the morning of the 23d, carrying Malmaison Fort and the villages of Allemant and Vaudesson almost without loss from the enemy's artillery.

THREE WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Pershing Reports Also Four Deaths from Various Causes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—General Pershing today reported one American soldier severely wounded and two slightly wounded in an action on Feb. 19.

Private Fred Kopanski was severely wounded. His sister, Mrs. J. H. Franz, lives at 2,150 West Thirteenth Street, Chicago, Ill. Corporal William Bowers, Westville, Okla., and William Riley, Switzer, Ky., were slightly wounded.

The following deaths, all of privates, were reported:

BARTON, EDWARD, Cooleyville, Ohio; pneumonia.
REYNOLDS, WALTER S., Beaver Falls, Penn.; gunshot wounds.
ROULARD, JAMES, Beatty Street, New Britain, Conn.; fractured skull.
WITHERSPOON, LAWRENCE A., 714 Thurman Street, Portland, Ore.; pneumonia.

CALLS BRITAIN TO SACRIFICE

Allies Must Concentrate and Cooperate to Win, Says Milner.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Allied co-operation and concentration of all efforts on national salvation are essential conditions for making use of the resources of the Allies, Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, said in his speech at Plymouth today.

"There is but one answer to the German challenge," he said, "and I will not conceal what that answer involves. Great and wonderful as have been the efforts and endurance of the British nation during the last three and a half years, we must be prepared for greater efforts and hardships in the immediate future, but the more fiercely the storm rages the higher the spirit of the nation will rise.

"There are two essential conditions for using our great resources to the full: First, more perfect co-ordination of effort by all the Allies; second, maintenance within the borders of each allied nation of a unity of spirit and purpose, suppression of domestic discord, and the concentration of all efforts on one supreme object—national salvation."

Lord Milner contrasted the recent allied conferences he had attended with those of a year ago, and said they were more businesslike and that something like reasonable machinery for attaining perfect co-ordination was being obtained.

LENINE IGNORED SOVIETS' LEADERS

Continued from Page One.

ment to continue civil war against Kaledine and other internal enemies and impossible to divert to the external front the troops who were engaged in this work.

Another argument for making peace, in his opinion, was the fact that Germany had not yet come to terms with the imperialists of the West and America, but this was bound to happen and it was necessary to conclude peace before the imperialists of the world combined to crush the Russian revolution.

In a word, Lenine and Trotzky prefer to make terms with German militarism and to submit to enormous annexations and indemnities in order to retain power and be able to continue their disastrous experiments in a ruined, broken and humiliated Russia.

The Bolshevist press has been strangely silent during the last few days and has made hardly a reference to the German advance. The opposition Socialist press points out that the capitulation of Lenine and Trotzky exposes their real character as unprincipled adventurers and deals an irreparable blow to the cause of socialism and democracy throughout the world.

Meantime the German troops are steadily advancing and meeting with no resistance. An order to destroy war material before retirement is not being obeyed, and cities and large quantities of stores are falling into the hands of the enemy. There is no occasion for strategical considerations. The remnants of the Russian Army simply do not fight. If peace is not concluded there is no reason why the Germans should not be here in Petrograd within the next ten days.

The population of Petrograd, tortured and harassed to the last degree by Bolshevist rule and reduced to the brink of starvation, seems on the whole completely indifferent to the approach of the Germans.

Saner Element Looks to Allies.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Bolshevist capitulation to a German peace and news of the German advance were received in Petrograd in various ways, according to Wednesday's reports. The correspondent of The Times says that profound disgust and shame were felt and uttered by serious and intelligent people and were reflected in the non-Bolshevist newspapers.

A report to The Morning Post says that the saner element of the population calls for closer relations with the Allies, looking to the unification of Russia and the abandonment of the dreams of amateur statesmen. It is reported in this connection that the non-Bolshevist and non-Socialist parties will try to reassemble the Constituent Assembly with the view of appealing to the Allies.

SUGGESTS JAPAN WILL BE MORE ACTIVE

English Writer Says She Realizes New German Peril in Russia Menaces Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle writes today:

"Our Far Eastern ally cannot view with indifference the successful completion of the German plan for the domination of Russia. It gives special significance to the presence of Japanese battleships at Vladivostok, the hinterland of Corea and Manchuria.

"Possession of Great Russia entails command of the trans-Siberian railway. It marks a new stage in the German scheme for penetration of the Far East, alerady considerably advanced by pressure on Southern Russia and Rumania.

"Japan's attitude is best defined by the recent declaration of the Premier that his country is watching events and would take appropriate action. This, of course, is not to be interpreted in terms of armaments and preparations for an offensive, but it is an indication that Japan is alive to the possible danger. Eastern Siberia is at her doors, and there is always a chance that Germany will try to embroil her with China or the United States.

"Obviously, the situation has changed since Japan took part in the Paris conference. Her assistance, limited hitherto to naval and financial action, may take another form. If her hands have been tied in the past by fears of reprisals by Trotzky against her Embassy and Consuls, her merchants and students in Russia, she feels today greater concern for their safety. In common with her allies, she has now to substitute the Austro-Germans for the Bolsheviki.

"If, in the larger view, one may surmise that the Teutonic activity in Russia is designed as a setoff to defeat elsewhere, it has introduced new factors of a military and diplomatic order which cannot be neglected."

Complains of Germans in Ecuador.

Teofilo Delestre, Secretary of the Allied Committee of Quito, Ecuador, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that at a meeting of the committee held Dec. 30 last the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"It being a well-known fact that many German subjects are employed in the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, it is hereby

"Resolved, That the committee approach the United States Minister, as well as the British and French Ministers, so as to obtain the cessation of said employment."

Mr. Delestre adds that the Guayaquil & Quito Railway has an American domicile. Its address is 25 Broad Street, New York.

ENVOY BRINGS PLEA FOR FINNS' REPUBLIC

Dr. Reuter Will Urge the United States to Recognize the New Government.

DENIES GERMAN LEANINGS

Says the People Want to Suppress the Red Guard and Be Neutral in the War.

Dr. Iulio N. Reuter, professor in the University of Helsingfors, has reached the United States as Commissioner from the Finnish Government to request this country to recognize the newly organized Republic of Finland, now fighting for its freedom against the Bolsheviki. This independence was recognized last month by the Bolsheviki themselves, although shortly afterward they supported the rising of the Finnish Bolsheviki, which has led to fighting all through the country since then.

Finnish independence has since been recognized successively by France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Minister, told a delegation of Finnish representatives that his Government entirely approved the reasons for the Finnish declaration of independence, and entirely disapproved of Russian interference.

"There is no pro-German party and no pro-Swedish party in Finland," said Dr. Reuter. "Swedish-speaking Finns, who number about one-eighth of the population, are as enthusiastic nationalists as those who speak the Finnish language. And while Finnish sentiment has been strongly anti-Russian since the encroachments of the autocracy on the Constitution a few years ago, this sentiment has not been pro-German.

"Finland took no direct part in the European war. In 1902 the Finnish Army was disbanded by the Czar, and the State was compelled to pay a military contribution to Russia instead. Since that time we have had no army until the organization of the White Guard this Winter to defend the republic.

"In the war a number of Finns, mostly officers, served in the Russian Army, but they were few, and Finnish independence did not decrease the Russian Army. There was also a Finnish volunteer corps in the German Army, whose members served only on the express stipulation that they should not be used against any of the Allies but Russia. It may be observed that among the Australian expeditionary force in Europe were about 2,000 Finns who had settled in that country.

Wants No Foreign Intervention.

"Finland would not welcome the intrusion of any foreign army to help her in defense of her liberties against the revolutionary Red Guard, which is assisted by Russian Bolshevist soldiers and sailors. I have read cable dispatches since coming here saying that the Finnish volunteers in the German Army have been sent back home, and that certain German volunteers are with them. We cannot help the coming of volunteers, but certainly a German army landed in Finland would not be welcomed.

"Finland has sought arms and ammunition from private firms in Sweden, but for various reasons the Swedish Government has not permitted their export to us as yet. I do not think there is any reason to believe that Sweden cherishes any annexationist tendencies, except possibly as to the Aland Islands, which, though politically a part of Finland, are inhabited by a Swedish population and are close to the Swedish coast.

"We do not need an army from anywhere to assist us; we have plenty of men. All we need is arms and ammunition. The present Finnish Government, now defending itself against the revolution, is the executive chosen by the unicameral Legislature, whose members are elected by universal suffrage of all men and women over 24 years of age.

"The Diet elected in the Summer of 1916 had a Socialist majority, for most of the bourgeois stayed away from the polls, knowing that under the policy of the Russian Imperial Government at that time it was not much use to try to preserve the forms of the Constitution. After the overthrow of the Czar there was a new election, last Summer, and the present Diet was chosen. It has ninety-two Socialists out of a total membership of 200, and not all of these are of the extreme Bolshevist wing. If a new election were to be held now the number of Socialists would be very small, for the example of Russia and the excesses of the Bolsheviki in Finland have disgusted the great mass of the people.

Tells of Lenine's Breach of Faith.

"When the Socialists, in a minority and unable to bring about a working-class revolution by their votes in the Diet, determined to get the revolution any way, they took up arms, organizing the Red Guard, with the support of arms, ammunition, and artillery from Russia, as well as Bolshevist troops, and above all the Russian Baltic fleet. The Lenine Government had recognized our independence, so its action in this case must be regarded as a grave breach of faith. It was due to the Baltic fleet that the Red Guard was able to occupy Helsingfors, the capital.

"For the defense of the Finnish Government, which was supported by the vast majority of the people, clubs of the civilian population organized under the name of the White Guard. They are greatly superior in numbers, and would easily be able to drive the Red Guard out of the country if they could get enough arms.

"Many of the officers of the White Guard were officers in the old Finnish Army, disbanded in 1902, and others have fought with the Russians. The commanding General, Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, fought in the Russo-Japanese war and commanded Russian troops in Bukowina during the present war, with great distinction.

"The Finnish Government chosen by the Diet, which at present has its seat at Vasa, is under the leadership of Premier P. F. Svinhufvud, long a fighter for the national rights. He was the speaker of the Finnish Diet for several years and then became a Judge of a district court. Here, in 1914, he refused to recognize the Russian Attorney General, who was holding office in violation of the provision of the Finnish Constitution that no foreigner may be an officeholder, and was consequently deposed and sent to Siberia, where he stayed until the overthrow of the Czar. There is no doubt that he will be elected the first President of the Finnish Republic.

Country Seeks Arms and Food.

"Finland's needs at present are only two—arms to expel the Bolsheviki, and food. As to our foreign relations we want to preserve strict neutrality in the war. Distrust of Russia, which naturally was universal during the tyranny of the Czar, has been increased by the action of the Bolsheviki. Even the Lvoff Government of last year, though it restored Finland's constitutional rights, was unable to control the Russian troops in the country, who were constantly violating those rights. Nevertheless, we do not want to take part in the war, and hope to be let alone.

"The food situation is extremely serious. When I left the population was already eating the seed corn that should have become the next season's crops, and fir bark and lichens are mixed with the flour. Dr. Kaarlo Ignatius, who has been here for some time trying to arrange for exports of food, has received a promise of 40,000 tons of corn and wheat from the Food Administration, but there is difficulty in getting tonnage for shipment at present.

"Until about ten years ago Finland got most of her wheat from America, but then the Russian Government put on a prohibitive tax which made it necessary to get most of it from Southern Russia. This supply is now, of course, out of reach.

"With Dr. Ignatius I expect to go to Washington on Sunday to inform the President and the State Department officially of the Finnish declaration of independence and to ask the United States to recognize the republic and enter into diplomatic relations with it."

FOE CONTINUES RAIDS ON ITALIAN CITIES

Venice, Padua, and Vicenza Attacked in Reprisal for Bombing of Airdromes.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Feb. 21, (Delayed.)—The British troops continue to make raids across the Piave at night and drag back samples of enemy troops as prisoners. The British airmen, too, are incessantly harrying the enemy airdromes. Two nights ago British machines set fire to a dirigible hangar at Casarsa, which had probably been prepared for one of the Zeppelins whose arrival on this front has long been rumored.

By way of characteristic revenge the boche, whether Austrian or German, takes advantage of these nights of blank white moonlight to infest the air above the little cities of the Venetian plain, monuments and pillars of civilization and culture which were old and ripe when the Huns were yet cannibals, and rain his fiery hate upon world treasures remote from any possible military objective.

Last night, for example, I waited in a building in Padua which quivered to the shock and detonation of some sixty large bombs sown at large near that church whence most of Donatello's bronzes had been removed. Three times the raid was renewed, and the three attacks resulted in the killing of only one soldier. The others killed were civilians, among them three sisters who were assassinated in their own house.

In the course of the night other raiders attacked Vicenza Venice, and the latter's landward station of Mestre, five miles to the north, and the Venetian village of Trabaseleghe. One of the raiders, a two-seater bombing machine, was hit by anti-aircraft guns, probably between Padua and Treviso, when returning from the former place, and appears to have made an attempt thereafter to plane back across the river, but it finally fell in flames south of the British lines on Montello.

It is to be emphasized that not a single bomb struck any target of military value. If the object of these slaughter excursions was, as one supposes, to produce panic and promote pacifism among the civil population, they are fresh Austrian defeats. The proportion of population which leaves the cities on moonlight nights is small, and the warning voice of a siren is the signal for a perfectly orderly exodus from houses to public refuges. Families and groups flock to them, laughing and talking, giving the impression of being rather pleasantly excited than otherwise.

I called an Italian airman's attention to the fact that these raids were mentioned exultantly in the German communiqués, while reports of them were frequently suppressed by Austria in sham compliance with the Pope's representations. He replied: "Nobody believes in Austria's tender mercies."

AUSTRIA DISTRESSES POPE.

He Laments Disregard of His Protest on Air Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Milan says that Mgr. Pellizzo, Bishop of Padua, relates that during an hour's talk he had with the Pope a few days ago the Pope admitted regretfully that the protest against the aerial bombardment of undefended cities which he caused the Nuncio at Vienna to deliver personally into the hands of Emperor Karl, had been utterly disregarded.

More than this, up to the present time the Holy See had been denied all communication with the Bishops and clergy remaining in the Italian provinces under Austrian occupation, or any tidings whatsoever respecting the populations there, although Austria boasted of her determination to create for the Pope a "really free and independent position."

FIVE ALLIED AIRMEN RAID CAPITAL OF TYROL

Kill Many Austrian Soldiers at Innsbruck—Artillery Duels on Italian Front.

BUCHS, Switzerland, Feb. 22, (Associated Press.)—Five allied airmen flying over the Julian Alps Wednesday afternoon found that the City of Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, was not protected by anti-aircraft guns. The airmen thereupon swooped down to within 300 yards of the ground, picked out targets, and copiously bombed them, including the railway station, barracks, and two new munition factories.

Soldiers and civilians were surprised, and, being unaccustomed to air attacks, rushed into the streets, and many were killed.

The German Consulate was hit and trains loaded with soldiers on their way to the Trentino front were attacked by machine guns from a low altitude.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Artillery duels, of moderate intensity on the Trentino front and more violent at various points from the Asiago Plateau east to Monte Grappa are reported in today's official communication.

British squadrons bombarded enemy aviation grounds east of the Piave. In the course of aerial engagements the allied airmen brought down three enemy airplanes.

The text of the report follows:

There have been artillery duels of small intensity from Stelvio, (Trentino Front,) to the Astico. The firing was more intense on some other parts of the front. Our batteries made a concentration of fire upon enemy troops in the environs of Foza, (east of the Asiago Plateau,) and on the northwestern slopes of Monte Grappa and also energetically countered the enemy artillery in the Val Frenzela and Val Brenta Sector.

The enemy shelled with greater frequency the southwestern slopes of Montello. At Grave di Popodopulo, (on the Piave,) enemy scouting parties enlivened the operations.

An English patrol has had an encounter with an important group of the enemy on the right bank of the Piave. Our patrols advanced to the Islet of Folina and brought back two enemy machine guns.

During the morning English aerial squadrons bombarded enemy aviation grounds north and south of the Oderzo-Portoguaro Railway line.

During the day three enemy airplanes were brought down in the course of aerial engagements, including one by British airmen.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the British forces in Italy was issued here this evening. It says:

In Italy during the last week successful raids have been made across the Piave and prisoners captured. There is successful counterbattery work daily.

Our airplanes have made several successful bombing raids and destroyed an enemy dirigible shed. The enemy continues to bomb back areas and towns when the weather at night permits. Two of his machines were destroyed recently in returning.

Since the British arrived here our flying corps have destroyed fifty-eight hostile machines, principally German, while we have lost eight. Many other hostile machines have been downed out of control.

DOUBTS GERMANS CAN INVADE BRITAIN

High English Naval Authority Indicates That Fleet Would Welcome an Attempt.

SURPRISE NOT POSSIBLE

Another Writer Points Out How England's Air Defense Has Become a Big Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—"An attempt by the Germans to invade England would present an interesting problem to the navy," said an eminent naval authority to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today as he discussed Colonel Repington's recent suggestion that the Germans might before long try to force a landing. He added: "We have been looking for a target for a long time."

The military expert supposed that the British fleet could be got out of the way for twenty-four hours, and made much of the fact that the Germans could find seventy transports for the purpose of making a dash on London. Moreover, he pointed out that the disappearance of Russia as a fighting factor made an important difference.

In reference to these arguments the naval authority asked how many men could be landed on an open beach in twenty-four hours, and suggested that 20,000 would be a fair estimate. Then he recalled the famous saying of Moltke that he saw forty-nine ways of putting an army into London and not one of taking it out again.

As to seventy transports, the naval authority pointed out that it would be quite a big job to collect troops to fill them, to prepare the convoy and to effect a junction with the escorting fleet. It did not seem possible to him that all this could go on without the British Navy knowing something about it.

"When Colonel Repington speaks of the difference made by the change in the Russian situation," he said, "he forgot that 3,000 miles away was another highly efficient battleship fleet only too anxious to have something to do. Any real danger might be an excellent excuse for bringing it across, but as a matter of fact the Russian fleet won't do the Germans any good. They will never be able to find crews. Their submarine campaign and heavy losses have put severe drains on their resources of trained sailors, and they won't be able to man the Russian ships."

The same problem of invasion is discussed by The Birmingham Daily Post by Edgar Wallace. He admits the possibility of the attempt, but urges that for success surprise is necessary, and that is rendered impossible by the development of England's air defenses. He says:

"When the German decided that he would leave to his Zeppelins and his Gothas the congenial task of strafing England, he automatically began to build up those very defenses which he had most reason to fear. No longer could we leave coast watching to unskillful persons.

"We were compelled by the Germans' own action, action which produced for him no military results whatever, to systematize our defensive measures and retain a type of pilot and airfighter, which, if we had been allowed to sink into a sense of false security, we should have dispersed to the various theatres of war, and to retain for home defense the best and fastest types of machines.

"So it seems to me that if Germany ever had serious designs upon England it was an act of insanity to employ the Zeppelin and the airplane in the bombardment of east coast towns. At the best, air raids are stupid blunders, though the German mentality will never grasp the fact till the war is over and the German people learn something of the heritage of hate and loathing which the war has left behind. But at the worst from the military standpoint (and this is the judgment which the military historian of the future will pass) they were acts of criminal folly if Germany designed a serious offensive against England."

TO ERASE KAISER'S ARMS.

Wisconsin Legislators Plan a New Design for the Senate Chamber.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 22.—The upper house of the Wisconsin Legislature today passed a resolution to blot from view the German Imperial insignia which adorn one of the figures in a painting on the wall of the Senate Chamber.

The design to which objection is made forms part of the decoration of a mural painting which depicts "Peace" offering an olive branch to the nations. The procession of the latter is headed by France, bearing symbols typifying the arts. She is followed by England, typifying industry, walking beside Germany, typifying science. The latter figure bears the Imperial Hohenzollern insignia, which are to be replaced by the American flag.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nervous People

need nourishment for body and brain—not drugs to stupefy. SCOTT'S EMULSION feeds the nerve centers because it is the essence of body-nourishment. No alcohol or drug.

GREAT BALL ENDED UPTON MEN'S DAY

Thousands Thronged Seventh's Armory for Benefit of the Community Hall.

DID AS WELL AS ON PARADE

Women Were Proud of Their Men in Khaki and Showed It in Their Shining Eyes.

As a finale to "Old Home Day" for the Metropolitan Division, thousands of New Yorkers last night met and mingled with the men of the Seventy-seventh at a great military ball in the Seventh Regiment Armory, found them just as good as they looked while on parade in the afternoon, and departed in the early hours of this morning wishing them "the best of luck" because it couldn't think of any more original way to voice its mounting feelings.

Ostensibly the ball was for the benefit of the Camp Upton Community Hall, that great structure now rising at Yaphank which is destined to house many of the men's amusements and much of their indoor instruction. And though the great throngs which taxed the capacity of the huge structure gave generously for tickets, for programs, for refreshments, and for nothing in particular, yet no observant onlooker could miss the fact that the masculine portion of the town was there to admire and to envy and the feminine portion to exhibit proudly just how he looked in khaki and what had come over him under the spell of scant six months' training.

They were a proud lot, the women. Whether one looked at the Colonel's lady in evening dress or the Judy O'Grady companion of some obscure private in her workaday clothes, one was sure to see the same shining eyes, the same upflung head, except when now and then one caught the expression of a woman off guard and read in her face the thought that not so very long after this dance her man was going away.

A Democratic Function.

It had been heralded as a democratic function, and it was. The only lines drawn were in the matter of seats and boxes, which were governed by the tickets one held, but just as soon as the fun was under way those artificial barriers were blotted out and the stirring music whirled every one together. It didn't matter what any one wore. The General in his stars and the plain-shouldered private bumped each other, breathed mutual apologies over their partners' shoulders, and drifted apart, and the stunningly gowned, bejeweled woman and the plain little girl in street suit were just sisters of the men getting ready to do the fighting.

An ordinary sailor asked a Major General where he could check his coat, and the General calmly went a dozen steps out of his way to show him. A private asked a Colonel if it was all right to smoke a cigarette, and received the grave reply:

"It's all right if you've got two of them!" And when another private, in line to check his coat, asked:

"Do they charge you anything, I gave all me change to de Jane?" an officer, who overheard him, quietly said: "Take this till you see me again."

Viewed as a spectacle it was a beautiful ball. Whoever decorated the armory—the program forgot to state—had discovered and taken advantage of the immense possibilities in the Stars and Stripes, used almost alone and most liberally. In the centre of the spacious drill floor stood the square bandstand, the wood of its construction entirely hidden by a profusion of flags. The four sides, forming the front of the boxes, were made up of the arm racks in which rested thousands of rifles with fixed bayonets. All around the balconies, rising just back of the tier of boxes, the American flag was draped and festooned, while midway between gallery and ceiling a single line of red, white and blue lights twinkled. Smaller flags, hung amid a myriad of arc lights, made of the ceiling an overhead mass of the national colors. At the east end blazed a great sign, "Metropolitan Division," while at the opposite end an electric flag rippled.

That riot of red, white and blue made a most effective background for the multicolored display of costumes. There have been many more brilliantly dressed affairs in New York, notably those of military character in peace times, when dress uniforms, gold lace, and swords made the masculine contingent more striking than the drab of khaki and dulled ornaments. But the very drabness of the men's dress last night helped to set off the reds and yellows and the green and gold of the women's attire, shot with gleam of white shoulders and the glitter of gems. And then there were the program girls, dancing in their simple white gowns with purple sashes and peaked caps in the national colors, the severer uniforms of Red Cross nurses, and the gray and white of the women of the National Service League.

The Grand March.

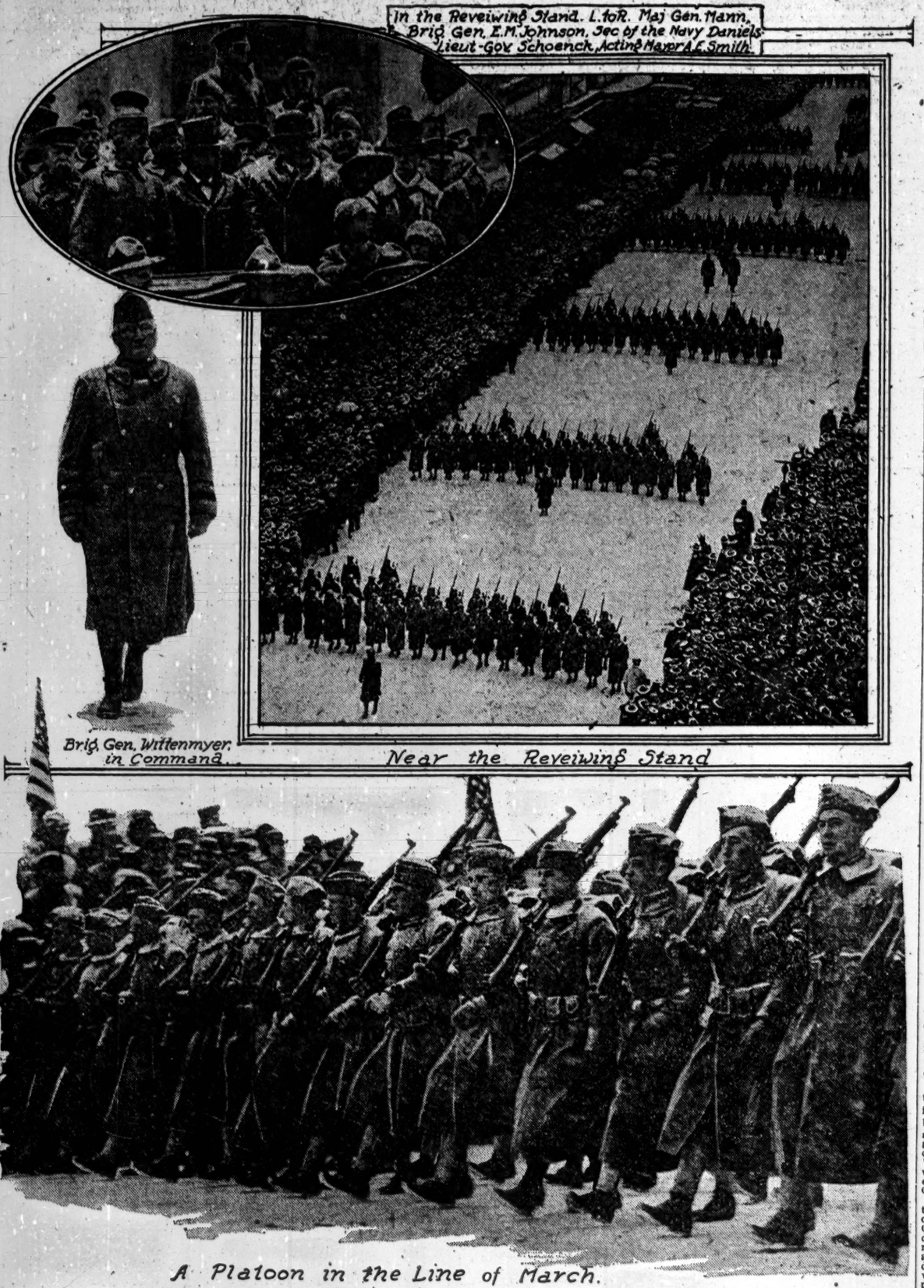
The grand march was scheduled to start at 9:30 o'clock, but because of the great crush it could not be got under way until 10 o'clock. Leading the march was Colonel C. O. Sherrill of the 302d Engineers, Chairman of the Military Ball Committee, and in charge of the design and construction of the Community Hall in furtherance of which the affair was held. On his arm was Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the absent commander of the 77th Division. Next came Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, acting in command of the division, with Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor. There followed Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Adjutant General of the State of New York, with Mrs. Joseph K. Choate; Rear Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., with Mrs. Burley; Brig. Gen. May, with Mrs. C. O. Sherrill; Brig. Gen. Dyer, with Mrs. Gleaves; Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, with Mrs. Hay; the Rev. Dr. Manning, Chaplain of the 302d Engineers, with Mrs. Booth; Brig. Gen. Robb, with Mrs. Robb; Colonel Doyle and Mrs. F. S. Greene, Colonel John Rose Delafield, with Mrs. Delafield, and a hundred or two other couples. It started to be a dignified, military march, but soon it was just a good-natured queue, winding as best it might through the throngs that pressed close to see and to applaud.

An appealing incident was the community singing during the intermission of twenty minutes that came along after 11 o'clock, when every one was temporarily tired of dancing, for most of the soldiers had "spruced up" all morning, paraded all afternoon, and dined heavily.

But, mindful of General Bell's admonition that "a singing army is a fighting army," they did. They started with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Every one joined in a mighty chorus. Hardly had the sharp military salute answered the last note of the national anthem when "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was under way with scarcely less fervor. Then there were "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home," and these more modern military favorites which made big hits with the crowd: "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag" and, "There's a Long, Long Trail."

Governor Whitman was Honorary President of the committee, Mayor Hylan Honorary Vice President, General Bell Honorary Chairman, General Johnson Honorary Vice Chairman and Colonel C. O. Sherrill Chairman. The civilian members of the committee were: Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Rolfe B. Bolling, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Henry W. Bull, Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Lawrence Gillespie, Erskine Hewitt, Mrs. Edwin O. Holter, Mrs. Edwin M. House, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, George W. Loft, Mrs. T. Mortimer Lloyd, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, George MacDonald, Mrs. Skeffington S. Norton, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. George P. Robbins, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip and Mrs. Henry P. Wickes. There was a long and distinguished list of patronesses and patrons.

Washington's Birthday Parade of National Army from Camp Upton.



In the Reveiwing Stand. L. to R. Maj Gen. Mann, Brig Gen. E.M. Johnson, Sec of the Navy Daniels, Lieut-Gov Schoenck, Acting Mayor A.E. Smith.

Brig. Gen. Wittenmyer, in Command.

Near the Reveiwing Stand

A Platoon in the Line of March.

THOUSANDS CHEER CITY'S OWN MEN

Continued from Page One.

ington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and marched north through First Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street and west to Fifth Avenue, where it joined the 307th and 308th Regiments of Infantry and the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, which had assembled at the armory of the 71st Regiment, and proceeded to the parade mobilization point through Thirty-fourth Street and north in Eighth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. The artillerymen came south through Madison Avenue from the Squadron A Armory at Ninety-fourth Street, while the medical units and the Battalion of the 367th Infantry, the negro unit at Upton, marched east from Columbus Circle.

The 302d Engineers, the unit that had the honor of heading the marching column, swung into Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-seventh Street at 1:30 o'clock, and Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, a North Carolinian and a West Point honor man of the class of 1901, reported to Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer that he was ready to start whenever the command was given. The infantrymen took their positions in the side streets so as to make it possible to swing into line at the proper moment and without delay, while the artillerymen and the medical forces took their proper places west in Fifty-seventh Street. The British tank Britannia, which proved to be one of the sensations of the parade, lumbered into position near the Vanderbilt home, at Fifty-eighth Street. The tank, as will later be told, rolled down the avenue with its machine guns spitting fire, while two flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, were flung to the breeze.

At ten minutes before 2 o'clock the police estimated that 100,000 persons were massed in Fifth Avenue and the side streets at the points of assembly. In Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Streets the crowd was banked west to Broadway and east beyond Park Avenue. Every window in every home, apartment house, and hotel held its maximum of enthusiastic onlookers, and in the picture it seemed that two of every three persons was waving an American flag.

On the stroke of 2 General Wittenmyer signaled Colonel Sherrill to get his engineers under way. General Wittenmyer, flanked by his Brigade Adjutant, Major Drouillard, one of the officers who fought with Chaffee in China, led the column, and he did not ride a horse, but walked through the snow, just as did all the others in line except the field artillerymen and the manning personnel of the ambulance units.

As Wittenmyer and Drouillard—it might be mentioned that Drouillard is an officer who can tell a mightily interesting story of how the Germans behaved in China eighteen years ago—stepped to their places at the head of the column, Colonel Sherrill sounded with his whistle the forward march. A great cheer rose as the engineers, marching with that free, graceful swing which indicates the regular army trained soldier, swung down the avenue. Just ahead marched the 77th Division Band playing "Over There."

After the engineers came the first of the infantry units, in this instance the 306th of the 153d Brigade. An officer noted as one of the crack mounted soldiers of the regular army marched at the head of this organization. He was Colonel William R. Smedberg, who, when Congress declared war on Germany, was one of the troop commanders of the famous Second United States Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The regiment marched to music by its own regimental band and the cheers that greeted the men along the line gave ample proof that the spectators realized that they were destined for the American first-line trenches on the battle-front of France.

"You are all right, boys, and we know you will fight to a finish when you get over there," a loud-voiced man of ample proportions shouted as the regiment was abreast St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Smedberg smiled and the crowd that was massed on the steps of the Cathedral and the sidewalks cheered its approval of the compliment.

After Smedberg's men came the boys of the 305th Infantry, commanded by Colonel George Vidmer, another one-time famous cavalryman, and a former Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point. While all the enlisted men of the 77th are from New York City or its suburbs, it is interesting, as was pointed out yesterday, that its officers represent nearly every State in the Union. Smedberg is a Californian, while Vidmer, like General Bullard, commander of the 1st Division of regulars now in action in France, is from Alabama. General Johnson, the division commander, is a native New Yorker who rose from the ranks to his present high position. Wittenmyer is an Ohio soldier, and Drouillard, his Adjutant, hails from the mountains of Tennessee.

The tune that the band of the 306th Infantry played as it passed the reviewing stand was written by Frederick Rath, a private in the headquarters company of the regiment. Rath named it "Somewhere in France," and it is now the official march of Colonel Vidmer's men. In command of the first battalion of the 306th yesterday was an officer named McCaskey. Everybody along the line had to take notice as he came marching by. Lieut. Col. McCaskey—they call him "Harry" in the regular army—came into the service from the navy. His first commander was a young officer named Sims, then in command of the United States Naval Training Ship Saratoga. That officer is the Vice Admiral of to-day—Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces in European waters. Colonel McCaskey was a blue jacket in the navy, and he entered the army as a private just twenty years ago the 17th of next May. He is Minnesota's representative among the officers at Upton.

The colors of the 306th were carried yesterday by two soldiers who are living proof of the power of America in the great war. The Sergeant who bore the Stars and Stripes was Edward Mueller, born of German parents, and the Sergeant who held the regimental flag was Robert Bonaventure, an American of French descent. The color guards were Private Frank McCarthy—no more need be said as to his origin—and Private John Gralenski, who announces that he is going to fight until Poland is a free and not a German-controlled country.

When the last company of the 306th had passed the people had their first chance to cheer a machine gun unit, the first of the "spit-fire" organizations to appear, being the 305th Battalion, under Major Charles C. Winnia of Tennessee, who entered the regular army as a private in the 11th Cavalry in 1890, and who, to reach his present important command, has passed successively through every non-commissioned and commissioned grade below that of Major. The soldiers of the machine gun unit, whose duties are among the most important of modern warfare, are picked men, and it did not take a second glance to prove it, as Winnia's men, carrying their Colts and Benet-Mercliers, marched by. There were no wooden machine guns on view yesterday, but neither were there any new and up-to-date types such as the men will operate when they go into action against the Huns on the other side.

The 154th Brigade, which is General Johnson's own command, was next in line. Colonel Isaac Erwin, West Point 1892, who was born in Florida and as a boy hunted alligators in the Everglades, was acting commander of the brigade. Like McCaskey, Colonel Erwin is an officer of the "quick, snappy, and efficient" type. In the twenty-six years that Colonel Erwin has been a regular he has always been of the infantry, and he is proud of it, for, like Major Gen. Glenn, who invented the "water cure," he maintains that when all is said and done it is the infantry that wins the great victories.

The 307th Infantry, the first unit of the 154th Brigade, is among the best in the national army. Everybody who knows anything about the 77th Division admits that. But the boys marched behind a new band yesterday which has a lot of instruments and something more to learn about them. The commander of the 307th is Colonel Reuben Smith, who went into the Spanish war as a Second Lieutenant of the 24th Minnesota Infantry and came out with the same rank in the 9th United States Infantry, the organization that bore the brunt of the fighting, so far as the Americans were concerned, in the Boxer campaign of 1900. Music or no music, the boys of the 307th can surely "hike"—half a million people, who cheered them yesterday, will give testimony to that.

Thousands cheered the 308th Infantry when it paraded down Fifth Avenue on a very cold day several weeks ago. Yesterday many more thousands had a chance to cheer that unit again. Colonel Nathan K. Averill, who comes from Michigan, again marched at the head of the regiment. Incidentally, Colonel Averill is another cavalryman who has dismounted as a result of the war with Germany.

The 306th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Captain George Gaston of New York, came swinging down the avenue behind Averill's men. Like their comrades of the 305th Battalion, they carried real machine guns, and also like the men of the 305th, they made a splendid impression.

"Pop old Hindenburg one for me," a fellow shouted as the last platoon of machine gunners swept by.

"We'll do that very thing," a Sergeant replied, and the crowd made a noisy demonstration of approval.

And after the machine-gun men came the negro troops, the only men in line who were not of the 77th Division. They are training at Upton but are already assigned to the 92d Division, which is to be made up entirely of negro fighters and will go to France under command of one of New York's own soldiers, Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, U. S. A.

No troops in the line received a more genuinely hearty greeting than did the men of the 367th Infantry. The field officers of the regiment are white men and the company officers negroes. It seemed that every man in the regiment was over six feet in height, and there was not a "stomach" in the whole command. The regiment was headed by its own band, and the tune as the regiment passed in review before Secretary Daniels was "Dixie." Colonel James A. Moss of Louisiana, the regular army officer, who has written more books on military subjects than any other officer the army has ever known, commands the 367th Infantry.

The applause was deafening as the negro soldiers passed the reviewing stand, and it was noted that the man who led the applause in that part of the stand, reserved for Federal, State, and city officials, was the Secretary of the Navy.

The medical and ambulance men followed the negro fighters, and they, too, received a welcome that was in keeping with the enthusiasm of the occasion.

Last in line came the British tank. The gunners within the monster had supplied themselves with ammunition, and as the big trench climber came rolling by the reviewing stand they let go volley after volley, a performance that brought the crowd yelling to its feet.

A word more as to the crowds. The fact that 500,000 persons saw the parade does not mean that all who wanted to see it were able to do so. The police estimated that at least as many as saw the spectacle failed to get a sight of the marchers. In Madison Square, for instance, the people occupied every foot of space and it was estimated that 25,000 were jammed into that open space.

One thing that yesterday's parade appeared to prove was that the men at Camp Upton are equipped. There was not a man in line who will fight with a rifle who did not have a rifle. Every man carried his full infantry pack, and every man in line had his complete outfit of Winter clothing. The rifles used in the parade yesterday were all of the new American-Enfield type, which is the American adaptation of the rifle used by the British in France.

Everybody noted the splendidly healthy appearance of the soldiers. So far as physical condition is concerned they looked to be trained to the minute; furthermore their attitude was that of men who are proud of being in the army, and who are going to give the best that's in them when they reach the first line some time next Summer.

Every possible opportunity was given yesterday to relatives of the men to see the parade from points of vantage. The police had orders to see that mothers and sisters of soldiers got the very best places on the avenue, and the orders were carried out to the letter.

The crowd behaved splendidly and not one instance of disorder was reported by the police.

"This has been one of the finest sights I have ever witnessed," said Secretary Daniels after the parade, "and I am sure that every American who saw the parade glories in these boys. He would not be an American if he did not feel a surge of pride as he saw those splendid fellows come swinging by. As I told General Johnson, the spectacle was a wonderful demonstration of the efficiency of our national army. I want to add that I was particularly pleased with the fine showing made by the negro troops, who have always been among the first to respond to a call to the colors."

"I am proud of our boys," was all the comment that General Johnson, commander of the division, had to say.

"These are New York boys and they made a marvelous showing. Of course, I was proud of them. That goes without saying," commented Acting Mayor Al Smith.

"It was an inspiring sight, and I wish that the men on the battlefront could have seen them," said Captain Sarrao of the Italian Army.

"The French will surely be glad to welcome such a magnificent body of men," said Baron Huard of the French Commission.

"Fine and dandy" was the enthusiastic comment of one of the British officers present.

"I am sure that the parade will have an encouraging effect on recruiting," said Major William N. Haskell, the Adjutant General at Camp Upton, "for every one who has seen the men must agree that as a body they looked 100 per cent. better than they did a few months ago, when as a group they were kind of rookies they entered the service."

Before the parade the Mayor's Committee on National Defense gave a luncheon to Secretary Daniels, those present including Adjutant Gen. Sherrill, Acting Mayor Smith, Mortimer L. Schiff, Rodman Wanamaker, Colonel Michael Friedsam, and Finley J. Shepard.

General Johnson was the luncheon guest of the Union League Club. Others who attended included Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. White of the British Army; Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, Major Gen. William A. Mann, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N.; Commodore Guy Gaunt, U. S. N.; George R. Sheldon, and George T. Wilson.

PATRIOTISM MARKED DAY IN CHURCHES

Military Mass Held in St. Peter's After a Parade of 2,000 Federal Employes.

SERVICES AT CATHEDRAL

Mgr. Lavelle Denounces Tendency to Criticise the Government for Its Mistakes.

Churches throughout the city made Washington's Birthday an occasion for a fervent tribute to the men who have taken up arms in the cause of democracy. One of the most impressive of the religious services held in the city was the solemn military mass, which took place in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at Barclay and Church Streets. It was said to be the first one of its kind in this city since the civil war, in that it was a mass not for the dead, but for the living.

The ceremony, held under the auspices of the Surveyors of Customs Welfare Association of the Port of New York, was preceded by a parade of 2,00 Federal employes and National Guardsmen, headed by the Letter Carriers' Band. They formed at the Customs House, and, under the direction of Surveyor Thomas E. Rush, Assistant Marshal William F. Buechler and other officers from the Customs Department, marched to the church. A detachment of regulars and a police escort accompanied the parade, which, as it passed City Hall, was reviewed by Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith. Inside the church the detachment of regulars from the Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth Infantry drew up in front of the altar and remained standing in that position throughout the ceremony.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. George Waring, Chaplain on Governors Island, as celebrant, the Rev. Philip J. MacGrath as deacon, and the Rev. John J. Owens, Chaplain of Seton Hospital, as sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. A. J. Grogan, rector of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary. The music of the mass, sung in the Gregorian chant by seventy male voices, was directed by Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education. The sermon was preached by Mgr. John P. Chidwick, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, who was Chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine when it was destroyed by a mine in Havana Harbor.

The Menace of Germany.

"Today," he said, "an autocratic power that combines in the strongest possible manner all the elements of that form of government which Providence seems to have deemed must pass away holds Europe by the throat and is strangling Europe's free institutions. In looking across the sea that power anticipates the time when its mailed fist will be laid upon the life of liberty of our own free country. It is an impossibility for a powerful autocracy to exist and permit a rich and flourishing republic also to exist. The ideals of a republic are always a menace to the extremes of the autocracy.

"The people are going to rule and they must rule as God has directed them in the progress of the prosperity of our beloved land. This occasion is a sad and solemn one. It is also a proud and glorious one. The war cloud that hangs over the country is ominous of disaster. When this storm shall have passed it will leave untouched, yea, stronger than ever, the pillars of government that God has erected upon our shores.

The Rev. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, presided there yesterday over the annual mass of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, celebrated in memory of the deceased members of the order. Prayers were also offered for all the American soldiers and sailors who have died in the war thus far. Speaking of Catholic patriotism and responsibilities, Mgr. Lavelle denounced the tendency to criticise the Government for its mistakes, and urged the manifestation of a higher degree of loyalty among the people. He said in part:

"In a land like this where freedom is our greatest blessing liberty is sometimes carried to license and some people get the habit of criticising the Government. Everything is examined with a microscope and with everything that is done by the Government fault is found. These critics are never finding anything good in what the Government is doing, but always something wrong.

"Get back of the Government fully. Don't criticise, but help. Men must be supplied for the field, and they must be given support at home. We must aid the Government by participating in the Liberty Loans. We must conserve our food and in fact make it a part of our business to co-operate in every way with the Government in the conduct of the war."

Service at St. Paul's.

The patriotic service in St. Paul's was attended by more than 100 army nurses in uniform. The historic Washington pew was decorated with American flags, and was occupied during the services by Lord Aberdeen, William Lanier Washington, representing the Order of the Cincinnati, and Colonel Robertson Durham of the Gordon Highlanders. The Stars and Stripes with a color guard from Governors Island occupied a position at the side of the lectern, and the British Union Jack, with a color guard made up of Sergeants from the British and Canadian Recruiting Missions, was placed at the side of the pulpit. At the head of the middle aisle were the colors of the nurses. The service included prayer for the President of the United States, prayers for King George and the British royal family, for peace, for the army and navy, the sick and wounded, and for those who minister to them, and prayers "for the dead in Christ, victims of the war." Vicar Geer made a patriotic address, in which he told of the scenes in and about St. Paul's during the Revolution, of Washington's habitual attendance at service.

"Washington as a soldier," he said, "won America from the most powerful kingdom of the world. Then, as a statesman, he turned a mob into a nation. Should we make an unworthy peace now, how could we in the hereafter meet Washington, Lincoln, and the women and children who went down on the Lusitania? But, thank God, the possibility of an unworthy peace is past. The equal of the soldier in the trenches is the widowed mother in the tenement laboring over her washtub in order that she could give her son to fight for those worse off widowed mothers of France and Belgium."

ARMY ON WASHINGTON'S LINES

Col. Tillson Says It Was Raised as First President Would Have Had It.

The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese in New York, yesterday urged that George Washington's calm confidence in the face of such discouragement as came over the Colonial forces at Valley Forge be followed as an example by all loyal Americans today in the shadow of Germany's apparent success over stricken Russia. Bishop Burch was speaking at the Washington's Birthday meeting of the Washington Headquarters' Association at the Jumel Mansion, Washington's old headquarters at Edgecombe Avenue and 160th Street.

"There is nothing George Washington hated worse than what ex-President Taft referred to yesterday as 'whispering traitors,'" said the Bishop. "We've too many of that ilk here in New York. They gather in corners and say, 'Now is the time for peace.' It isn't the time for peace. It is the time for a sterner war. Two or three days ago some of us, small in judgment, might have thought that Germany was going to break and that peace was near. Now we know it is impossible. Germany has Russia's stores to draw on, and she is vastly strengthened. It would be the part of poltroons, of men worse even than whispering traitors, for us to advise against America's going on with every fragment of her strength and energy. There is a tremendous struggle ahead."

Colonel John F. C. Tillson of the 22d United States Infantry, commanding officer of Fort Jay, on Governors Island, followed Bishop Burch. After paying a tribute to George Washington the Colonel said:

"You are all naturally anxious for a military man to say something of the great war. I bring you nothing but good cheer. I have not one single word of criticism to offer. Let me say that we have organized an army of a million and a half men right on the lines that George Washington advised. We have raised the army as he would have raised it.

"Already the war has brought good things to America. For fifty years and more men have been coming to our shores from all over the world, and we wondered if they would stand by the flag in a crisis. And they have. Do you realize we have never heard the word 'hyphenate' in this country since the declaration of war? I have been handling a number of so-called slackers on Governors Island since the war started, and do you know that I haven't seen an American-born slacker? They were practically all of them foreigners who didn't speak our language and did not know where to go to join the army. Compare this with conditions during our civil war, when men who didn't want to fight used to hire a substitute. Imagine the disgrace that would attach on a person today who tried to buy a man to do his fighting for him."

Mrs. George Wilson Smith, President of the association, presided. Miss Katherine Eggleston recited "Our Flag."

POWER FOR PRESIDENT ADVOCATED BY COLT

Senator Declares the Country Need Have "No Fear of a Dictatorship."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Congress would continue to place wide powers and the resources of the nation in the hands of President Wilson and the country "need have no fear of a dictatorship," Senator Colt of Rhode Island declared today in an address to members of the State General Assembly, on the occasion of Washington's Birthday.

"Congress realizes the necessity of unity, concentration, and co-ordination in time of war," said Senator Colt, "and that to accomplish these ends the President must have enlarged powers. Congress also finds in the great war powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative branch of the Government abundant justification for clothing our Commander in Chief with every authority necessary to win the war. But when the war ends we shall retain on the statute books no more of the present legislation than is compatible with public interest and in full accord with the personal rights of the individual under the Constitution."

Senator Colt reminded the Assemblymen that the great responsibility of the war falls on the President and that his hands should be upheld and strengthened.

"Criticism," he added, "may be necessary and beneficial, but it should be just criticism, which helps the cause and does not injure it."

The fourteen propositions recently given by President Wilson to cover the settlement of existing territorial and racial controversies were declared by Senator Colt to be the "basis for a just and lasting peace," and "an outline of a new international order for the preservation of the future peace of the world."

The substitution of open for secret diplomacy—"a democratic control of diplomatic negotiations"—also was advocated by Senator Colt, but "no matter," he said, "how desirable on the grounds of justice and of a lasting peace open diplomacy may be, there is no doubt that the form which this new policy may take requires careful study and investigation."

Much of the Senator's speech was taken up with emphasizing the profound influence exerted at the present time by the example of Washington's life.

WASHINGTON'S WORK EXTOLLED BY PICHON

Speaker at Paris Celebration Hails America as the Savior of Humanity.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Standing upon the steps of the equestrian statue of Washington in Place d'Iena, Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister of France, made an address to a great throng today. Speaking in the name of the French Government, he said:

"What we glorify at the foot of this statue is not only the commander-in-chief of the troops that won independence for America, but the personification of the people without whom in the terrible hours in which we are living humanity would be on the point of perishing."

Gathered around the monument were some hundreds of distinguished Frenchmen and American residents of Paris. Two companies of marines were drawn up before the monument. Standing with M. Pichon were Ambassador Sharp and Consul General Thackara.

M. Pichon said that Wilson and Washington contended for the same principles. After quoting from Washington's speech of acceptance of the command of the Continental armies, M. Pichon exclaimed:

"Do you not find in Washington's words the very foundations of the idea that inspires the messages of President Wilson? From Washington's work there was derived something more than the creation of a republic. Every day stronger and more powerful, she is called upon to group around her all the nations of the New World. She is destined by fertility, for example, genius, and expansion to mark indelibly with her imprint the future organization of the Old World. It is not we, gentlemen, who shall ever have to complain of the support which comes to us from America and which raises an insurmountable barrier to the designs of conquest and oppression with which all people are menaced. She is one more guarantee of the aspirations of which France has been for a long time the symbol in the eyes of the free nations of Europe."

The Foreign Minister, alluding to the American, Belgian, Italian, and Portuguese armies, said:

"We salute those armies as bringing liberty. We open our arms to their fraternal legions. We mingle our blood with theirs to cement an unshakable alliance, recalling the day when died the great man in whose honor this statue was raised. The First Consul Bonaparte, ordered into mourning all the representatives of the French Republic. We bring an expression of gratitude which the future can only augment by reason of the force of external life which emerges from the creating action of which he left the example and fruit to posterity."

GREETING BY WILSON TO LATIN-AMERICANS

President Exchanges Cordial Messages with Ambassador Sharp's Guests.

ENVOY WARNS OF INTRIGUE

Tells Ministers in Paris of "Insidious Propaganda"—Aims of Allies Emphasized.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Ministers of the South and Central American republics had luncheon with William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, at the Embassy today, in accordance with the long-established custom of celebrating Washington's Birthday in this manner. All the Latin-American republics were represented. Mr. Sharp read to the guests the following message from President Wilson:

"Please convey to your guests assembled on the 22d my warmest greetings and my wish that I might be present to enjoy with you and them the sense of comradeship, community of interests and devotion to common purposes and ideals which is daily becoming stronger between the republics of America.

"One of the happiest circumstances of the time is that Washington's Birthday has become an appropriate anniversary upon which to celebrate and renew the principles of liberty, justice, and humanity, which must be made the principles of the world."

The Ministers then adopted the following resolution, which was sent to President Wilson:

"The diplomatic representatives of the American republics, assembled in the Embassy of the United States on Washington's Birthday, are happy to seize this opportunity of expressing to his Excellency, President Woodrow Wilson, their most respectful homage and their wishes for the greatness and glory of the American nation. They thank President Wilson for the message he was good enough to address to them at the very moment they were receiving the gracious hospitality of Ambassador Sharp."

Ambassador Sharp warned France against "insidious propaganda." The United States, he said, had entered the war not to satisfy selfish motives, but for a vindication of the high and lofty principles of liberty and right. This was the only incentive to America's entrance into the war, he said.

Charles H. Grasty closed the speech-making with a eulogy of the French effort since the war began, and voiced the hope of all Americans that the French would obtain results comparable with the sacrifices they had made.

America's steadfast alliance with her co-belligerents, her similarity of war aims, and her unalterable decision to continue the war to a victorious conclusion were the main topics of speeches delivered at a luncheon given at the American Club today. Laurence V. Benet presided. Gabriel Guisthau, former Minister in the Briand Cabinet and representative of the St. Nazaire District in the French Chamber of Deputies, was the principal speaker. He compared President Wilson with Washington, and said Washington's ideals were similar to those of Mr. Wilson. He emphasized the help the Americans might give, not so much in a military way as to support and maintain the morale of the civilian population.

Dr. Paul van Dyke of Princeton University said "one-way tickets to France" was the American slogan until the enemy was driven from French territory.

KUHN LASHES WAR CRITICS.

Some Find Fault with Everything, General Tells Camp Meade Men.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Feb. 22.—Major Gen. Joseph F. Kuhn, commander of the National Army Division here, in his Washington Day address to his men, said:

"There are some people in this country who find fault with everybody and everything. They can see the good side in nothing that is done, but are always seeking for flaws and magnifying them. There have been some things the criticism of which was perhaps partly justified. The clothing did not always come along as smoothly as it might have come. Our cantonments were not built as quickly, perhaps, as some of us would want to have had them built. But, after all, the job of preparing for the struggle has been going along in such a way as to encourage and hearten us.

"We know what the future holds in store for us. We know we will win. I know that you men will not complain, that you will cheerfully endure privations and discomforts over in France. I know this because I know you men. I want the spirit that exists in this camp to exist in all the places outside this camp—a spirit of determination to see this war through, a willingness to go the limit in making easier the way to victory by refusing to place on the shoulders of those burdened down with responsibilities the further burden of petty fault finding and unjust criticism."

Smart Spring Suits, Blue Or Gray, $25.00

THESE are the leading colors of the forthcoming season in which the ruling motive will be decorous plainness. *Pure wool;* smart style; spruce fit; superior service.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

February BOOK SALE

Sets of Books by the standard Writers, bound attractively in Cloth and Leather. Also Sets in FOREIGN LANGUAGES

This Sale, as usual, will afford a splendid opportunity for Book Buyers to acquire good Sets at attractive prices.

Visitors cordially invited.

BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St. New York

M'ADOO GUARANTEES TRAINS FOR HOOVER

Tells Him There Is No Danger of Food Shortage in East Due to Railroads.

CO-OPERATIVE STEPS NEXT

Grain Receipts at Western Primary Markets Last Week Broke a Two Years' Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, was assured by the Railroad Administration tonight that all shipments of foodstuffs which he authorized would be handled by the railroads.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover is prepared to consult with officials of the Railroad Administration and set before them the very restrictions on traffic which he feels should be imposed to handle the situation. The interchange of statements today, it was felt generally, would result in closer co-operation and a solution of the many problems of transportation and food distribution involved.

In a letter to the Food Administrator, who complained yesterday that the nation was falling far behind its schedule in supplying the allied nations, Director General of Railroads McAdoo asserted that the railroads were not to blame. By inference, at least, he placed the responsibility upon producers who were holding back their grains, and said he was prepared to meet any emergency. Mr. McAdoo's letter read:

"Feb. 22, 1918.

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"You are, as I understand it, the sole purchaser in this country of food supplies for the allied Governments. You must, therefore, know the location of the food supplies which you from time to time purchase and the ports in this country to which you desire such supplies shipped. If you will notify me from time to time of the location of the specific supplies and the port or ports in the United States to which you wish to have such supplies transported, I will guarantee the necessary transportation subject alone to interruptions from blizzards and floods.

"I wish to reassure the country by saying that so far as transportation is concerned there is no danger of suffering from a serious food shortage in the Eastern part of the country.

"Cordially yours,

"W. G. McADOO.

"Hon. Herbert Hoover,
"Food Administrator."

Food Officials Reassured.

The text of Mr. McAdoo's letter was transmitted to Mr. Hoover, who was out of town for the day. After a conference the Food Administration, with the authorization of Mr. Hoover, issued this statement:

"While Mr. Hoover is out of town, Food Administration officials consider Mr. McAdoo's statement very reassuring, since it indicates that further cars will be furnished to Western terminals, and the shortage in shipments from these Western terminals to Eastern territory will now be overcome. As the railway directorate is evidently alive to the situation, it will no doubt take all necessary steps."

Earlier in the day Mr. McAdoo had issued this statement:

"There has been now about two weeks of moderately good weather, during which an extraordinary effort has been put forth by the railroads. For the week ended Feb. 16 22,104,000 bushels of grain were received at Western primary markets, which were the largest receipts for one week in two years, an increase of 54 per cent. over the previous week and 51½ per cent. over the same week last year. The average number of cars of grain being loaded is 5,000, which is approximately 6,000,000 bushels daily. This has been done notwithstanding that weather conditions are still severe in a large part of the country, and it will certainly increase as the weather moderates."

This statement was based on figures gathered by the traffic division of the Railroad Administration, headed by Edward Chambers, former traffic manager for the Food Administration. Other reports showed that in the nine days between Feb. 11 and Feb. 20, 28,365,000 bushels of grain were received at the principal elevator and milling centres of the West. This movement included 17,361,000 bushels of corn, much of which was the soft corn which is so prevalent this year, 9,329,000 bushels of oats, and 2,446,000 bushels of wheat. In the eight days between Feb. 11 and Feb. 19, 38,760 cars were loaded with grain, of which 26,549 were in the Western district, or west of the Mississippi, 9,319 were in the Eastern district, and 2,882 in the South.

Forty-two special food trains containing 1,368 cars were sent eastward from Chicago and East St. Louis to New York, Philadelphia and Boston for transshipment to the Allies between Feb. 12 and 19. This through movement of food trains is still continuing and trains of meats are going daily to Eastern ports for export.

Shipments of Live Stock.

Between Feb. 10 and Feb. 21, twelve days, 9,363 cars, or about 260 trains, of live stock, dressed beef, and perishable products have been shipped eastward from Chicago.

The movement of special food trains under fast schedules can be made to any part of the country threatened suddenly with a food shortage, according to railroad directorate officials, and this plan will be resorted to if the shortage which Mr. Hoover forecast actually develops.

It is understood that the stand taken by the Food Administration is that it will welcome all measures adopted by the Railroad Administration as a cure for the situation which it alleges now exists.

Food Administration officials have asserted from the first that the adoption of severe restrictions on traffic by the Railroad Administration would place the Government in a position to handle the situation, and that, with a sufficient supply of grains and other foodstuffs on hand, the nation was in a position to solve its problems if the transportation difficulties were overcome.

It is understood that President Wilson tomorrow will have some utterance to make in regard to the food situation, especially as it affects a large increase in the price of wheat. It is believed that he will take up the matter of producers who are withholding grains from shipment in the hope of obtaining higher prices and will set before the nation the responsibility which falls upon the shoulders of all agencies engaged.

COMMITTEE TO TAKE INVENTORY OF FOOD

Williams Will Name Body to Ascertain All Stocks Held in Reserve Here.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, received directions from the United States Food Administration yesterday to organize a committee in New York to ascertain the exact amount of food in reserve, both in the warehouses and in transit. The inventory will cover all the holdings of retail and wholesale establishments. The committee will be permanent, its duty and purpose being to keep a constant record of the food supply on hand in the vicinity of New York. A prominent financier, whose name Mr. Williams would not make public, has been asked to take charge of the committee.

Mr. Williams said that the food crisis predicted by Herbert Hoover would probably make itself felt in the New York district in a material shortage of certain products which are generally being utilized as substitutes for meat and wheat. He insisted, however, that the situation, so far as New York was concerned, was not dangerous, and not one which would justify the public in hoarding a reserve supply of food.

"Without minimizing in the least the seriousness of Mr. Hoover's warning," said Mr. Williams, "my present information leads me to believe that New York will not experience a pronounced food shortage in general, but only in certain commodities. I cannot speak for the country as a whole, nor have I any statistics which would enable me to state specifically just how much food there is in reserve in and about New York. I do not feel, however, the need of any one around New York getting panicky over the situation."

Mr. Williams pointed out that a considerable stock of meats was on hand in the New York district, because of the general response in this part of the State to conservation regulations. These meats included beef, lamb, mutton, and poultry. Potatoes, according to Mr. Williams, were plentiful, and the concern of the producers and the Food Board was to find a market for all the potatoes that were on hand, before the next supply came in.

"There is a shortage now in certain things," said Mr. Williams. "But those are the foods which the people have been voluntarily using as substitutes to conserve the wheat supply, such as oatmeal and rice."

Mr. Williams yesterday authorized all bakers in the New York district to make a minimum loaf of twelve ounces. He took this step to conserve wheat, because many small families find the twelve-ounce loaf entirely sufficient for their purposes. Mr. Williams declared that beginning tomorrow all bakers must use 20 per cent. of substitutes in every loaf of wheat bread. Any baker who cannot comply with the regulation because of a lack of substitutes must file an affidavit to that effect with the Federal Food Board.

The Bureau of Food Conservation of the State Food Commission issued an appeal yesterday to housewives to do their own marketing. The appeal read: "Go to the market and find out what you can get that will take the place of wheat, meat, fats and sugars. Housewives will find many varieties of beans, which are excellent substitutes for meat. There are squirrels, rabbits, hares and numerous new kinds of fish on the market to be used instead of meat. The housewife will not know they are there unless she goes to the market and acquaints herself with them. Chat with the dealers in foodstuffs. Ask them to co-operate with you in your efforts to get and make use of the foodstuffs that are plentiful and reasonable in price and that the Food Administration wants used in place of other foods that are listed for conservation."

MEATLESS DAYS EFFECTUAL.

Have Saved 140,000,000 Pounds of Beef in Four Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Meatless days in the United States have saved 140,000,000 pounds of beef in four months, the Food Administration announced today. In this period 165,000,000 pounds of beef were exported to the Allies, together with 400,000,000 pounds of pork products.

The figures were made public in a statement explaining why the Food Administration refused requests of cattle and sheep growers to remove beef, mutton and lamb from the conservation rules with regard to meatless day. The administration again declared that meatless days were established to enable the United States to feed the Allies by saving on meat consumption. The announcement concludes:

"If the many people who have assisted us in the accumulation of exportable stocks of meat products during the last three months could receive the expressions of gratitude with which these shipments are now being received in Europe among the Allies, they would feel amply rewarded for the sacrifices."

Mutton and lamb are not exported and the Food Administration has removed the restriction on their consumption in States west of the Mississippi on meatless days. The restriction will be lifted soon in many of the other Western States in which large numbers of sheep and lambs are produced for meat. Food Administrator Hoover will recommend to State Administrators that the people be permitted to eat all the mutton and lamb they want until after April 15, when the Spring marketing season is about at an end.

"That the exports are absolutely vital," Mr. Hoover said today, "needs no proof further than the statement of the ration at present in force in Europe among the Allies, which has been reduced approximately to one pound of meats of all kinds a week, or less than 30 per cent. of the present American consumption, and it is today at so low a figure as to tend to diminish the morale and the resistance of the Allies.

"We are doing our best to increase the amount of exports and can do so only by rigid conservation on the part of the American people."

State Food Administrators were ordered today to enforce strictly the Food Administration's rule requiring bakers to use 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes in all bakery products by Feb. 24.

"This rule," a telegram sent to the administrators said, "is an important link in the Food Administration's wheat conservation program, upon the success of which depends our ability to supply the Allies with the wheat flour that is essential to their victory and ours. The list of the substitutes is wide."

NO BANQUET FOR HAYS.

Congressional Committee to Give Foodless Greeting to Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, consisting of a Senator or a Representative from each State having Republican representation in Congress, decided today that as "food will win the war," it would be inconsistent to give a banquet in honor of Will H. Hays of Indiana, the new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, on an expected visit to Washington. However, a reception will be held in honor of Mr. Hays at which refreshments probably will not be served.

At a meeting of the committee today Congressman Wood of Indiana offered resolutions setting forth that as Mr. Hoover had given warning that there was a food shortage, especially in the East, and that food conservation was absolutely necessary to win the war, it would be inconsistent for members of Congress to give a banquet to Chairman Hays. The committee also decided to give no more banquets during the war.

Chairman Hays telegraphed Representative Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, that he would like to work under Mr. Woods's direction in the conduct of the political campaign this year for the election of Republican Senators and Representatives.

Calls Election for Husting's Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 22.—Governor E. L. Philipp issued a call tonight for a special election to be held on April 2 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Paul O. Husting. The primary will be held on March 19. The call comes as a surprise, for the Governor had intimated that he would not order a special election in case his plan to appoint Mr. Husting's successor was turned down by the Legislature.

PLAN NOW TO STORE NEXT WINTER'S COAL

Fuel Administration Expects to Provide an Adequate Reserve Supply.

DEALERS WILL CO-OPERATE

Householders Will Be Urged to Fill Their Bins During the Summer Months.

New York will not face another coal shortage next Winter if plans which are being laid by the State and County Administrators in co-ordination with the wholesale and retail coal trade for the storing of coal here in sufficient quantity to tide over another spell of bad weather are put into effect. Unless these miscarry New York will have a vast reserve of coal on hand when cold weather comes again.

L. A. Snead, assistant to National Fuel Administrator Garfield, held a conference yesterday with representatives of the retail coal trade in the office of Williams & Peters, 1 Broadway. He unfolded the National Administrator's plan for the distribution and storing of coal in New York for next season.

After the meeting Mr. Snead said that he was not in a position to discuss the plan because his instructions from Dr. Garfield were not to discuss it until it had been approved. From others who were at the meeting it was learned that the plan contemplates the use of part of the waterfront for the laying up of a reserve store before the coming of cold weather next Winter.

"I do not believe that the coal shortage of the last season can ever happen again if we follow the plan outlined by Mr. Snead," said Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee. "We had a general discussion over the storing of coal, and the conference also went somewhat into the question of prices. We accomplished much good and came to a better understanding all around."

To Encourage Filling of Bins.

The question how to avoid a repetition of the coal shortage next year has been a problem that has been taxing the ability of the various Fuel Administrators ever since the situation became acute here. Some of the officials are of the opinion now that it was a mistake to have given voice to the report that there was plenty of coal when the country was facing a shortage, and that it was a mistake also not to have encouraged householders to order coal early and in sufficient quantities to last through the Winter. Later, when the storms came and the railroad congestion became so acute that coal could not be delivered in sufficient quantity at tidewater and when what was delivered was frozen solid in the cars, the Administration found that every cellar full of privately owned coal made the demand just that much less. Indeed, it was because of the coal that had been stored that the city was, to quote County Administrator Reeve Schley, "able to keep two jumps ahead of disaster."

Mr. Peters has already made a request to householders to buy their coal in the warm months and have it on hand when Winter comes again. The question where to store a reserve supply is one that is causing the authorities much thought. Because of the high value of real estate available places for storing coal have got fewer each year until now there is only room in the city to store a three days' supply. New York has to depend on the daily arrival of coal from New Jersey terminals. This line of transportation is very uncertain in Winter, as this season has shown. Ten thousand tons a night can be brought across in the Pennsylvania tubes, but the use of the tubes for the transportation of coal to the Long Island yards was only an emergency measure and will not be continued.

"The plans as outlined by Mr. Snead seemed eminently fair and I am sure they will work out to the benefit of all," said M. F. Burns of Burns Brothers. Mr. Burns was asked whether the plan for a coal reserve included the storing of coal in Central Park or in any other public grounds.

"I do not think the public of New York would ever want its parks given over to coal storage," he replied. "We will have coal stored. We must if conditions are to be remedied, and that coal will probably be along the waterfront."

New York Supply in Fair Shape.

In reply to a question whether the present snowstorm would bring conditions back to the point where they were in January, Mr. Burns said he did not think it would.

"New York is in pretty fair shape now," he said. "We are receiving coal in our Bronx yards for the first time since the trouble started."

When he left the meeting Mr. Snead was enthusiastic.

"We have gone thoroughly into the question of the storage of coal," he said, "and the coal dealers offered their heartiest co-operation. I am sure that our plan will relieve the situation here next season and that there will be less friction."

Mr. Snead would not say where the coal reserve would be stored. He could not talk until Dr. Garfield had approved the plan, he said.

The Administration received a report yesterday that wood is now being largely used in and around Boston, where the situation is still acute.

The report of the coal carrying railroads received yesterday by Regional Director A. H. Smith showed these conditions at the tidewater ports at 6 o'clock yesterday morning:

	Anthracite Cars.	Bituminous Cars.
In barges	312	288
Dumped	670	757
In cars	1,150	981

There were 1,561 cars of anthracite and 616 cars of bituminous within twenty-four hours of the coal ports and within forty-eight hours 478 cars of anthracite and 918 cars of bituminous.

The far-reaching effects of the coal shortage are contained in a short statement made public by the Administration yesterday:

"Co-ordination of effort on the part of the Fuel and Food Administrations extends even to eggs. It is obvious that if the supply of poultry or eggs is to be kept normal the nation's incubators must have fuel. So the United States Fuel Administration has taken steps to co-operate by keeping incubator fires burning. Chestnut anthracite is the grade of coal used to furnish the necessary warmth for hatching eggs, and operators in the fields whence this grade of coal is obtained have been asked to increase their output, while in the meantime supplies of coal are being diverted for incubator purposes."

ITALY'S COAL FAMINE ACUTE

Breakdown of War Industries Predicted Unless America Helps.

ROME, Feb. 22.—During interrogations in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday regarding the question of coal, lack of which is crippling Italy's transportation facilities, it was shown that no importations of American coal were expected in view of the arrangement made with the English Government, that only one-third the necessary coal was arriving in this country and that locomotives were being ruined by burning clinker coal and lignite.

Unless America acts to relieve the situation it will eventually be impossible to distribute food supplies throughout Italy or work mines properly. War industries face a shortage of coal. It was pointed out that the present situation required action and not discussion.

WASHINGTON AS A MODEL.

He Never Thought of a Patched-Up Peace, Says Jusserand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The memory of Washington was extolled by M. Jusserand, French Ambassador, and Senator Harding of Ohio, in addresses delivered at a commemorative mass meeting held here today under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Everybody," said M. Jusserand, "knows the unanimity of feelings of all French people who ever met Washington; how, during our revolution French citizenship was bestowed on him as being 'one of the benefactors of humanity,' and how, when he died, the French nation went into mourning, officers wore crape and our flags were flown at half mast.

"To conduct one's self well is a harder task in days of gloom and anxiety. In both, Washington stands as a model. He knew all the trouble which may result from delays, mishaps, and mismanagement, but never thought of a patched-up peace."

The Ambassador said that Frederick the Great, who, while entertaining American Envoys sent during the Revolution to arrange a commercial treaty, wrote his brother, Prince Henry, that he intended "to drag out negotiations so as to take the side for which fortune shall declare herself." He described as a German invention the story that Frederick had presented Washington with a sword bearing the inscription: "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest in the world."

Referring to the present war, M. Jusserand declared:

"The fight is on. As we shall no more desist than Washington did, even at his most perilous hour, the result is certain. The work must be done so that it may not have to be done again. In this we are, all of us with you whose enthusiasm, valor, resourcefulness, and inexhaustible generosity bring us such cheer and comfort."

Senator Harding declared that the time had come to apply the maxim contained in Washington's farewell address concerning the pernicious effects of internal dissensions in a national emergency.

"In our mighty development we have added to the perils of which Washington warned," asserted the Senator. "The danger has not been in party association, but in party appeal or surrender to faction.

"Our growth, our diversification, our nation-wide communication, our profit-bearing selfishness—these have filled the land with organized factions, not geographical, as Washington so much feared, but commercial, industrial, agricultural, and professional, each seeking to promote the interests of its own, not-without justification at times, but often a menace in exacting privilege and favor through the utterance of political threats. If popular government is to survive, it must grant exact justice to all men and fear none."

Referring to the lack of frugality of the American people, even in wartime, Senator Harding declared that "no people in $18-shoes is equipped for the conquering march of civilization."

Storms of applause greeted the singing of the "Marseillaise" by a French officer, a member of the Military Commission to this country.

A medal won by a Washington school boy in a patriotic essay contest was presented by Earl Reading, the British Ambassador.

WASHINGTON INTERPRETED.

J. M. Beck Explains His Views Regarding International Alliances.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—Four hundred members of the Washington Association of New Jersey participated in the annual celebration at Washington's headquarters today and heard an address by James M. Beck, whose topic was "Washington and the World War."

The speaker was introduced by the President of the association, Judge Alfred Elmer Mills. Mr. Beck asserted that the reason why America arose so slowly to an appreciation of the needs of the hour was a mistaken idea of Washington's farewell words regarding alliances with other nations. Washington, he said, was not the man to limit his policies to hard and dry formulas, and in discussing our foreign policies warned us against "excessive particiality for any nation, and added that it would be unwise for us to interfere in the "ordinary" troubles of European politics, but held that there might be extraordinary occasions when we must interfere.

This, said the speaker, was no ordinary occasion. It was a crisis, and America had an equal right and an equal duty to take up its share of the burden and aid in the punishment of a dynasty that had brought unutterable woe to the world. There was, he said, no common ground between a householder and a burglar, and there could be none with this Kaiser, "whose habitat is hell."

The war, Mr. Beck continued, was a contest between the spirit of Washington and the spirit of Frederick the Great, most noted for his spoliation of territory. We want none of the delusion of Bryan the pacifist, Mr. Beck said, but an energetic, uncompromising fight to a finish with a foe that, believing himself to be successful, would only make terms as a victor.

CONDEMN CAMP GREENE.

War Department May Abandon It Except for Aviation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The War Department is considering abandoning Camp Greene, near Charlotte, N. C., as a general camp for the training of infantry and artillery, and using it for an aviation training camp. Secretary Baker recently visited Camp Greene to look into complaints as to its condition.

In the House today conditions at Camp Greene were attacked by Representatives Wason and Burroughs of New Hampshire. They said they had visited the camp and found that the drainage system was still unconstructed; that roads and sidewalks promised by the City of Charlotte had not been built, and that equipment and medical supplies were lacking. Mr. Burroughs said they were lacking "to a scandalous degree."

HEALTH IN CAMPS IMPROVES

Lowest Death Rate for Any Week Since Last November.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Health conditions in all American army camps showed decided improvement for the week ended Feb. 15, and for that week there was a lower death rate in all camps than at any other time since last November.

Deaths in all camps, regular army, National Guard, and national army, for the week, totaled 177, of which 96 resulted from pneumonia. Fewer new cases of the more serious diseases, especially pneumonia and meningitis, were reported as compared with last week.

The regulars show the highest death rate—12.9 in a thousand per annum, and their non-effective and admission rates show slight increases over the preceding week.

Watch the smile go 'round after the first sip of

Club Cocktails

That smile takes expert blending, best liquors and long aging in the wood. Have you the CC smile?

R. H. Macy & Co.

Private Peat

Will autograph all copies of his book sold in our book department this afternoon. Private Peat has written an interesting soldier's story.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

100 Pleated Skirts $8.94

For women. Braid trimmed, practical, good-looking skirts of navy blue and men's wear black serge. Well made, finished with separate belts. Third Floor, Centre.

Men's and Young Men's WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

Garments That Were up to $17.50 **$12.75** | **$15.75** *Garments That Were $19.75*

Well tailored, of serviceable fabrics—in models that will appeal to most men. In many cases there are but few of a kind—but elsewhere you would be obliged to pay much more for garments of equal quality.

270 Men's Spring Suits Reduced

Just a limited number—held over from last season—in a good assortment of fancy all wool fabrics. If your size is in the lot, you can save money by purchasing now. Some stouts and longs included.

Sizes	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46	48	
At $11.75 Suits that were $14.75 & $19.75	7	18	45	32	29		19	3	7	2	2	$11.75
At $17.75 Suits that were $24.75	2	13	12	6	6	5	5		5	1		$17.75
At $21.75 Suits that were $29.75		6	19	9	8	4	4	1				$21.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Our Annual Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

Continues With Savings of One-Fifth to One-Third

Each year the public has learned to expect more of us—in this rug event. It has learned to look for greater variety, better qualities and greater savings.

That it has not been disappointed is manifest in the volume of business in Oriental Rugs which this opportunity has developed—in the many customers who have returned to patronize this sale—and the many new purchasers who have taken advantage of it. Included among the hundreds of beautiful rugs are

CHINESE EMBOSSED RUGS

Mahal Siestan Herez Sarouk and Kirmanshah Rugs And Many Beautiful Antique Rugs — Reduced in Price

Every Rug in This Sale Bears Two Tags—the Original White Price Tag and a Blue Tag with the Reduced Sale Price.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

Save from $2.36 to $39.00 in the Purchase of

WILTON RUGS

Your saving is in proportion to the size of the rug—but in every case you will save about one-third of the regular prices elsewhere for the same rugs. They are heavy, closely woven, soft finished RUGS in excellent copies of Oriental and Chinese Rugs—as well as attractive modern effects.

Rugs—suitable for dining room, living room, or den in combination colorings of rose, blue, green, brown, tan, gray, ecru and other colors.

	Regular Price Elsewhere.	Our Sale Price.		Regular Price Elsewhere.	Our Sale Price.
27 in. x 54 in.	$9.00	$6.34	6 ft. x 9 ft.	$53.00	$36.50
36 in. x 36 in.	8.25	5.89	8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	80.00	50.25
36 in. x 63 in.	14.25	10.14	9 ft. x 12 ft.	85.00	53.25
36 in. x 72 in.	16.25	11.48	10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	132.50	93.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	31.25	22.14			

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

BEDS—SPRINGS

From the Midwinter Sale of Furniture

Specially Priced for Savings

This event continues to offer many opportunities for economy in home-making, of which the following items are but suggestions:

Enameled Windsor Bed, Special $16.49

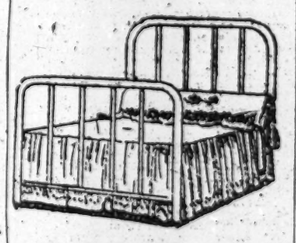
In ivory or white enamel, with blue decorations; has 1¼-inch continuous posts, ⅝-inch filler rods; head end, 49 in. high; foot end, 37 in. high. In 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes. Also in walnut, mahogany or maple wood finish. $16.49

A New Crib, Special $7.49

Regular price would be $9.74

Steel crib, ⅞-inch posts, 5-16-inch filler rods and cross rods; 45-inch head and foot board. Trip lock features, link fabric spring. May be had in white enamel or ivory finish.

White or Ivory Enameled Bed, Special $8.49



Two-inch continuous post bed with four filler rods, 53-inch headboard, 34-inch footboard. Regulation sizes.

Brass Beds $9.74 to $78.25. Steel Beds $5.49 to $34.75. Cribs $7.49 to $39.75

Box Springs

All sizes to 4 ft. 6 in. Shelf box springs, upholstered with fine grade tempered steel springs, covered with good quality blue and white ticking. For wood or metal beds. Regular price would be $12.24. Specially priced, $9.74.

Rabbet edge springs, upholstered with fine grade tempered steel springs, covered with good quality blue and white ticking. For wood or metal beds. Regular price would be $13.49. Specially priced, $10.49.

Open construction springs, upholstered with fine grade tempered steel springs, covered with good quality blue and white ticking. For wood or metal beds. Regular price would be $15.74. Specially priced, $13.49.

The bedding in this sale includes hair mattresses made in our own sanitary factory on the premises, as well as fine cotton mattresses, all of superior quality in material and workmanship.

Macy's—Sixth Floor, Rear.

Men's Shoes at $5.89

We are still showing a good assortment of these tan and black calfskin shoes. Well made in every particular in a smart, good looking shape. Blind eyelets. Goodyear welted soles, broad heels—shoes of the kinds that give good service. Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Madras Shirts, $1.89

They should have arrived some time ago—but are here just in time for the Anniversary Sales. Well tailored, in a negligee, soft cuff model, of excellent material. The patterns are all raised woven cords on white grounds. Sizes 14 to 17. Main Floor, 35th Street.

Men's Silk Cravats, 59c

An excellent assortment to choose from—neat, striped and figured patterns on grounds of dark blue, green, purple and other wanted colorings. Every one made with care in a full, open end model. Main Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Army Coat Sweaters and Slip-Ons at Reductions

From One-fifth to One-third

A limited number in each lot—but every garment is made of all wool yarn—and priced much lower than those of equal quality elsewhere.

Olive Drab Army Coat Sweaters, orig. $8.24, now $5.94

Olive Drab Army Sweaters, originally $5.49, now $3.96.

Olive Drab Slip-Ons, orig. $4.74 and $4.96, now $3.96.

Olive Drab Slip-Ons, originally $3.96, now $2.97.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Learn How to Color Your Photographs in Oil

Today we will show you a simple method of coloring prints to make them resemble oil paintings. This process is entirely new, as it makes use of oil colors and produces better results than water colors. In the Camera Department you may obtain materials for this purpose. Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Imported Tweeds in BOYS' SPRING SUITS At $12.74

They Have Extra Trousers

Suits such as these are the acme of smartness for the up-to-date youngster.

Made of superior grade of imported tweeds in gray, green and tan.

Trench model for the larger boys; two patch pockets and two slash pockets, belt all around, pleated back. A Norfolk model for the smaller boys; two knife pleats front and back and slash pockets.

A Spring Garment de Luxe for BOYS.

A New Covert Top Coat, $14.74

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

A smart coat for early Spring wear. Handsome models, made of fine quality covert cloth, tailored in superior fashion. Made in a Chesterfield Model for boys from 10 to 18 years. $16.74.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

QUIET IS OMINOUS ON NEW BRITISH LINE

Germans Hold a Dominating Ridge in the Sector South of St. Quentin.

WOODS SCREEN MOVEMENTS

Haig's Men Suspect That a Formidable Attack Is in Preparation There.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 21.—(Delayed.)—Several times lately I have visited this new part of the British front and the country that leads up to it with more interest than I can now find in the old battlefields, because this ground is different in its nature and still sweet and clean in the absence of continual gunfire. From points of vantage along this new front one can look straight across to the German lines, where the River Oise and its canal are in the flats and marshes below the slopes held by the British. The German outposts are there among the willows on the edge of No Man's Land, which is 1,000 yards wide in places because of the swamps formed by the breaking of the canal bank, and behind them is a formidable trench system, part of the Hindenburg Line from Quéant down to Laon.

The little town of La Fère, on the river bank on the eastern side of the canal, an outer bastion of the enemy's defenses, is without any sign of life under its broken roofs and behind its shell-pierced walls, over which show the ruins of St. Firmin's Church.

From the British observation posts on ground that rises into hummocky hills above St. Quentin Canal one can look straight into La Fère and into the villages of Achery, Mayot, and Brissay, where the German outposts have their dugouts under the ruins. Southeast of the Oise the ground rises to a ridge which stands as a high rampart in the German lines. It is called the Massif de St. Gobain, and the northern end of it, which slopes down to the plain, is known as the Tail of Moceau. This abrupt ridge above the marshlands dominates all the surrounding country and gives the enemy a wide view of the British lines and roads and the villages for miles around. All this country south and east of St. Quentin is wild and rugged—what the French call "accidenté"—with great forests like that of Coucy, where there are still descendants of the wild boars which the Kings of France used to hunt. Further north, where the canal goes up to St. Quentin, the ground is more open, with a chain of gentle slopes rising beyond that old city, so that the enemy's defensive lines follow their contours.

A few weeks ago it was so quiet hereabout that it was possible to walk behind the British lines in full view of the enemy's positions without danger. I walked into the Village of Dallon on the left side of the St. Quentin Canal the other day. To the right of me was the ruined Village of Upvilliers, with the German Village of Itancourt across the way up the slope. Ahead of me, so close that I could see theholes in its roofs and walls and its separate buildings broken by shellfire, and the white masonry of its cathedral, stood the City of St. Quentin. The cathedral stood square and white above the houses. Its pointed roof had been shot away; its walls were scarred by shellfire, and the light shone through its empty window spaces, but the great body of it had not been shattered by the storm of war. The Palais de Justice, the theatre, and the barracks were clearly visible above the lower buildings; but as I stared into the city I knew it was like other cities of the war zone, desolate and dead but for the sinister life of enemies who had driven away the inhabitants.

Here, when it was far behind the enemy lines, the population starved under German rule. This rule was not strict at first. The German officers made the city a place of pleasure. They had a theatre and concert hall there and sang and danced in the French restaurants until dawn found them drunk. The license was so wanton here that the German command had to stamp it out with an iron heel, and after that, at the time of the battles of the Somme, when the flame of war came close to its walls, the inhabitants were sent away.

The new line the British are holding south of St. Quentin so far has been very quiet, and the enemy has been defending his positions here by old Landwehr troops not good for active warfare; but out of that quietude—perhaps before this dispatch is printed—may come the fury or an assault, for in that wooded country behind and under cover of the hills the enemy has been preparing evil things.

WESTERN FRONT QUIET AFTER LIVELY NIGHT

PARIS, Feb. 22.—After a night of heavy artillery fire along the whole French front, today was without incident, the War Office stating tonight that "there were no events of importance." The day bulletin of the War Office says:

Heavy artillery fighting occurred along the whole front, especially in the regions of the Forest of Pinon, Chevreux, and the Californie Plateau, (Aisne front;) Butte du Mesnil, (Champagne front,) and Hartmannsweiler-kopf, (Alsace.)

There was no infantry action.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Today's report of the War Office reads:

Early last night a large party of the enemy raided two of our posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, and a few of our men are missing.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing special to report.

A raid attempted by the enemy early yesterday morning against posts held by Belgian troops in the Merckem sector was repulsed by artillery and machine gun fire.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (via London,) [British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.]—Today's report of operations on the western front says:

On isolated sectors there have been artillery and trench mortar activity and minor reconnoitering engagements. On the Ypres-Roulers Railway an English outpost was taken by surprise and captured.

During the last three days twenty-four enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in aerial fighting or by gunfire.

ALLENBY CAPTURES ANCIENT JERICHO

British Are Now Established on the Line of the River Jordan.

IMPORTANT BRIDGE TAKEN

Victory Opens a New Road to the North and May Have Split Turkish Forces.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The War Office reports the capture yesterday of Jericho, in Palestine. The Australian troops which entered the town encountered little opposition. Subsequently the Australians established themselves on the line of the Jordan and the Wadi Auja.

The official statement reports the continuation of bad weather.

North and northwest of Jerusalem the British advanced positions were extended slightly and rendered secure.

In the fighting of Wednesday the casualties of the British troops were again slight.

The text of the communication follows:

Yesterday morning, after an uneventful night, our forces operating east of Jerusalem resumed their advance toward Jericho. Little opposition was encountered, and at 8:20 A. M. Australian mounted troops entered the village, subsequently establishing themselves on the line of the Jordan and the Wadi Auja.

The weather continues bad, with mist and heavy rain.

Our casualties in the fighting Wednesday again were slight. Forty-six Turkish prisoners were taken between Tuesday and Thursday.

North and northwest of Jerusalem our advanced positions were slightly extended and secured.

With the capture of Jericho, General Allenby has made another stride forward in his task of clearing Palestine of the Turks. The place itself was before the war only a small collection of hovels, but tracks and roads which pass over a great concrete bridge which the Germans had built, across the Jordan since the war began and convenient fords make it an important military base, the capture of which gives the British another road leading northward to the Turkish base at Nablus.

In addition, possession of the town means control of the road to the coast and the direct mountain highway from Jerusalem. The Turks are also deprived of an important road running behind their front, which enabled them to send troops to threatened sectors, and it is even possible that the Turkish forces operating west and east of the Jordan may have been completely separated.

London Newspapers Jubilant.

The evening newspapers today express the deepest satisfaction at the news of the capture of Jericho. The Evening News says that, as a result of the victory, the power of the Allies is established in the most fertile region of the Holy Land.

"Jericho has high military value," says The Globe. "Several roads or tracks pass through it, and it is within five miles of the bridge and ford across the Jordan. During the war the Turks under German guidance replaced the old bridge by a great concrete structure. Over this and through Jericho ran one of their chief lines of communication between Jerusalem and Trans-Jordania and Damascus. Some two miles before Jericho there is a road which runs north and south up the Jordan Valley. This gives General Allenby a third line of advance to the Turkish base at Shechem, or Nablus, in addition to the coastal road and a direct mountain road from Jerusalem to Nablus."

The Evening Standard says the advance of the forces under General Allenby, apart from the romantic character of the operation and its moral effect on the Turks, is of the highest importance from a strategic point of view. It adds that the movement will lead to the cutting of the Hedjas Railroad communication line of the enemy and assist toward enveloping the Turkish forces operating from the southeast.

All the writers remark upon the fertility of the plain of Jordan. They say that for the return of prosperity nothing is needed but the hand of man to till the ground. The district is the most pleasant in Palestine and is the private property of the Sultan of Turkey.

The collection of 300-odd huts forming the miserable village of Eriha, just occupied by General Allenby's army, commands the southern end of the valley of the Jordan. It is on the lower hills which, rising westward, terminate in the plateau of Bethel. Just west of it was the ancient city of Jericho, famous in Old Testament history. The village is fourteen miles east-northeast of Jerusalem, which was surrendered to Allenby early in December.

The Holy City had already been invested on the south, west and north. On the east was the Dead Sea. The Turks retired over the caravan trails leading northeast up the valley of the Jordan, via Jericho. The British line of advance, leaving the Mediterranean Sea ten or a dozen miles north of Joppa, the port of Jerusalem, falls southeast, crossing the coastal Tel Keram-Lydda railway, and reaches the Jordan along the Ras el Ain-Bireh caravan trail—in all presenting a sixty-mile front.

The valley of the Jordan, between the Sea of Galilee on the north and the Dead Sea on the south, is seventy-five miles long. On its left bank, southeast of the Sea of Galilee, is a wonderfully fertile plateau—the Land of Gilead.

Between thirty and forty miles east of the river and the "seas" mentioned, and parallel to them, runs the Damascus-Medina railway on which the Arab soldiers of the King of Hedjaz, formerly the Grand Shereef of Mecca, are operating, in constant touch with Allenby's forces.

The Book of Joshua (Chapter ii., 5-7) contains the story of the capture and destruction of Jericho by that Israelite general, when the walls fell on account of the trumpet blasts. The spoils of Jericho, then a Canaanitish city, according to the Biblical narrative, must have been immense. The hill Karantal, northwest of the modern Eriha, is the traditional "high mountain" where Jesus was tempted by Satan.

TO HEAD CHINA'S TROOPS.

Tuan-Chi-jui Named to Command the Army Going to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Word reached Washington through official channels today that General Tuan Chi-jui, Chinese War Commissioner, would command the Chinese fighting divisions which are to be sent to France.

General Tuan, who was formerly Premier, took a prominent part in the defeat of the Royalists who attempted to restore the Manchu dynasty. He had been removed as Prime Minister by the President, Li Huan-hung, who succeeded Yuan Shih-kai.

Upon the retirement of Li Yuan-hung Tuan Chi-jui again became Premier, but resigned several weeks ago, owing to inability to settle the internal troubles, and was appointed War Commissioner.

GOMPERS PLEDGES LABOR TO NATION

Continued from Page One.

osition it sounds good, but when you have opposite you a well-organized gang of scientific murderers who have their guns leveled at you, that is not the time to vote on whether or not you will defend yourself—that is a time to fight."

Mr. Gompers said that labor had gained in this war recognition by the Government of the principles for which it had so long fought, and pointed to the participation by labor leaders in the conferences of war at Washington.

"When the war is over," he said, "do you think those representatives of labor are to be thrown aside? Not on your life!"

Then Mr. Gompers went on to say that because labor had so much at stake it should remain steadfastly behind the Government until the end.

Secretary Daniels said that on Washington's Birthday, 1918, Americans did not have to ask what George Washington would have done in the face of the problems confronting them.

"We have only to recall what he did in a similar crisis," said the Secretary.

There was great applause when Mr. Daniels referred to the parade of Camp Upton men yesterday.

Secretary Daniels's Speech.

Secretary Daniels spoke in part as follows:

"Before this war began there were not wanting men who told us that the youth of America was soft. They had forgotten the sacrifice of the men of '76 and the 60's; they said there no longer was a Spartan courage in their hearts, and that in a day of great crisis they would fail us because they were dominated by love of pleasure or love of gain. But as I stood today in this centre of America and saw 10,000 young men march in review who four months ago were engaged in civic pursuits, and saw these youngsters marching like regulars, I uncovered and thanked God that the young men of this day are of the same type as the young men of Washington's day. [Great applause.]

"It is a matter for national glory that since the President stood in the halls of Congress and declared after viewing the actions of the autocracy of Germany, 'We have but one choice, and we have made it.' It is a matter for devout thanksgiving that in no single instance has America failed when called upon.

"Not only have our young men responded to the call, evidencing the national unity behind America's participation, so also has the whole nation with such few exceptions as to make them marked and to make it unnecessary to enlarge our jails even to put the traitors in.

"It is a proud privilege in this day when the nation is aroused to be connected with that arm of the service which is always the first line of defense. When the history of this struggle is written the remark will be remembered, made casually by the young naval officer who was in command of the first destroyers that reached the other side. When asked by the British Admiral 'When will you be ready for service,' this American officer, a youth, said, 'We are ready now.' That is not only the spirit of the navy; that is the condition of the navy. What it has been called upon to it has done readily, quickly, effectively, and I do not believe that anywhere in the world in private organization or public there is a body of men so capable, so resolute, so quick, and so effective as the navy of America. What it has done is but an earnest of what it will do in conjunction with the great navies of the Allies if the German fleet gives them a chance.

A War of 105,000,000 People.

"We have at stake in this war such interests that it can be no war of any class, of any creed, of any administration, or of any party, but the war of 100,000,000 people. On this day we have highly resolved that the liberty and independence and indissoluble Union which Washington brought into being and loved and preserved shall not perish from the earth. We are fighting for despoiled Belgium, we are fighting for impoverished Serbia, and we are fighting a war of self-defense for democracy in America."

Digressing for a moment to the Russian crisis Secretary Daniels said:

"What a tragedy in these recent days is the spectacle of the people of Russia, war-worn, emerging from serfdom into the glorious light of promised liberty, blinded by the light, tumbling and staggering, and vainly believing that if they threw down their arms and said to the Prussian Empire we wish peace, that the same love of peace would cause the Germans to throw down their arms—the pathos of it. It seems today that they have aroused themselves from that dream and learned that no man can love anything he will not die for. And all over the world men who love peace will turn their eyes toward that long suffering people and pray that a belated wisdom from Washington may cause them to take up arms and fight for their liberty and the liberty of the earth.

"When they do, the message which Elihu Root and James Duncan and the other members of the Russian Commission bore to them will guarantee them America's help to the last man and the last dollar. I say, the issues of this war interest all America. No man's dollar is worth anything if this war is lost, and, therefore, profiteering is not only a crime, but a comedy. All of us are interested, but though the President may draft wise policies and Congress may enact wise laws, and men in high station may devise plans for war winning, we know that, in the last analysis, it is the man who labors who bears the heat and burden, and chiefly wins or loses any great war.

"When I saw today the splendid young men marching down Fifth Avenue, the pride of your city and State and country, my eyes turned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where 10,000 men, just as brave, are forging the implements of war.

"Labor in the forests of Oregon, in the cold of the severest Winter, must fell the trees if our airplane fleet is to carry out its purpose in France. Labor must fashion our ships."

Ships the Prime Need.

Asking "What is it we need to win the war?" Secretary Daniels answered his own question by saying, "It is ships that is the prime need.

"Ships are the product of labor," he continued. "No more skilled labor exists in the world and no labor calls for more sacrifice. In the last sixty days, often in the open, with freezing weather, when most of us hug the fire, thousands and tens of thousands of shipbuilders have toiled eight and ten and twelve hours a day to build our ships.

"Before this war began, before American ships lined the bottom of the ocean and American rights were ruthlessly assailed, and American duty impelled us to enter the war, a distinguished German official said to Mr. Gerard: 'There are 300,000 Germans who will go to arms in America if it enters the war,' and Mr. Gerard said: 'There are 300,000 lampposts in America we will hang them on.'

"More than the dependence on German reservists in America, which was a broken reed, was the belief in Germany that American labor would not stand square and firm for this war and liberty and independence. All over this country paid spies and paid emissaries whispered in the ear of any laboring man who would listen to them, seeking to induce laboring men to be against their own interests, and to have a social revolution and not fight this war as one man. When that propaganda was at its height, and when the I. W. W.'s raised their hands in the West to paralyze government, who was it that issued the clarion call that brought to the standard of America 95 per cent. of men who labor? It was Samuel Gompers. [Applause.]

"I say every interest in America is vitally concerned as to whether freedom shall live after this war or whether Junkerism will destroy it. But labor depends for its life and progress upon downing German autocracy in all the war. And this great organization, this Council of Labor and Democracy, with a vision and with a courage and with a knowledge of the insidious methods that try nearly all of its power, challenges German treachery and German money and treason so that today in America we stand with few exceptions as a united Republic fighting for the principles that Washington brought about in his day.

Labor in Nation's Councils.

"There is not a department of Government, there is not a council in Washington that discusses any war problem in which a distinguished representative of organized labor does not sit. And during all this war the conditions of safety, hours of labor, and wages which labor has won in its long conflict have been preserved and strengthened.

"There will sit next week in Washington in the office of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, one of the wisest men in America, what will become a historic body. There will assemble a body chosen from the manufacturers, five of them, and a body chosen from labor's ranks, five; and they will work out fair conditions under which capital and labor shall carry on this war to victory. (Applause.) As they sit in conference, there is not a patriotic man or woman in America who will not pray that wisdom will attend their counsels and that as we go forward in this war the employer and men who are employed will put America before dollars or any other interest. (Applause.)

"I say it is a great privilege to speak to a body which has contributed so much to unifying American sentiment and to which we look, as the war goes on, to the fashioning of the instruments of warfare that will bring us to an early peace; for we shall not in America make the mistake made in England, and which they have warned us against, of calling into the trenches men who are essential in the industrial establishments to turn out the destroyers and the machine guns and all the elements of warfare.

Daniels Predicts Victory.

"These men in overalls are wearing our uniform as honorably as the men who marched down the streets today. We are fighting the world war, and, as the President has so well put it, a phrase which has been adopted in every country fighting with us, "a war to make the world safe for democracy." We shall win that war. This is no hour for pessimism. This is no hour for doubt. This is an hour for consecration and resolution and faith. There is no more doubt of winning this war for the principles we espouse than that God rules His heavens and all will be well with the world [applause].

"But we are concerned, and we are vitally concerned, not only to make the world safe for democracy, but we are enlisted in America to make democracy safe for the world. This war has changed the fate of nations, and everything old is cast away, and we shall emerge as a young, a new, a fresh Republic, with vision to see justice more clearly than we have ever seen it in the past. Evils have grown up among us, privilege has been enthroned, and favoritism and unequal opportunity have cast a blight upon world democracy. We shall end it with this war. Labor is fighting to win the war for democracy, and when it is won it will win its war. We shall never come back to old conditions. The revolution that has put the world in arms will make it free in peace, and whatever remains here of the vestige of inequality and injustice and privilege must die in the grave with autocracy.

"The young men who passed down the streets of your city today, most of them will come back. Some of them will fill honored graves, and we will erect monuments to their courage and bravery; but those who come back will not come back as they went away. They will come back resolved that America shall be free alike for every man."

Resolutions Assail Autocracy.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Mme. Louise Homer sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Winfield R. Gaylord presided.

Resolutions adopted repeated the pledge of loyalty of American workers and said:

Resolved, That we commend the determination of the American labor movement to have no contact or dealings with enemy nations so long as those nations remain autocratic, and that we send again to the people of those nations the word that the American working people can discuss no international or other questions with them so long as they consent to autocratic domination and fight the battles of autocracy; and be it further

Resolved, That we are one with the whole people of America in our resolve to exert every effort for a triumphant military effort on the battlefields of Europe to bring about the final overthrow of autocracy, meanwhile guarding jealously our democratic institutions at home as the foundations of a wider and fuller democracy to come; and be it further

Resolved, That we here again express our appreciation of the farsighted wisdom and singleness of purpose of President Wilson as manifested in his first statement of the aims of our nation in this war, which statement has furnished a rallying point for the advancing democratic thought of the world, and be it further

Resolved, That we forward this declaration of fidelity and loyalty to the President of the United States as our renewed pledge of fealty and true understanding at this most fitting time, the anniversary of the birth of our first Great Liberator.

A salutation to wounded American soldiers home from the front was adopted. It said in part:

"We salute you. We send to you the greetings of the people of New York. We hold out our hands to you in the fellowship of Americanism. You have faced the barbarian enemy of enlightened mankind to defend everything that free people hold dear. You have come back to us bearing the wounds of honorable battle, the wounds of a battle waged for homeland and liberty.

"We send to you a message of unity among our people, of a great, overpowering national determination to lay upon the altar of our nation's need every resource we possess, all the strength we possess, unto the last sacrifice possible to humanity. We send to you the message that the working people of America, with one voice, declare that above everything this war for democracy must be won, that above everything autocracy must perish, and that the needs of our nation at war are supreme because the issue upon which the war is waged is above every other issue before the world."

A large number of patriotic organizations participated in the meeting. Two or more boxes were filled with naval officers and their staffs. The following organizations co-operated with the Alliance in holding the meeting: Typographical Union No. 6, Allied Printing Trades Council, Iron Workers Union No. 40, International Association of Teamsters, Franklin Union No. 23, New York Chapters of the Red Cross Society, League of Foreign Born Citizens, National Civic Federation, United Garment Workers of America, Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Aeronautical Society of America, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the New York State Industrial Commission, the War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., and the Military Training Camps Association.

Theatre Audience Waits for Daniels

From the Lexington Theatre last night Secretary Daniels went to the Park Theatre, where an audience which had been apprised of his coming waited for nearly half an hour after the fall of the curtain to greet him. "Seven Days' Leave," a war melodrama, is now playing at the Park, and the audience had been informed that a scene from the play showing the deck of a United States cruiser in action would be repeated upon the Secretary's arrival. The National Anthem was played when Mr. Daniels entered and was sung by Mme. Louise Homer, who was in the Secretary's party.

THE LOST NAVAL PAPERS

A Story of Secret Service

By Bennet Copplestone

Philadelphia Press says: Dawson has a personality which is quite as distinctive, in its way, as that of Sherlock Holmes. He is dogged, persistent, relentless in his search to uncover the ramifications of the spy system.

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SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

By Helene Cross

Miss May Lamberton Becker, in The New York Evening Post, says in recommending this book: "Personally I prefer Soldiers' Spoken French. Its method of approach has much of the vivacity that distinguishes the new methods of group instruction of soldiers, the phrases are well chosen, and the size convenient for the pocket."

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Misses' Tailored Suits Special at $35

Reflecting the very newest style treatments shown in late Paris models for Spring—Pleated and Ruffled Peplums, broad and narrow belts, and smart tie sashes, as well as many novel ideas in pockets. Fashioned of Tricotine, Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone, and Poiret Twill in all the new shades.

Misses' Coat of Wool Velour, $25

$18.50

Misses' Spring Coats Special at $25

A very pleasing collection of early Spring coats in Velour, Burella Gabardine, and Army Cloth, displaying unique collars and many charming innovations in belts and pockets. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Misses' Satin Dresses, $18.50

In youthful model, showing full-shirred skirt with broad tucks and crushed belt in contrasting color. Also in Eton effect with side-draped skirt. One model *illustrated.* To be had in French Blue, Taupe, Grey, Rose, Navy Blue and Black.

Also a number of other very charming frocks in Striped Raye Taffeta, Plaid and plain color Taffeta, combinations of Foulard and Serge, Crepe de Chine and Serge. Splendid values.

Something New and Distinctive in

Girls' Spring Coats at $15

Just arrived—the smartest of Army and Navy service coats for girls, with four Trench pockets and buckle belt, and another with brass buttons, new pockets and emblem on arm. At $15 they are most unusual, in both models and workmanship. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Women's Dressy and Sport Skirts Specially Priced

—the styles are among the best shown for Spring

At $7.95

Smart novelty skirts in pleated effects with new pockets and belts. Tailored in fine quality Wool checks, Plaids, Serge and Wool Poplin.

At $9.75

Dressy and sport skirts in straight-line and pleated effects, developed in Wool plaids, Stripes, Plain or Plaid Silk Poplins, Serge and Wool Poplin.

Fourth Floor

Smart Reefers for Boys at $5.75

Ideal for the active boy. Cut along brisk military lines, in Khaki cloth trimmed with brass buttons. Sizes 2½ to 8 years. *Illustrated.*

Serviceable Suits for Boys

With Extra Knickers

Saturday at $10

This is a very low price for suits of this character. The styles are decidedly individual, and are developed in medium weight woolens of excellent quality. All the new colorings. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Values of Importance in

Women's Tailored & Dressy Suits at $25 and $35

$35 $25

Fashion's latest note is displayed in these charming suits. The coats are in smart Eton and Pony effects, and straight-line braided styles, with close fitting shoulders and sleeves, and new vestees and waistcoats of Silk, Repp or linen.

The skirts are in strictly tailored, dainty tunic and panel effects

many with pockets to match those of the coats. All fashionable materials and colorings. Each suit beautifully lined with Silk.

We are now making a special feature of

Suits for Stout Figures

Our models are very youthful in line, and have all the chic of our suits in regular sizes. Both dressy and tailored styles, in sizes 40½ to 52½.

Prices: $29.50 to $75

Fashionable Spring Coats for Women

in a very special offering today

at $16.50 and $19.50

A variety of new and very attractive single and double breasted models, displaying novel pockets and belts, and inverted pleats in back. Fashioned of shower proof Tweeds and fine quality coverts. Yoke and sleeves lined. Obtainable in Brown, Tan and Grey tones. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Winter Coats Reduced to $15, $19.50, $25, $39.50

Fur-trimmed and strictly tailored models, developed in a large variety of materials. Each coat beautifully lined. Sizes 34 to 48, but not in all styles.

In an Important Special Sale Saturday—

Women's New Spring Dresses

Charming models for street and afternoon wear

at $20

$20 $20

Straight-line silhouette effects in all Taffeta or Taffetta with Georgette Crepe artistically combined.

Also—Smart Tunic Frocks

with pointed or straight-line box-plaited tunics, showing surplice or Georgette Crepe waists.

Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria, Navy Blue, Taupe, Black, Grey, Tan.

Sizes 34 to 42.

20-year Gold-Filled Wrist Watches

Special at $16.50

¶ New square model with 7-jeweled Waltham movement. Extraordinary value.

Kitchner Leather Strap attached while you wait, 25c

Trench Lighters at 25c

Splendid for the boy in uniform. Will light in the strongest wind.

Sterling Silver Bar Pins at $1.50

¶ Set with Rhinestones, or White Sapphires and Rhinestones alternated. Also in combinations of Amethysts and Rhinestones.

Today we shall exhibit the largest display of new

$5.85 Wonder Hats

we have ever assembled—the quality and charm of the entire collection being such as can be fully appreciated only by those who actually see the various styles in our enlarged Wonder Hat Salon. Represented are:

Hats for Dress Wear, for Semi-Dress Occasions, Tailored and Street Wear

in large and small shapes, fashioned of transparent net and hair braid, new straws, and other modish materials trimmed with Wheat, Flowers, Burnt Feathers, Lacquered Quills, Wings and Ribbons.

A wonderful collection of hats at a wonderfully low price.

SLAVS HERE PLEDGE AID TO THE ALLIES

Slovak League Stands Back of Revolutionists of Austria and Hungary.

SAY REVOLT IS SPREADING

Seek Volunteers Here for Army of Slavs Who Will Fight in France.

A national convention of the Slovak League of America has been in session since yesterday morning, and will continue with meetings throughout today at Bohemian Hall, 225 East Seventy-third Street, assembled for the double purpose of helping America and the Allies win the war, and aiding the revolutionary Slavs of Austria and Hungary in their effort to achieve independence. Speakers at a meeting held at Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and attended by several hundred delegates from every part of the United States, declared that the revolt of the Slavs had already reached proportions not yet fully appreciated or understood in this country.

The ultimate object of the Slovak League is to see the establishment of a separate democracy, composed of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, which are now under Austrian rule, and of the thirteen northwestern counties of Hungary. That this object can only be brought about by a decisive allied victory, the speakers were agreed, and the delegates expressed the unanimous feeling that they can best aid their struggling brothers in Europe at this time by devoting themselves single-heartedly here to helping America win the war.

Thousands of Slavs, it was stated, had already rallied round the colors of the Allies on the European battlefronts, among whom were about 40,000 who had been pressed into Austrian service and surrendered in a body to Russia, in order to fight against the Hapsburgs.

A great Czechoslovak army is now being organized in France, it was stated, composed of volunteers from America and other allied countries, in whose own armies the Czechs and Slovaks who were not naturalized could not enlist. One of the objects of the league is to stimulate recruiting in America for this army in France, which already has about 120,000 men.

The meeting last night was presided over by Albert Mamatey of Pittsburgh, President of the league. The leading address was made by Gaza H. Mika, Secretary of the Slav Press Bureau, New York City, who spoke in English, and pointed out that permanent peace must be based on a satisfied nationalism. It could not and must not, he said, be raised on a dynamite bomb consisting of enslaved nationalities and suppressed national aspirations.

John Janchek of Petrograd spoke in Slavic on the Czechoslovak organization in Russia, and said that in the neighborhood of Kiev were 70,000 Slav troops pledged to the cause of the Allies, who faced the danger of being shot as traitors if ever captured by the Austrians from whom they had defected. He believed that these troops would hold their own and would form the rallying point for others.

Joseph Martinek of Cleveland, recently returned from a trip to Russia, discussed the Bolsheviki and Russian socialism. He said that the Russian seekers of liberty had failed thus far because they did not realize that to bring about conditions such as the Socialists say they are striving for in their internationalist movements, it would first be necessary for them to become nationalists and defeat the Teutonic powers. He explained, however, that the league was not concerned with socialism in any of its phases.

E. V. Voska of New York, the Rev. John Kubashek of Yonkers, Professor Ferdinand Pisecky of Jicin Normal College, Bohemia, and the Rev. Mr. Karlovsky discussed the duties of the Slovak toward America in the conduct of the war, emphasizing particularly the necessity of subscribing liberally to war loans and rendering other financial aid.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson pledging the loyalty of the Czechoslovaks in America and declaring that their lives and possessions were at his disposal to help win the war.

The convention meets again today at 9:30 A. M. in Bohemian National Hall and will discuss details of practical means by which to aid the Allies, with particular reference to the financial and economic problems of the United States.

The Slovak League of America was organized six years ago and has an enrollment of over 200,000 members. It is composed of American citizens of Slovak birth who immigrated to America in the years preceding the war. Since the outbreak of the war all other activities have been subordinated to those of helping conquer the Teutonic powers, and through the efforts of the league hundreds of Slovaks in America were induced, before the United States declared war, to enter the armies of Canada, England, France and Russia.

Major Rousseau Aids Liberty Loan.

The Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal District of New York announced yesterday that Major Rousseau, Military Attaché to the French High Commission, was in New York yesterday conferring with members of the Liberty Loan Committee in regard to possible co-operation between the French Government and this country in the coming Liberty Loan campaign. Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity for the committee, said last night that Major Rousseau had given the committee some material, the nature of which could not yet be made public.

ENGINEERS' LETTERS TELL OF CAMBRAI

Regimental Association Hears of Their Plucky Fight on Nov. 30.

SOME HEROIC RESCUES

Officers Braved Shells to Bring In Wounded—Killed Three Germans with a Pick.

Members of the Association of the 11th Engineers and of the Auxiliary of the 11th Engineers, Railway, U. S. A., celebrated Washington's Birthday by holding a general meeting last night in the auditorium of the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, where letters were read from members of the regiment giving their experiences in the fight at Cambrai on Nov. 30.

F. L. Cranford, President of the association, presided, and before the reading of the letters Chaplain Brown of the 308th Regiment of Engineers, now at Camp Upton, read the roll of the Americans killed at Cambrai. All present stood while the Chaplain read these names: James J. Cuff, Harry C. Gibson, Harold T. Andrus, Michael Dease, Solomon Goldwater, Felix R. Smith, and Luke Lovely.

After offering a prayer for the fallen the Chaplain read the list of wounded and missing members of the regiment, which at the time of the German attack was without arms and engaged in laying railroad track close to the front line.

The names of the writers of the letters were announced by Robert Ridgeway as he read them, but the request was made that no identification of the writers be made for publication.

One of them, an officer, dated his letter, "In the field, Jan. 12, 1918." After describing the experiences of the regiment before the attack, which led members of the regiment to defend themselves with rifles dropped by British soldiers who had been killed or wounded, the officer wrote:

"The next day was Thanksgiving. We had the day off and a regular American Thanksgiving dinner. The Hun seemed quite considerate of our celebration, for he left us quite alone the whole day. But the next day—oh, he certainly did let loose! That next day we left camp at 6 o'clock and took a work train out to a point along the railroad we had just finished. The last mile and one-half we were running parallel with the front line and about one mile and one-half from it.

Caught by the German Barrage.

"There was very heavy shelling—in fact, quite a barrage breaking just over the hill between us and the front line; but, as we had been more or less under shell fire for the past weeks, we did not think it was anything unusual. We had just set nicely to work spread along nearly a half mile when the barrage lifted over the hill, reaching the track in one place. We had to get out then just as quickly as we could, although we had not yet any idea the Boche was coming over. We thought it was just terrific shelling sent over by Frits to destroy the railroad.

"Lieutenant Holstrom had to go through the barrage to reach his detail. Lieutenant Cone went one direction on the track and I went the other to get all the men away. In fact, we did have every man away who was in sight, but a number of men had jumped into dugouts for shelter from the shell fire, and we could not see them.

"When I had got every man away from my vicinity I started across a field up to a long rise away from the tracks, hurrying the men ahead of me to a sunken road several hundred yards away. Cone was 100 yards to my left and slightly in the rear, hurrying the men he had gone for along. We were all just ahead of the barrage, which was tearing track and fields to pieces just a little way behind.

"When I reached the sunken road I got the men into dugouts there and looked back over the edge of the road. There was Cone, coming along with his head, face, neck—everything—covered with blood. He had been caught by a shell-burst ahead of the main barrage, and the shell-bursts of the barrage were now getting thick about him and over the sunken road. I hurried out and helped him in with two of his men who had come in with him. The shell fragment had gone in one side of his steel hat and out the other, giving him a very bad scalp wound on top of his head, but not hurting the skull.

"He said that Sergeant Haley was out there; that he had been hit at the same time. I went out and found Haley, with Sergeant Donald McIsaac and two British Tommies, in the midst of the barrage. We picked him up and carried him to the sunken road. McIsaac and I then returned for a Tommy who, we had been told, was wounded out there in the barrage. We could not find him, and as the Boche was then coming over the hill we returned to the sunken road and got the men out of the dugouts and started them back to safety.

"As the shell fire stopped it seemed like hundreds of Hun airplanes filled the air and turned their machine guns on us crossing the field and on the roads. They were flying so low we could see every detail. If we had only had our arms! Never again!"

Killed Three Germans with a Pick.

Another officer's letter gave details of the fighting in which the engineers were engaged, and gave an interesting account of how the shortest man in the regiment escaped death. The letter said:

"The shortest man in the regiment is a little Second Lieutenant (one of those promoted), who was struck in the head with a bullet which went clean through both sides of his steel helmet and chipped the upper edge of his forehead on the way. If he had been one-quarter of an inch taller it would have finished him. A story has reached us through the Tommies that one of our men was found dead in the field from bayonet wounds, but had three Germans in front of him, killed by the railroad pick he had wielded valiantly."

Other letters described the experiences and impressions of the writers. Next to the fight in which the men were engaged, the writers told of the pleasure they received from the Christmas comfort packages sent by the home association. Despite the fact that most of the packages were labeled "Don't open until Christmas," the men of the regiment simply could not wait and opened the packages on receipt.

A significant feature of all the letters read last night was the confident tone displayed by the writers. More than one officer and private in the regiment spoke of the time when they would "bring in Kaiser Bill." One soldier wrote: "We have clothes enough to carry us to the North Pole."

President Cranford told of the arrangements being perfected through the American Red Cross to supply American prisoners in Germany with money, food, and clothing. Major Leaf of the 302 Engineers at Camp Upton told of the progress made at Yaphank in whipping the men into shape for overseas duty, and predicted that "before long the National Army will be the greatest thing we have."

SENATE PASSES RAILROAD BILL

Continued from Page One.

shortening the period of Government control after the war from eighteen months, as the bill now provides, to six months. The Lodge amendment lost, 47 to 28. Immediately thereafter Senator King of Utah offered one fixing the period at one year. It was swamped.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas tried to withhold from the President authority to buy railroad securities, on the ground that unwise purchases might load the Government Treasury with the worthless securities of bankrupt railroads. The Senate agreed to trust the President's discretion and judgment in this matter by a vote of 58 to 11.

The bitterest debate centred on the amendment offered by Senator Smith of Georgia, and further amended by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, to curtail the President's power in setting aside laws he may regard as conflicting with his program.

Senator Smith wished to strike from the bill the words "or orders issued by the President," so that it would provide that railroads should be bound by all laws not inconsistent with the Railroad Control act. As it now reads, the bill provides that the carriers are affected by all existing laws not inconsistent with the Railroad Control act, and orders issued by the President. The effect of the amendment therefore would have been to prevent the President issuing orders to set aside laws.

Senator Hitchcock's amendment would have added to the phrase, "or orders issued by the President," the words, "and authorized by law," so that it would have read, "not inconsistent with this act, or orders issued by the President and authorized by law." This would have required Congressional sanction for every order the President issued affecting existing law on the subject of railroad regulation. The effect would have been, according to Senator Smith, to tie the President's hands completely.

"These amendments, if adopted, will completely nullify Government control," said Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

"Surely the Senator does not wish us to understand that he desires to permit the President to issue orders contrary to law," said Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"I do mean exactly that," responded Senator Robinson. "I want the President to be able to set aside any law he finds hampering him or preventing effective Government control of the railroads."

When the vote was taken, the following Senators voted in favor of limiting the Presidential power:

Cummins, Dillingham, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Lodge, McCumber, Norris, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, and Warren, Republicans; and Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Kirby, Pittman, Reed, Smith of Georgia, Thomas, and Vardaman, Democrats.

As the bill was passed, its principal features are:

The President is authorized to make agreements with railroads for an annual return while under Government control equivalent to the average railway operating income of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Rates may be initiated by the President and made immediately effective, subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Loans may be made to railroads for extensions, betterments, and improvements, and their securities may be purchased by the Government.

A revolving fund of $500,000,000 is appropriated for these purposes.

Government control is to continue not longer than eighteen months after the proclamation of peace, but may be terminated at any time by Executive order.

All short-line competitive railroads are to share in the benefits of Government control.

In the cases of railroads non-operative or in the hands of receivers during all or part of the three-year period, or which for any other reason did not have a substantial operating income, the President is empowered to fix a just return.

All disputes concerning compensation are to be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission and may later be appealed to the Court of Claims, which is charged to give precedence to such cases.

All laws conflicting with Executive policy or order, or hampering the effective operation of the roads, may be set aside by the President.

Leaders in both houses were confident tonight that it would not take much time to adjust differences between the House and Senate bills. The House has not yet passed the measure, but is expected to do so next week when the differences between the two houses will be adjusted by a joint conference committee.

General debate on the bill was completed in the House today, but Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin gave notice that he had so many amendments to propose that it would be impossible to reach a vote tomorrow night, as the Administration wished. He attacked the railroads as causing their own financial troubles. The practice of pretending poverty whenever they were seeking increased rates, he said, had put the final touch of public distrust on their securities. Mismanagement, with scandals like that of the Rock Island and New Haven, he declared, was the primary cause of the depreciation in their stocks and bonds.

"On Congress," he said, "rests one bit of blame. When war was declared, Congress should have repealed the anti-pooling statutes and every other law which stood in the way of the roads' using all their facilities as one. If Congress had had one bit of independence or initiative left, it would have done this. But Congress has drifted into the habit of doing nothing until the President asks it. And the President for some time had no idea of unified operation."

Mr. Lenroot said the bill itself, drafted by a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of by a committee or member of Congress, was so loosely drawn that loophole after loophole would be found in it. It was to these imperfections, he declared, that he would direct chiefly his proposed series of amendments.

Representatives Decker of Missouri and Rayburn of Texas, members of the committee, both asked immediate action by the House on the measure. Mr. Decker, however, said the House should amend the committee bill so as to allow the Government to keep the roads as long after the war as it chose.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS SEEK WILSON PARLEY

Decide to Send Delegates to Washington — American Aid Called "Indispensable."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent understands that it has been decided to send a delegation from the Socialists of the allied countries to Washington to confer with President Wilson.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Emil Vandervelde, representing the Belgian labor party, presided at the continuation of the conference of the Labor and Socialist Parties of Entente allied countries today. M. Vandervelde said there were two great questions before the conference, the elaboration of a common program and the calling of a general international conference. On the first question agreement had virtually been reached, the speaker said. He added:

"The American Federation of Labor is the only party to the contract that is lacking. Its adhesion is indispensable, and measures must be taken to insure it."

Continuing, M. Vandervelde said that "we cannot ignore what the Bolsheviki have done to discredit their own country and international socialism," but he added that it must not be forgotten what the Russian revolution had done for internationalism and socialism.

"In the splendor of its first triumph it proclaimed," he said, "those principles which were adopted by President Wilson and will form the basis of the democratic peace of tomorrow."

In concluding, the speaker said that the German Socialists now had the unique opportunity to confess their Socialist faith, atone for their past failures, and secure with the freedom for other countries their own freedom from militaristic and imperialistic oppression.

The personnel of the labor conference was completed today by the arrival of the French and Italian delegates. It is understood that a complete agreement has been reached on the questions relating to a league of nations and future international economic policy.

SHIP ROW AT STANDSTILL.

Union Leaders Wait for Government to Act on Their Demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The situation today in the shipyard controversy is one of waiting on the part of the carpenters until Government officials have acted upon the demand of W. L. Hutcheson, that the unions have a place on the Shipbuilding Adjustment Board, if the board is to have the unions' sanction to settle the disputes.

Seventeen unions whose members are engaged in shipyard work have agreed to leave all adjustments to the board, but Hutcheson, while willing to let the board settle questions of wages and hours, still refuses to allow it to make decisions regarding conditions of labor. After proposing that the carpenters be represented on the board, Hutcheson went to New York yesterday, saying he would attend no further meetings until the Government had agreed to his proposal.

"The entire difference between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Government officials is in an interpretation of the term 'conditions of labor,'" said T. M. Guerin yesterday. "The history of the matter is that an original agreement was made between the Secretary of War and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in which the term 'hours, wages, and conditions' was specified. After this memorandum was agreed to correspondence took place between Mr. Gompers and Attorney Whale of the Shipping Board in which it was agreed by Mr. Gompers that the term 'conditions' did not mean a strictly union shop.

"W. L. Hutcheson, through Mr. Gompers, sent a memorandum to the Shipping Board in which he agreed to bind our organization to abide by the decision of this committee on wages and hours, reserving the right if the 'conditions' were not satisfactory to the men that they would have the right to take up their grievances with their employers with a further appeal to Government officials. This proposal was turned down."

TO ARMS

(La Veillée des Armes)

Translated from the French of MARCELLE TINAYRE by Lucy H. Humphrey. Introduction by Dr. John Finley.

Philadelphia Press says: "The picture is deftly painted. She leads the reader from one phase of Parisian life to another, pointing briefly to this and that typical episode, laying just the right shade of emphasis, here a bit of simple dialogue, there a brief character sketch—until the details blend imperceptibly into one panoramic conception of a people tried and proved at a critical hour."

$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

HINDUS APPEAL TO WILSON.

Ask Investigation of Causes of Jodh Singh's Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Coast Hindus' Association today sent a telegram to President Wilson asking him to investigate causes of the condition of Jodh Singh, a Hindu, defendant in the trial here of thirty-one persons charged with conspiracy to foment revolution in India.

A commission to ascertain the condition of Jodh's mind was appointed Wednesday by Judge William C. Van Fleet in the United States District Court. Jodh has been in jail since last November, when he refused to testify for the Government. Charges have been made by the association that he had been kept in a dark cell and fed only on bread and water.

The telegram to President Wilson was written at a meeting of the association and signed by all the Hindus on trial and by many others of their race on the Pacific Coast.

James B. Holohan, United States Marshal, denied that Jodh had been placed in a dark cell. He said the prisoner had had all the privileges of other Federal prisoners.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The highest type of investment is a first mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Usually the rate of interest does not exceed 4½%. Just now, however, we can supply you with this most desirable security yielding 5%.

It is an opportunity that you cannot afford to miss.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer Extraordinary Values Today in

Men's Silk Neckwear Special at 55c

¶ To simply say that these cravats are excellent value at fifty-five cents would not begin to express the unusual importance of this offering. Cravats of this quality cannot be seen anywhere in town at anything near this price. The rare beauty of the silks from which they are made, the skilful manner in which each scarf has been tailored, and their soft, exclusive colorings are entirely foreign to neckwear usually offered at this figure.

College, Regimental and Club Stripes in twin- and tri-colorings; neat figured patterns; Smart Plaid effects

and a thousand other designs to choose from.

We shall also present a special lot of

Men's Shirts at $1.65

¶ Shirts that have been made from short lengths of cloth intended for shirts at higher prices. The patterns are in those soft, rich colorings that appeal especially to men who lean toward higher-priced made-to-order shirts. The weaves:

Henley Madras, Mentone Madras, Belnord Cords, Belton Silk-striped Fabrics, Pickwick Cloth, and Kennmore—the richest product of American mills.

Beginning This Morning on the Sixth Floor

Sale of Men's English Ulsters at $35

Reduced from $50, $60 and $65

¶ Large, roomy, double-breasted Ulsters, tailored in soft, fleecy British woolens of the finest quality. Mostly full-belted models with Raglan shoulder or set-in sleeves, some with detachable fleece linings. Heather Mixtures, Browns, Greys, and other good colors.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Correct Spring Fashions

The Keynote of Paris Fashions, as Interpreted by the Foremost Couturieres Is Graceful Simplicity of Design.

The Excellent Workmanship Displayed in Our Reproductions Transforms These Gracefully Simple Silhouettes Into Models of Perfect Artisticness.

Compared to Present-Day Values Our Prices Are Remarkably Low

Tailor Mades & Dressy Suits

Plain Tailored, Braided and Embroidered Models, with a more than usual percentage of novelties predominating; developed in the new cloths and colorings for Spring.

39.50 49.50 up to 149.50

Special — Misses' Tailored Suits — 25.00 — Several distinctive models fashioned of Mixtures, Velour Checks and Men's Wear Serge; Velour Checks are in black and white or brown and white; serges are navy, tan, and black; Coats are silk lined.

Special — Smartly Tailored Suits — 29.50 — Three new models fashioned of Silvertone, in colors of soldier blue, putty, khaki and taupe; coats are silk lined.

Women's & Misses'—Spring Dresses

Tailored Street Frocks of Wool Scrim, Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Wool Jersey, Beaded and Embroidered Daytime Dresses of Kitten's Ear Satin, Georgette Crepe, Foulard Silk and Washable Satin; Sport Frocks of Viyella Flannel and Shantung.

18.50 24.50 up to 99.75

Special — Serge & Wool Jersey Frocks — 18.50 — Strictly Tailored Models, Fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, or Wool Jersey, in the new shades for Spring.

Special — Georgette Dresses — 29.50 — Both Bodice and Tunics are heavily beaded; colors are Bisque, navy, blue, grey, soldier blue, white.

Women's & Misses' Spring Coats & Capes

Smart Tailored Coats and Capes in a wide variety of styles and materials. Jaunty Sport Jackets, with or without sleeves, in silk, velvet and cloth.

24.50 39.50 up to 149.50.

Special — Smart Spring Coats — 25.00 — Fashioned of Burella Cloth, suitable for present and spring wear; colors are sky blue, khaki, tan, grey.

Special — Smart Spring Coats — 39.50 — Superbly tailored models developed in rich Silvertones, lined throughout with plain or fancy silks.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Final Clearance of our Entire Stock of Young Men's and Men's Suits and Overcoats

$19.50

This Sale is now in progress

EVERY Kirschbaum suit and overcoat in our cabinets . . . . Garments worth up to $35 . . . . None worth less than $25 . . . . Offered at less than wholesale prices prevailing to-day.

In the Men's Section on the Third Floor

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Men's Shoes at $6.50

Just a little better shoe for a little less money than usual.

Mahogany and Black, with narrow and broad toes—comfortable "walk-all-day" kind of lasts.

Other Grades from $7.50 to $12.00

SAYS BUSINESS MEN FOILED THE KAISER

Believed Our Financiers Would Not Support the War, Catchings Tells Service Congress.

URGE UNIVERSAL TRAINING

A Necessity for Future Events, Speakers Assert—Whitman to Address Delegates Today.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Germany made a vital mistake when she thought American arms would be ineffective because American business men would not support the war, Waddill Catchings of New York, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told members of the National Security League at today's session of the National Service Congress here.

"Business men are giving their full support by deed as well as by word," he said. "They have supported the Government in levying high taxes, the income tax, the graduated excess profits tax, and the numerous excise taxes. They have seen the need of price control and given their united support to it. The sons of business men are at the front, the fathers seek the opportunity of also serving their country."

Mr. Catchings's address was made before 3,000 persons, assembled from every part of the country to participate in the three days of meetings. His address followed that of Chief Justice John Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, who specified thirteen diff God-given mission to conquer the world, by the Germans, dwelling particularly on the invasion of Belgium. Justice Winslow added:

"We are face to face with a nation composed of people who believe themselves to be supermen clothed with a with the same weapon, to wit, the people led by a ruler who believes himself divinely called to the task just as fully as Mohammed believed it, and with the same weapon, to wit, the sword.

"If such a nation, imbued with such ideas and led by such leaders, wins this war against the united armies of the world, what becomes of international law, and what becomes of the principle that independent States are equal in right? They cease to be, except, perhaps, in books."

The address by Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York was postponed until tomorrow to permit him to speak at Peoria. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, New York, discussed the "relationship of nations." Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, presided at the morning session and Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, at the afternoon session.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, decried the discussion of dollars when human blood is being spent.

"When Dr. Garfield issued his orders which urged the necessity of closing down industries to release ships carrying food to our soldiers over the sea, there was an immediate protest that it would cost business a large sum. Greed has begotten greed. The question now is, Are we going to live on the blood of our boys because we are thinking of our dollars? Service, sacrifice, thrift, conservation, stable finance, and preparedness must typify the American people."

Dr. Wilbur said some form of service is necessary to the proper development of citizenship. "America has been raised 'soft' and has to harden," he added. "We are suffering from our prosperity and now are having to face the ugly, hard facts of the war. Six months from now we will be a changed nation."

Loud applause greeted the assertion by Louis N. Hammerling of New York, President of the Foreign Languages Newspapers Association, that the foreign-language papers of America are behind the Government.

"Every newspaper printed in a foreign language that has not taken a patriotic attitude has been put out of business," he said.

Universal military training was urged by John M. Parker of Louisiana, Progressive candidate for Vice President in 1916. He called attention to the large number of cantonments that would be scattered throughout the country when the war is over and said that no better use could be made of them than to provide compulsory military training for youths between the ages of 18 and 19.

Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National War Garden Commission, strongly indorsed the Daylight Savings bill.

DONIPHAN REPORTS MADE.

Results of Inquiries Into Hospital Charges Go to Washington.

CAMP DONIPHAN, Oklahoma, Feb. 22.—Two reports based upon two separate investigations of conditions at the base hospital here have been completed and forwarded to Washington, it became known today. Findings will not be announced here.

One investigation was made by the Division Inspector, acting on orders from Major Gen. William M. Wright, commandant, and the other by a representative of the Inspector General's department.

The investigations were begun, it is understood here, as a result of charges of neglect contained in letters read by Senator Chamberlain before the Senate.

Bars the Teaching of German.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 22.—Immediate abandonment in all educational institutions in South Dakota, including State normal schools, colleges, universities, and public schools, of the teaching of the German language was ordered by the State Council of Defense in a resolution adopted here today. So far as is known this is the first State-wide action taken in the country.

M'ADOO EXPLAINS TAKING OVER TUBES

Declares Railroad Advisory Board Approved Putting the Line Under Federal Control.

ACTION TAKEN ON JANUARY 3

Hudson & Manhattan Road Regarded as Necessary Part of Terminal Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Aroused by published reports criticising the action of the Government in taking over the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad tubes, which he constructed, William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, gave out today this statement, presenting the facts in connection with that transaction:

"The Hudson & Menhattan Railroad of New York (commonly known as the Hudson tubes) was placed under Federal control under the President's proclamation of Dec. 28, 1917, which provided for Federal possession and control of 'each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof, located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States, and consisting of railroads and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies, and terminal associations,' &c.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission, at my request, sent on Dec. 28, 1917, to all railroad companies in the United States a formal notice of the President's proclamation. Among the railroads so notified was the Hudson & Manhattan Company, which is an interstate carrier, and an important and necessary part of the terminal facilities in New York and New Jersey, being, in fact, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's connection for passengers and mails between Manhattan Transfer and the Hudson Terminal, which is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's station in downtown New York.

"Through tickets are sold at the Hudson Terminal by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and its trains are regularly scheduled to and from the Hudson Terminal. The Hudson & Manhattan Company is also an important connection for other railroad systems terminating on the New Jersey waterfront. It seemed clear, therefore, that this company was embraced in the President's proclamation as a 'terminal company.'

"On Jan. 3 a special notice, as well as a general order, was issued and bulletined in the usual way by W. C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Company, calling attention to the President's proclamation and stating that the 'business and operation of the road will continue in accordance therewith.' At the same time Mr. Fisk (in like manner as other railroad Presidents have done with respect to other railroads) formally requested advice as to the exact status of the Hudson & Manhattan Company under the President's proclamation, in order that there might be no question about it.

"On account of my previous connection with this company, which was terminated when I entered public life, five years ago, I submitted the question to a meeting of the Railroad Advisory Board, at which were present John Skelton Williams, Henry Walters, Edward Chambers, Walker D. Hines, and John Barton Payne. A. H. Smith, Regional Director, Eastern territory, was also present.

"I asked them to consider the matter upon its merits and to advise me what should be done. After full discussion they were unanimous in the conclusion that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad was an important and necessary part of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New York and that it was included in the President's proclamation. John Barton Payne, general counsel to the Director General, gave Mr. Fisk formal notice of this decision.

"These facts were of common knowledge. No unusual consideration has been given to the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company; it has been dealt with solely on the merits of the case and exactly as in the case of other railroad companies which in like manner have applied for specific decisions.

"Comment has been made in a newspaper article on the rise in the market value of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad bonds. There is nothing significant about this, since there was a prompt rise in the value of all railroad securities after the publication of the President's proclamation."

MISS GREGORY DOES HER BIT

Attorney General's Daughter Takes War Job at $80 a Month.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of the Attorney General, applied at the Food Administration this week for an $80 a month job, giving as references Colonel E. M. House and the Attorney General himself.

In response to a perfunctory question by the employment clerk, Miss Gregory said that she had three dependents.

"Three dependents?" gasped the clerk, incredulously.

"Oh, yes," she replied; "I've adopted and am supporting three Belgian children."

Miss Gregory got the job.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out—Today—

HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly $95 to $195—at $55—$75—$95

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS
Formerly to $225—at $45 & $65

RICH FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
Formerly to $350—$45—$125—$165

COATS: $250—$375 & $450
Of Hudson Seal and Caracul.
Coatees—Stoles and Shoulder Capes of Kolinsky, Mole, Mink, Hudson Seal, Dyed and Natural Squirrel, ranging from $60 to $350

B. Altman & Co.

CORRECT SPRING STYLES IN
Men's Hats

are an important feature of the current display in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor.

The latest products of the leading makers are here, ready for the earliest Spring days. Among them are

SOFT HATS, in the smart Spring colors:
Foreign makes . . $6.00 to 8.00
American makes . 3.00 to 12.00

DERBY HATS (self-conforming):
$3.50 to 8.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

MEN—CHOOSE

Whether You Will Pay Next Winter's Clothes Prices or These:

It's entirely up to you, sir.
One look at the clothes in this GIMBEL event will decide for you. For your own sake, make it soon.

$17.50

Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats Formerly $22.50 and $25. Suits in mixtures and plain shades of blue, grey and brown. Chesterfield, trench and ulster overcoats. Plenty of staples which we cannot replace at $17.50. Nearly all sizes for Saturday.

$29.75

Formerly $35 to $40. Suits, plain black, blue, mixtures of brown or grey, stripes and year 'round shades. Overcoats—Chesterfield, ulster, trench, single-breasted models in plain or fancy materials. You'll find a fit.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

GREAT REDUCTIONS ON

Military Equipment

Just when officers and men want them most.

It's timely for those who want fresh uniforms, new outfits for functions over here or fighting over there!

Here's the way prices go—

Officers' Winter Coats
30-oz., $52.50 (Were $75) 30-oz., $37.50 (Were $50)
30-oz., $28.50 (Were $35)

Officers' Blouse & Breeches
Serge, $37.50 (Were $50) Wool, $35, 16-oz. O.D. (Special)

Officers' Equipment

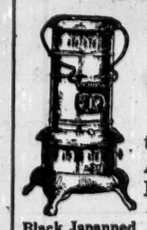
	Were	Now
Leather puttees, tan or mahogany.	$15.00	$9.75
Regulation Army Slickers.	$10.00	$6.75
Sheep-Lined Mackinaws, 30-oz., O.D. Wool.	$38.50	$24.95
Sheep-Lined, Moleskin Outside.	$15.00	$12.50
O. D. Wool 30-oz. Mackinaws.	$25.00	$17.50
Overseas Leather Lined Coats, Special		$25.00
Officers' "Aervento" Trench Coat, fleece lined.		$50.00
Officers' "Aervento" Raincoat.		$30.00

Genuine Fox Imported Spiral Puttee, $5.00
600 pairs of them, ready to put on. The Real Fox.

Regulation Canvas Leggings, small sizes, $1.50, now 95c.
Regulation Army Shirt (not all wool), $3.50, now $2.30.
Regulation Army Shirt (all wool), $5 and $6.50.
Regulation Sleeveless Sweaters, $2.95, now $1.85.
Regulation Army Sweaters, $6.75 and $8.50.
A Big Special—Army Sweaters, with sleeves, $5. All sizes.
Long Sheep Lined, Moleskin, Outside Coats. Full length, were $25, now $19.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Clearance of Oil Heaters



Black Japanned Trim, $5.25

$5.25 and $6.50

At least *Eight* weeks of chilly weather ahead. Every thoughtful and thrifty shopper should consider this. And—Gimbels only have a few hundred big Oil Heaters—now marked at $5.25 and $6.50.

Just think! how convenient it is to have an Oil Heater when the coal bin is empty.

Blue Enameled Nickel Trim, $6.50

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Last Saturday Before Inventory

Our Season Closes February 28th

On which date the merchandise of the entire Store is counted and listed

To Simplify This Task

All Odds and Surplus Must Go!

Hence These Remarkable Clearance Values—

A Sample Collection of
Spring Hats
From a High Class Manufacturer, Offered for Sale Today at
8.75

Hats That We Would Ordinarily Sell at 12.50 and 15.00 and Which Are Marked Even Higher Elsewhere.

There is not more than one of a kind in this group, so it would be almost impossible to describe all. However, they include every new and becoming style of the season—many of them hand-blocked and entirely made of hand-made straws or combined with crepe Georgette. They are most cleverly designed in correct modes for dress and semi-dress occasions, many being exact copies of exclusive imported models. They come in all the new Spring colors—light and dark—including black.

$2.37 Untrimmed Hats.....1.63

A truly unusual assortment of every new and desirable shape, including the Mushroom, Poke, Tricorne, Military and Colonial effects in pleasing variations. Straws comprise Milan, Milan Hemp, and Lisere, in Spring's newest colors and black.

$1.55 Hat Wreaths, .95
Colorful combinations of flowers and fruits.
Trimmed free if Hats and Trimmings are purchased here.

Glove Silk Underwear
Special Inventory Reductions on
Dainty underthings—every bit as practical as they are charming—and surely not an extravagance to buy at these newly lowered prices:

Glove Silk Camisoles
Pink or white—tailored or lace trimmed tops—ribbon shoulder straps—
Our reg. $1.27 and $1.47.....97
Our reg. $1.67.....1.17
Our reg. $1.97.....1.47

Glove Silk Vests
White only—tailored tops, embroidered fronts—
Our reg. $1.97 and $2.17...1.67

Better Ones
Pink and white—
Were $2.73 to $3.97
Now 2.27 to 2.87

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
Pink only—French band tops—
Our reg. $3.37.....2.67
Our reg. $3.57.....2.87

Glove Silk Union Suits
Pink or white—
were $3.17 to $4.47.
Now 2.47 to 3.37

Glove Silk Bloomers
Pink or white—elastic waist and knee bands—
Our reg. $2.17 and $2.37..1.77
Our reg. $3.47.....2.67

Dress Goods For Spring Wear
Have no fear that we will be unable to suit you in Spring dress goods, dozens, scores, yes, hundreds of the loveliest Spring fabrics are here for your selection.

50-inch All-Wool French Serge—Fine twill, in brown, garnet, navy and black—reg. $1.88 1.54

48-inch All-Wool Plaids and Stripes—French serge weave—brown and olive combinations only—our reg. $1.88.
Special Clearances. 1.24

40 to 48 inch Imported Woolen Poplins and French Serges—Tan, Belgian blue, myrtle, navy and black—gold, silver and silk embroidered.....2.97

48-inch All-Wool Novelty Checks and Over-Plaids—Black and white and gray and white combinations—large and small designs 1.88

48-inch All-Wool New Spring Novelty Two-Tone Plaid—Large variety of beautiful color combinations 2.37

54-inch All-Wool Black Chiffon Broadcloth—Shrunk and sponged—high lustre—reg. $2.97..2.37

Girls' Dresses
More and more mothers are finding their needs perfectly fulfilled here. More and more are coming again and again to share in the economy.

Girls' Serge Bloomers—Navy blue and black—12 to 20 years—reg. $2.94..... Sale 2.66

Girls' Serge Skirts—Navy blue, with or without bodies; full kilted; reg. $1.94. Sale 1.68

Girls' New Spring Frocks—flapper models in plaid or check gingham, 12 to 15 years; 2.94 to 4.94

Girls' White Dresses—lace trimmed—various models—6 to 14 years.....Special 1.73

Girls' Tub Dresses—Extra quality plaid gingham, 6 to 14 years—variety of styles..Special 1.71

As Usual
CHAMPION MIDDY BLOUSES

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our reg. $5.00.....2.34

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Medium and high bust models—sizes 21 to 26.
our reg. $6.00.....2.84

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our reg. .98..... .64
Firm texture—lace trimmed—hooked front.

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Firm material—low bust—long hips—various styles in the lot—sizes 19 to 28 in group.

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Special 1.65 Today
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Many exquisite pendant designs in pretty jewelled effects with swinging pearl drop on fine, delicate chains.

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Termed "seconds"—which, however, in no way interferes with their splendid wearing qualities.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas
Of black American taffeta—variety of handles—
our reg. .97..... .77

Men's and Women's Umbrellas
Of excellent piece-dyed fabric—various handles—
our reg. $1.47 and $1.97...1.17

New Style Features in Misses' and Young Women's DRESSES

One of Many Models at 14.75
is a serge dress—very becoming with its buckle belt and row of buttons down front—it has a shawl collar of white satin.

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Embroidery, faggotting and cording are some of the trimming features on these smart tunic or slipover models—Spring shades of gray, blue, rose and tan.

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are beautiful with Sphinx embroidery in butterfly effects—by way of diversion the navy frock has an American Beauty camisole and the rose a blue one, while the mulberry is satisfied with its own color.

Charming models in Foulards at this price also.

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Of Velvet, Leather or Silk, in fashionable colors, sizes and styles—
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Matting, Keritol and Cowhide—
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Mole, Natural and Seal.
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Women's Neckwear
Greatly Reduced
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Specially Priced for Today
Women's One-Clasp Chamois Gloves
Natural tint—
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The woman who is planning her Spring wardrobe will hasten to avail herself of the exceptional opportunities offered in this sale—having that new frock or suit fitted over the right sort of petticoat is so important.

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Changeable taffetas, various style flounces, elastic fitted bands.

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Our reg. $1.94
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Tailored flounces, with deep underlay—all lengths.

Percaline Petticoats
Our. reg. .92
.74
Black—tailored flounces—fitted elastic bands.

EXTRA AVIATION PAY OPPOSED BY DANIELS

In Letter to Speaker Clark He Asks That Congress Revoke the Existing Laws.

CONDITIONS NOW CHANGED

Secretary Cites Federal Insurance and Suggests New Death or Disability Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Daniels has recommended to Congress that legislation be enacted to abolish extra pay and allowances for members of the Flying Corps of the Navy.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, after quoting the existing laws on the subject, which were enacted before the United States Government became a belligerent, Mr. Daniels asserts that one of the strongest arguments always advanced for the increased pay was that a flying detail prevented them from obtaining life insurance from civil insurance companies except at almost prohibitive rates.

Mr. Daniels says the weight of this argument has been lessened since the enactment of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act, which provides for Government insurance applicable to all officers and men on active duty, including those assigned to flying duties. The laws which provided for extra pay were passed March 4, 1913, and March 3, 1915.

"The above laws," says Mr. Daniels's letter, "authorizes an increase of 35 and 50 per cent. in the pay and allowances of student aviators and aviators, respectively, while detailed to duty involving actual flying, and an increase of 50 per cent. in the pay and allowances of enlisted men detailed to duty involving flying.

"Under the construction of the above laws by the accounting officers of the Treasury, officers who are student aviators or aviators and are detailed to duty involving actual flying are entitled to 35 or 50 per cent. increase in pay and to the same rate of increase in the amount authorized by law as allowances, such as commutation of quarters and mileage for travel performed under orders, while all enlisted men detailed for duty involving flying are entitled to 50 per cent. increase in pay and to the same increase in their allowances.

Cites Former Recommendation.

"This situation led me, on Jan. 3, 1917, to recommend to Congress the repeal of so much of the law as relates to these increases in allowances, on the ground that there did not appear to me to be any good reason why an officer detailed to duty involving flying should receive 35 to 50 per cent. increase in the amounts allowed by law for commutation of quarters or for mileage when the expenses incurred for either purpose were no greater than had he not been detailed to such duty. Similar arguments appear to me with regard to the increases of allowances for enlisted men. However, no action was taken by Congress on this recommendation.

"One of the strong arguments always advanced for the necessity of increased pay for those assigned to flying was the fact that such detail prevented them from obtaining life insurance from civil insurance companies, except at almost prohibitive rates, if indeed it could be procured at all. The weight of this argument has been greatly lessened since the enactment of the so-called Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance act of Oct. 6, 1917, which provides for insurance by the Government, applicable to all officers and men on active duty, including those assigned to flying duties.

"Owing particularly to this change in conditions and for other reasons coming to my attention as a result of much consideration and study of the subject, I have now arrived at the conclusion that even the increase of pay for those on flying duty is wrong in principle, for such duty does not involve any greater hardships than those endured by those serving afloat, particularly in the zone of hostile operations, and because the increase of pay is no longer necessary in order to obtain the requisite personnel.

"Although this extra pay was advisable and warranted while aviation was in an experimental stage, it is considered that the art of flying and the material developments of aircraft have progressed to such an extent that additional pay for those engaged in flying duties is no longer justified on the score of extra hazards, especially in time of war. The granting of such extra pay to those engaged in flying produces an element of unfairness and injustice when it is considered that there are other officers and enlisted men operating in the face of the enemy on service that is both more hazardous and arduous.

"It is known that General Pershing holds substantially the same views regarding the inadvisability of retaining the present increased rank, pay and allowances for those in the army engaged in flying duties, and it is understood that recommendation has been made by the Secretary of War for the repeal of these provisions for the army.

"I am of the opinion that a generous compensation for death or disability actually incurred in flying should be provided, and in this connection the terms of the Act of October 6, 1917, commonly known as The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act, which provides for such compensation, should be considered as to whether they are sufficiently generous for those incurring death or disability in flying duties if the extra pay and allowances for such personnel are repealed.

"I have the honor, therefore, to request that legislation be enacted by Congress repealing the present laws quoted herein which provide extra pay and allowances for those officers and enlisted men of the naval service engaged in flying duties and providing in lieu thereof a reasonable increase in the death or disability compensation for them, if it should be decided that the present compensation, applicable to all, is insufficient. I am of the opinion that those engaged in flying duties in the army and in the navy should be placed on the same footing in this matter and the department will be glad to assist in any possible manner the committee to which this letter may be referred."

The act of March 4, 1913, provides:

"That from and after the passage and approval of this act the pay and allowances that are now or may be hereafter fixed by law for officers of the navy and Marine Corps shall be increased 35 per centum for such officers as are now or may hereafter be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy on aviation duty: Provided, that this increase of pay and allowances shall be given to such officers only as are actual fliers of heavier-than-air craft, and while so detailed."

Provisions of the Law.

The act of March 3, 1915, provides:

"Hereafter officers of the navy and the Marine Corps appointed student naval aviators, while lawfully detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft, including balloons, dirigibles, and airplanes, shall receive the pay and allowances of their rank and service plus 35 per centum increase thereof; and those officers who have heretofore qualified, or may hereafter qualify, as naval aviators, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall, while lawfully detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft, receive the pay and allowances of their rank and service plus 50 per centum increase thereof.

"Hereafter enlisted men of the navy or Marine Corps, while detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft, shall receive the pay and the permanent additions thereto, including allowances, of their rating and service, or rank and service, as the case may be, plus 50 per centum increase thereof: Provided, that not more than a yearly average of forty-eight officers and ninety-six enlisted men of the navy and twelve officers and twenty-four enlisted men of the Marine Corps, detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft, shall receive any increase in pay while on duty involving actual flying in aircraft, nor shall any officer in the navy senior in rank to Commander, nor any officer in the Marine Corps senior in rank to Major, receive any increase in pay or allowances by reason of such detail or duty.

"In the event of the death of an officer or enlisted man of the navy or Marine Corps from wounds or disease, the result of an aviation accident not the result of his own misconduct, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the gratuity to be paid under the provisions of the act approved Aug. 22, 1912, entitled 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and for other purposes,' shall be an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the time of the accident resulting in his death.

"In all cases where an officer or enlisted man of the navy or Marine Corps dies, or where an enlisted man of the navy or Marine Corps is disabled by reason of any injury received or disease contracted in line of duty, the result of an aviation accident received while employed in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the amount of pension allowed shall be double that authorized to be paid should death or the disability have occurred by reason of an injury received or disease contracted in line of duty not the result of an aviation accident."

51 DEATHS SINCE JUNE AT AVIATION SCHOOLS

Baker Says Fatalities, While Regrettable, Constitute Low Percentage of Students.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Since last June there have been fifty-one fatalities at military aviation fields throughout the United States where graduates of ground schools are being trained in the art of military aviation with a view to their use along the French battlefront.

The names of the men killed have been published from time to time in newspaper press dispatches from the aviation training fields. Secretary Baker today issued a statement pointing out, what was asserted by Major Gen. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, several days ago, that the number of deaths, although much to be regretted, constituted a low percentage in the light of the large number of men in training and the great amount of flying they were doing.

"Inquiries have come to the War Department," said Secretary Baker, "concerning the number of fatalities among American aviators in training in this country. The records of the department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to date the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been fifty-one, viz.: Ten officers and twenty-nine cadets killed in training flights and twelve men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents.

"Since the training of aviators began in this country our student aviators have flown considerably more than 100,000 miles. Considering the large number of men in training and the number of miles flown, the fatalities have been remarkably low.

CITY BREVITIES.

As the outcome of a dinner recently given by Adolph Lewisohn, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky has called a meeting at the Savoy Hotel for the evening of Feb. 28 to consider the problem of restoring Palestine.

The Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans of New York will hold a euchre, pinochle and dance tonight in the 22d Engineers Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The proceeds will be used to purchase an ambulance to be presented to the Government.

The annual meeting of the Central Jewish Institute will be held at 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Reports will be made, and Felix M. Warburg, President of the Association for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, will speak of the needs of Jewish institutions.

The Musical Alliance of the United States will give a dinner at the Biltmore on Tuesday evening, March 5. The guest of honor will be Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who will speak on a plan for the general introduction of better music into public schools. Mayor Preston and Mrs. Preston of Baltimore will also be present. John C. Freund will preside.

BAKER EXPLAINS HUGE SHOE ORDERS

Pershing Calls for 18,590 Pairs Each Month for Every 25,000 Men in His Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In a statement explanatory of the large number of shoes bought for the military establishment of the United States, Secretary Baker said today that the Quartermaster General's Department had on hand and due on contracts more than 15,000,000 shoes, and that it would be necessary to obtain a million additional shoes during this year.

Secretary Baker said that General Pershing, having in mind the length of time shoes were expected to last and were lasting under the conditions in which they were to be used by the American forces, had requested shipments of 18,590 pairs of shoes for each 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. "This quantity," said Secretary Baker, "is in excess of actual consumption and is being used by General Pershing in order to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced. The number of shoes used, compared with the number of men in a given unit, is approximately as follows:

"For troops in the United States: To provide an additional issue for a given number of troops, 100 per cent.; to provide upkeep for given number of troops monthly, 17 per cent.; to provide reserves for given number of troops, 72 per cent. Total, 189 per cent.

"It will be noted that the upkeep is approximately two pairs per year, and is in accordance with experience of troops in this country. If this upkeep proves to be low, the reserve may be drawn upon.

"Embarkation concentration camps: To equip a given number of men, 150 per cent.; to provide reserves for a given number of men, 325 per cent.; total, 475 per cent.

"The Quartermaster General's Department now has on hand and due on outstanding contracts 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,875,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during this year."

Bust of Gloria Gould.

A bust of Gloria Gould, daughter of George J. Gould, has been executed by F. Lynn Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins will have an exhibition of his portraits at Mrs. Reinhart's new gallery in Fifth Avenue, opening on March 30.

O'RYAN WARNS HIS MEN.

Those Caught Repeating Fake Rumors Will Be Court-Martialed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 22.—Stern steps to check malicious talking among the men of the Empire Division was announced today when Major Gen. O'Ryan directed that any one caught repeating rumors calculated to injure the divisional morale would be court-martialed. In his order General O'Ryan said:

"It has come to my notice that enlisted men in the camp are making a practice of manufacturing and disseminating rumors concerning individuals, both officers and enlisted men, and the organizations as well. Some of these rumors cannot be classed as vicious in themselves, while others are vicious in that they are slanderous of those affected. In some cases rumors are circulated with no other purpose than to test the credulity of others. In other cases it seems apparent that they are designed to injure an individual or organization in the estimation of others.

"During the period of the border service the dissemination of baseless rumors was practiced extensively and became a distinct abuse and menace to the morale of organizations.

"Officers and enlisted men are now informed that not only the manufacture but the dissemination of vicious or idle rumors constitutes a military offense. Officers and relieved men are charged with the responsibility of reporting to their superiors those who transmit such rumors. Such individuals will be tried by court-martial."

ARMY GETS 250,000 NEW RIFLES A MONTH

All Troops Supplied and Big Reserve of Enfield Pattern Piling Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—According to reliable information the Ordnance Department is producing the new Enfield rifle in such quantities that all camps and cantonments have been supplied and full reserves have been provided. In addition a reserve stock of slightly more than 100,000 modified Enfields is stored in arsenals and depots. The Ordnance Department is now obtaining these rifles at the rate of about 250,000 a month.

One of the chief causes of criticism of the War Department, as an outgrowth of the investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was that soldiers of the national army, and in some of the National Guard camps, were without rifles. General Pershing had cabled to the War Department emphasizing the importance of rifle practice among troops, and the lack of rifles was regarded as a detriment in preparing our troops for war service. Plants had been established in this country before the United States entered the war for producing Enfield rifles for the British armies, and when the War Department found that it would be unable to manufacture the United States Army Springfield rifle in sufficient quantities to supply our land forces in time, attention was given to the production of the Enfield. An English pattern, to permit the use of American ammunition, was decided upon, and this caused delay in production that was the basis for most of the criticism growing out of the rifle shortage.

The Remington, the Winchester, and the Eddystone companies are now making the modified Enfield at a number of plants.

PERELESS INQUIRY NOW.

Sequel to Cloth Contract Charges in a New Senate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Further inquiry into the recent discharge from the Quartermaster General's Reserve Corps of Captain A. E. Pereless, of New York, who investigated the much attacked base sorting plant's cloth scrap contract with the Government, was decided upon today by the Senate Military Committee. Captain Pereless has been asked to testify tomorrow or Monday as to whether his leaving the army was voluntary or because of testimony which he gave before the committee regarding the alleged profits the sorting plant had in prospect.

Major Gen. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, in response to inquiries said recently that Pereless was asked to resign after the department had found he lacked qualifications.

COMMENDS NAVY COOK.

Daniels Honors Reservist Who Got Food for Lighthouse Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Daniels has commended William B. Gray, a ship's cook in the United States Naval Reserve Force, for his bravery and skill in making a trip over the ice of the North Carolina sounds on Jan. 11, 1918, in the ship's boat, to which runners had been attached, and bringing provisions to the keeper of the Roanoke Marshes Lighthouse.

Gray enlisted in the Naval Reserve on Oct. 27, 1917, at Newbern, N. C., and gave as his next of kin, wife, Mrs. William B. Gray, Avon, Dare County, N. C.

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By Sir William F. Parrett

Introduction by JAMES H. HYSLOP, Sec'y of Society of Psychical Research.

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Against National Prohibition.
Ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen declares against Federal amendment, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

THROW HOG ISLAND OPEN TO INSPECTION

Continued from Page One.

estimate, or penalties for delay or increase of cost above estimate, would range between 3.3 per cent. and upward of 6 per cent. of the total sum.

The American International, together with Stone & Webster, the engineering and contracting firm whose senior partner is President of that corporation, submitted an estimate of $21,000,000 for the yard construction. This estimate was made in the belief that work could be started at once on the yard, and that virtually all the heavy outdoor work could be finished by the time cold weather set in; moreover, that the plans drawn for a yard of fifty ways, on which standardized ships of a single type would be built, would be carried through as scheduled.

Approved by Shipping Board.

This estimate was approved by the Shipping Board, and a contract, whereby the title to the ground remained with the American International, but the Shipping Board retained an option to purchase it at cost at the end of the war, was drawn up. The contract also provided that in case the Shipping Board did not exercise its option on the ground the American International should have an option on the plant at a price to be determined by appraisal after the war.

But Admiral Capps held up the contract, and for nearly two months, in Summer and early Fall, which the American International had depended upon to give them time to get most of their piling driven and their dredging and other similar work done, they were compelled to remain idle. When they were finally permitted to set to work they were not only far behind schedule, but the work which was to have been done in mild weather was still undone when they were assailed by the most terrible Winter in the recorded history of the Atlantic seaboard.

There are still men at work on the island who stuck it out all through December and January, and for the first time today talked about it. They talked about men working up to their thighs in mud and water, in cold so intense that the water touching their boots was filming over with ice, working in half-hour shifts, until so numb they had to be hoisted out bodily, helpless until thawed out by the fires; of thousands of dollars' worth of dynamite which had to be used to break up the huge masses of frozen mud which clogged the way; of the installation of huge plants to furnish live steam to melt through three feet of solid frozen ground, so that the pile-drivers could work; of days when thousands of men had to lie idle because some shipment of material, without which the work could not go on, was lost somewhere up the line on the hopelessly choked and struggling railroads.

Kept Up Work for Government's Sake.

"If we had been building this yard as a commercial proposition," said President Stone today, "we would have shut down completely about the first of December, and not tried to do a thing until the first of March. But we were at war; the Government had put it up to us. 'Never mind cost,' they said, and the newspapers said, for that matter, 'for God's sake get the ships moving.' And we stuck to it."

Entirely aside from the human suffering and hardship and grim determination which this involved, figured in cold dollars and cents only a few weeks of it were enough to show the men in charge that their estimate of $21,000,000 was nothing but a reminiscence. To begin with, even before the cold weather set in the Shipping Board knocked the bottom out of the estimate by deciding that instead of 120 ships of identical type of 7,500 tons apiece they wanted 50 ships of this type and 70 of 8,000 tons and higher speed. So long as only one type of ship was to be built only one sorting and storage yard was needed, but by adding a second ship type the Shipping Board compelled the builders to make over their entire yard plan to accommodate a second yard. Naturally that meant several millions added to the estimate then and there.

But the biggest of them all, despite the tremendous expense of this and of all the costly special equipment needed for grappling with the bitter Winter weather, was the "labor turnover." Notwithstanding the many loyal and hardy men who stuck it through, the vast majority of the workmen could not stand up under the terrible conditions they had to face.

"Labor Turnover" 700 Per Cent.

During one week in January, the books of the corporation show, the "labor turnover" amounted to 700 per cent. of the then working force. That is, seven times as many new men were brought to the island during the week, as all the men at work, but at the end of the week the force was no larger than at the beginning. This was the worst week, but there were several others when the turnover was 300 per cent. or more and 100 per cent. of men quitting in a week was below the average.

Add to this that on much of the work it was literally necessary to keep five men for each job, in order to relieve the men often enough to enable them to thaw themselves out—and even then, of course, five men could not do the work one man could have done in normal weather—and the thousands of men who had to be kept on hand, beyond the estimates, to unload and store the shipments of material which, owing to the railroad congestion, practically never arrived on time, or else arrived three or four weeks ahead of time, to clutter up the yard.

With a weekly payroll of $750,000, it is not hard to figure what happened to the cost estimates under these conditions. But the men who drove the job were not counting costs; they were counting days. And this is what shows on Hog Island today, where eight months ago there was absolutely and literally nothing but marsh and underbrush.

The fifty great shipways—a mile and a half of straight ways, a spectacle that cannot be duplicated in the world—stretch out, clearly defined. Twelve of them are complete, ready for the laying of keels the moment the steel plates and girders arrive; many of the others are practically so. Behind them the long rows of shops and warehouses are already arising; the first big sorting yard is already complete, the other partly so. With the exception of the wet basins and piers, which will not be needed until launchings begin next Summer, and consequently can be left to the last, the officers of the corporation pledge their professional reputations that the entire great yard will be complete in every essential detail within sixty days.

Work Ahead of Schedule.

The schedule originally planned last Summer, before any of the difficulties that have arisen were dreamed of, provided for the laying of the first keel on Feb. 18. It was actually laid on Feb. 12. The schedule provided for laying the second keel on Feb. 28—the ways today are ready for the laying not only of the second keel, but of ten others. Nothing but the delay in arrival of the steel shapes and plates, which it is beyond the power of the builders to hurry, prevents them from being laid now.

The actual increase in the estimate for the yard construction, at present, amounts to $14,000,000, or 66 2-3 per cent. of the original total. But there is another side to the story.

A conservative estimate of the earning capacity of the 120 steamers to be built at Hog Island, based upon the Government's own time charter rates, which are admittedly much below the rate which could have been obtained on the open market, makes these 120 steamers today worth to the Government $9,000,000 a month. That is, if it costs $9,000,000 above the original estimate to save one month in the time required to get these ships in the water, the Government, in money alone, comes out even on the deal. What the profit will be in getting supplies to General Pershing and food to the Allies, the American International invites its critics to figure out for themselves. And its officers are hopeful—even confident—of beating their schedule by a month, and more than a month.

The total cost of the yard and the 120 steamers, in round figures, will be $300,500,000. On this sum expended through its organization, the profit to the corporation will be $6,500,000. The corporation invites any person in the world to show where it, or any of its officers or employes, has profited directly or indirectly by one cent outside this fee, which amounts to 3.3 per cent. of the total expenditure. The fee cannot exceed this, because although the corporation expects to earn the maximum bonus for time saved, it has already incurred the maximum penalty for increase in cost, and this more than wipes out the bonus.

Work Approved by Government.

Not a single contract, the officers of the corporation state—and show letters to prove it—has been made for any sublet portion of the work without the full knowledge and approval of the Shipping Board. Of the present force about 35 per cent. are classed as skilled labor—that is, men with a trade, and of these skilled men more than 50 per cent. are union men. The most careful inquiry among them today failed to disclose a single complaint of any hostility or discrimination against the unions by any foreman or superintendent.

At present about 3,200 of the men are housed in barracks on the island, which while rough are clean and sanitary. They are fed in three mess halls, and the investigators today had dinner with them at noon. The dinner costs each man 30 cents, and consisted today of clam chowder, baked fish, boiled potatoes, carrots, and peas, two crackers with the chowder and two big slices of bread, with butter, a large mug of coffee, and a generous helping of rice pudding. The investigators unanimously pronounced everything first class. Eventually, if Congress passes the Housing bill, about 6,000 more men will be housed in barracks, and 2,000 others in dwellings constructed for them within walking distance of the island.

Officers of the American International take considerable comfort in the course followed by Rear Admiral Bowles, Assistant General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of all construction, since he came to Philadelphia a few weeks ago to take direct charge of Hog Island. Admiral Bowles first ordered them to stop work on eighteen of the fifty shipways, and he cut out twelve miles of the eighty miles of railroad they were planning to build on the island. But he has already ordered them to go ahead again on all fifty shipways and restored four miles of railroad, with good prospects that he will restore the rest. This, the Hog Island men feel, amounts virtually to an indorsement of the soundness of their original plans and the judgment of their engineers by the Admiral. Admiral Bowles himself never says much for publication, but he said today in his speech at the raising of the new flag above the shipyard that he was sure the entire program would be carried through successfully and carried through on time.

"You are now in the first line of attack," said the Admiral to the Hog Island workers crowded around him; "let us go on with steadfast purpose, take every shovel full, drive every nail home, make every rivet sound."

"We only made one mistake," said one of the officials of the American International, as the reporters were leaving the island. "We ought to have done this months ago."

"Yes," said one of their guests, "but let us also suggest that you change Hog Island to Victory Island."

NAVY CARES FOR WOUNDED.

Soldiers Returning from France to be in Charge of Sea Doctors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Care of sick and wounded soldiers aboard transports returning from France will be undertaken by the Navy Medical Corps as the result of an agreement reached by Secretaries Baker and Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy.

The point arose over the fact that navy crews now man ships in the transport service, and the navy maintains a hospital service aboard such ships. Had the practice been followed of placing a medical corps unit of the army aboard the transports whenever sick soldiers were to be brought back, there would have been a duplication which it was thought desirable to avoid.

SPURS TREASURY CLERKS.

War Risk Employes Warned That Every Letter Is Vital to Some One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Necessity for high morale among Government civilian employes in war times was emphasized in a circular letter sent to each of the 2,800 employes in the Treasury's Bureau of War Risk Insurance by William C. Delaney, the director. Documents should not be regarded as dead routine, he said, but as the embodiments of vital human problems.

Addressing "my friends, co-workers in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance," Mr. Delaney wrote:

"Every letter, every claim, every inquiry handled in the bureau represents a vital human problem and should be treated by you as such. Delay, inefficiency, or indifference on your part in handling any one of these important matters may result in anguish and privation to the wife, mother, or children of a soldier or sailor.

"The work on your desk is far more than ordinary office routine—it is throbbing, live reality. Put your whole heart and soul into the duties to which you have been assigned, and think of yourselves as being arrayed in the great war, side by side with the fighting men in the trenches of France."

The coat-room attendant shows a natural deference to the man who checks a Young's Hat.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Makes Rich Blood

Don't expect to derive lasting benefit from a temporary tonic or "pick-me-up." The remedy for chronic weakness, weariness, and nervousness must go to the root of your trouble—the depleted and impoverished red blood cells. So abandon temporary tonics and combine fresh air, sleep, exercise, and diet with a real blood builder such as Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

The red blood cells are tiny boats which sail up the blood-stream to the lungs. There they take on a cargo of oxygen—the breath of life—and carry and distribute it to all the cells and tissues, feeding them, nourishing them. Gude's Pepto-Mangan creates multitudes of new red blood cells. In that way, it builds your blood and body from the very foundations, which of course is the whole purpose of taking a blood tonic. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is easily digested and assimilated, perfectly harmless, and exceedingly pleasant to the taste. Endorsed by the medical profession.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

FRIENDLY WARNING—There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

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Bran muffins are good for constipation when made from

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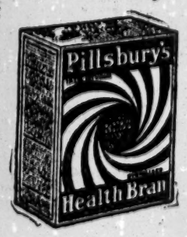
THE large, clean, coarse flakes of bran fairly scour out the intestines and promote regular, normal bowel activity. Then too—the special Pillsbury recipe printed on the Pillsbury package produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Try them—you'll like bran muffins made the Pillsbury way!



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23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

Men and Guns Germany Gains By Russia's Surrender

When the Russian Muzhik trades his machine-gun to the Germans for a drink of vodka, as many are doing, he comes near typifying the act of his Bolshevik superiors in giving up their military power for an intoxicating dream of anarchistic liberty. Like them too, he may hit off the transaction with some fine phrase that seems to sanctify his murderous bargain.

Declaring piously that they can not continue a war with the German and Austrian workers, they release those unhappy workers for transfer to the Western front where they may soon be thrown in masses at the Allied guns with far more disastrous results to themselves than if they had remained in the quiet trenches of Poland.

What is of most concern to the American people, however, is what gain Germany has made in men and guns by Russia's unconditional surrender, and in the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 23d, there is a careful examination of this phase of developments on the Eastern front, and other contingencies that may arise in the near future.

Other articles of almost equal importance in this number of "The Digest" are:

President Wilson His Own War Lord

All Shades of Editorial Opinion on the Proposed Legislation to Speed Up the War, Either by Limiting Or Giving Greater Power to the President

The Ukrainian Peace
Longevity of Spies Here
Austro-German Friction
A Captured Tank in Berlin Streets
Gas-Driven Motor Cars
Creatures That Live in Snow
Fats for Fighters
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
Cardinal Gibbons on Prohibition
The Future of Denominationalism
Government Control of Business for War
German Comments on "Tuscania" Torpedoing
Japan's Criticism of Our War Aims
War and Defective Brains
The Cost of Coal Analyzed
Electrically Heated Beds
A Japanese War Game
Schools Send Their Boys to War
German School-Book Camouflage
The Clergy During the War
Important News of Finance, Commerce, and Industry

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Striking Cartoons

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If you pride yourself on being an up-to-date, wide-awake citizen, which of course you do, here is a little test that will surely interest you. Buy the current number of THE LITERARY DIGEST at the nearest news-stand, or borrow it from a friend, and sit down and read it. You will be surprized, startled, thrilled. The world will seem bigger to you, and closer. The things that have been puzzling you will become clear. You have thought of "The Digest" heretofore as one of a number of magazines that did not concern you. Now you will realize that it is just THE ONE you have been really *needing* all the time. It keeps you informed on all the big, live topics of the hour. It is a good thing you simply can't afford to miss. Test "The Digest" to-day.

February 23d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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The Literary Digest

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Beginning Each Evening Promptly at 8:15 o'Clock
(ADMISSION BY CARD, LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE BALL ROOM, TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS, THE APPLICANT INDICATING THE NIGHT THEY ARE TO BE USED.)

MONDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 25th
PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS, CATALOGUE NOS. 1 TO 84, INCLUSIVE.

TUESDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 26th
THE MORE IMPORTANT PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS, INCLUDING MASTERWORKS BY INNESS, WYANT, MURPHY, BLAKELOCK AND OTHER NOTED MASTERS, CATALOGUE NOS. 85 TO 170, INCLUSIVE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 27th
PAINTINGS BY FOREIGN ARTISTS OF THE MODERN SCHOOLS, CATALOGUE NOS. 171 TO 263, INCLUSIVE.

THURSDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 28th
PAINTINGS BY EARLY ENGLISH PAINTERS, AND WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS, CATALOGUE NOS. 264 TO 360, INCLUSIVE.

FRIDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, MARCH 1st
THE MORE IMPORTANT PAINTINGS BY EARLY ENGLISH ARTISTS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS "BLUE BOY" AND NOTEWORTHY OLD MASTERS, CATALOGUE NOS. 361 TO 452, INCLUSIVE.

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MONDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 25th
JADES, LACQUERS, ENAMELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CABINET OBJECTS, CATALOGUE NOS. 1 TO 242.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 26th
ANTIQUE CHINESE BLUE AND WHITE AND DECORATED PORCELAINS AND EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL BRONZES, CATALOGUE NOS. 243 TO 430.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 27th
ANTIQUE CHINESE SINGLE-COLOR PORCELAINS, CATALOGUE NOS. 431 TO 634.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, FEBRUARY 28th
REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN IVORY CARVINGS, CATALOGUE NOS. 635 TO 862.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, MARCH 1st
CONTINUATION OF THE REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF IVORY CARVINGS, CATALOGUE NOS. 863 TO 1104.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF NEXT WEEK, MARCH 2nd
DECORATED ORIENTAL AND OTHER PORCELAINS, ART FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES, ORIENTAL RUGS AND EMBROIDERIES, CATALOGUE NOS. 1107 TO 1268.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4th
CONCLUDING SESSION, MINIATURES, SNUFF BOXES, EUROPEAN CERAMICS, GREEK AND ROMAN GLASS, HISPANO-MORESQUE PLATES AND MISCELLANEOUS ART OBJECTS, CATALOGUE NOS. 1269 TO 1510.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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OVER THERE AND BACK

AGAINST THE BOCHE IN THREE UNIFORMS

By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith, author of "Trench Warfare"

FIGHTING Humor Realism
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No Faked Heroism No Imaginary Horrors

The author enlisted with the Canadians in 1914, won a commission in the Royal Scots Guards and now is an officer in the American Army. He went through the Battles of St. Eloi, the Somme, the Ancre and Arras, and is home ready to go over again. It is a story of life "in the line" as one American boy found it for three years and a story that every one who wants the truth about the front will want to read.

A True Pen Picture of the Front.

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ACIDITY Cause: Eating the wrong food, causing an acid condition of the stomach, which in turn causes headaches, indigestion, heartburn, biliousness, skin troubles, etc. Eat a Boal's Roll at night. Drink a cup of hot water or clear, weak coffee before breakfast. Change your diet as directed by your physician. Use Boal's gentle, nice-tasting, natural laxative fruit confection. Druggists, 6 Rolls 15c.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

NORTH RIVER SPAN.

Gustav Lindenthal describes his North River bridge designed to connect Manhattan Island with New Jersey, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Other Today.—Advt.

FRANCE WILL SHARE SPANISH SUPPLIES

Obtained Agreement for Army Needs at the Same Time as America.

HELP TO ALLIES IMPORTANT

Britain and Italy Made Arrangements Previously with the Madrid Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The French Government as well as the Government of the United States was a party to the trade agreement signed yesterday at Madrid, under the terms of which the Spanish Government will furnish to the United States, and, as it became known today, to France as well, mules, blankets, and various materials to supply the American and French forces in the theatre of war.

The negotiations for this Government were conducted in part by Major August Belmont, United States national army, who is now in this country, and by A. P. Huntingdon, in conjunction with Ambassador Joseph E. Willard and the American Embassy in Madrid. France was represented in the negotiations by M. Lasterie, Under Secretary of Finance, and M. Meauclere. The Spanish Government's negotiators were Señor Garnica and Señor Senen.

A copy of the American agreement is in the possession of the State Department. The agreements, while understood to be practically similar, were signed separately by the French and American Governments. Under the arrangement Spain will receive from this country cotton, oil, food, and other articles.

The negotiations are partly the outcome of the interallied war conference in Paris and partly of the failure of Spain to honor orders placed by General Pershing and the French Government for blankets and military supplies. The Spanish Government offered difficulties of railroad transportation as a reason for failure to let these goods go forward to the French front, but diplomatic negotiations were initiated when the United States prevented the sailing of Spanish ships from American ports by withholding bunker coal.

The agreement between the United States and France on the one hand and Spain on the other is to lapse in a year unless renewed in the meantime. The Governments of Great Britain and Italy had already concluded arrangements with Spain under which these countries were to obtain material for the use of their armies. With the conclusion of the formal reciprocal arrangements with France and the United States, all the principal Governments fighting Germany are in a position to obtain needed supplies in Spain for their forces in the field. The importance of the agreements does not lie so much in the ability of the Allies to obtain supplies as in the saving of allied tonnage through not being obliged to carry such supplies across the Atlantic.

It is apparent that the agreements have a wider significance with respect to the United States and Spain in that they lay the foundation for more intimate and voluminous trade relations between the two countries.

3,000 PRINCETON MEN IN WAR

More Than 1,200 of Those in Service Have Commissions.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—There are about 3,000 Princeton men in the service of the United States at the present time, according to statistics gathered by the University War Records office. These figures do not represent the total number, as a few of the class secretaries, through whose efforts the records are compiled, have not made reports. The men are engaged in all branches of the service, from the army and navy to Red Cross and relief work. In President Wilson, '79, Princeton has the Commander in Chief of both the army and navy. Of the Princeton men in the service, 1,200 are commissioned officers.

Of the different arms of the service, 1,426 men are in the army, 389 in the navy, 287 in aviation, 27 in the Marine Corps, 302 in the Medical Corps. Of the noncombatant forms of service, 102 are in army Y. M. C. A. work, 46 in the Red Cross in executive capacity, and 36 are doing other forms of relief work.

Princeton has three Brigadier Generals, three Colonels, nine Lieutenant Colonels, thirty-one Majors, 320 Captains, 228 First Lieutenants, 331 Second Lieutenants, thirty-one Lieutenants of unknown grade, four Chaplains, and 520 non-commissioned officers in the army. In the navy there are three Commanders, six Lieutenant Commanders, five Lieutenants, (senior grade,) seven Lieutenants, (junior grade,) six Lieutenants of unknown grade, seventy Ensigns, nine Paymasters, and 281 non-commissioned officers.

FULL TRADE COMPACT MADE WITH NORWAY

Fodder Ship Released After All Points in Dispute Have Been Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A complete economic agreement, in which Great Britain and the other allied nations are in accord, has been reached between the United States and Norway. The terms have not yet been made public.

Announcement of the successful conclusion of negotiations between the War Trade Board and Dr. Fridtj of Nansen, the Norwegian Commissioner, which have extended over several months, was contained in this statement issued by the board tonight through the Committee on Public Information.

"The War Trade Board, acting in harmony with a similar decision of the British Government in regard to the Norwegian steamer Alfred Nobel, has decided to release the Norwegian steamer Kim, now lying in an American port, and permit it to proceed to Norway with its cargo of oilcake for fodder purposes. Dr. Nansen, Norwegian Commissioner in the United States, has been informed of the decision, which was taken in view of the fact that the general negotiations with Norway have reached a point where nothing remains except the drafting of the agreement.

"Both cargoes, that of the Alfred Nobel, comprising flour and other foodstuffs, were loaded in the Argentine and are covered by the Norwegian rationing agreement about to be drafted."

Norway, in a note handed to the War Trade Board Feb. 14, in reply to a memorandum of the board of Jan. 26, acceded to most of the American demands. It refused to agree not to export to the Central Powers many of its own products, including ingredients of munitions and other supplies of war, on the ground that it depended on Germany for many necessary commodities and had to furnish that country supplies in return.

These conditions were agreed to by Norway:

That it would permit no American products to go to the Central Powers.

That it would not export to the Central Powers any of its own products replaced by imports from America.

That it would limit its exportations of fish and fish products to the Central Powers to 28,000 tons annually.

That in exporting to neutrals it would require guarantees that they would not allow to reach the Central Powers any products which Norway agreed not to export direct to those countries.

That where machinery, coal, oil, kerosene, or other auxiliaries imported from the United States were used in producing commodities in Norway, the product should not be shipped to the Central Powers.

That it would institute a rationing system for its population.

In addition, Norway agreed to limit its necessary exportations to the Central Powers, and in compensation for essential supplies from the United States and its associates, offered the "far predominant part of its export surplus" to America and the Allies, "in addition to the exceedingly important service and sacrifices which the Norwegian merchant marine has rendered during the war."

After the receipt of the reply some officials here contended that Norway should not be pressed for the acceptance of terms which she regarded as impossible of fulfillment. They pointed to Norway's friendliness to the Allies, her apparent readiness to meet conditions imposed by America insofar as her own needs would permit, and the fact that her ships, despite ruthless attacks by German submarines, had continued to help carry the world's commerce, thus releasing allied shipping for war work.

Norway is largely dependent upon the United States and the Allies for food as well as for other commodities, and exports from America had been sharply restricted pending the outcome of the negotiations. Through its control of coal in this country the War Trade Board was able to hold up Norwegian ships carrying food from other countries to Norway in cases where the ships had to call at American ports for fuel.

Under the agreement as originally outlined by the War Trade Board, Norway was allotted sufficient food for one year and this now will be allowed to go forward. Originally the agreement was for the term of one year, subject to cancellation upon notice by either party and also subject to renewal at the expiration of the war.

A CRUSADER OF FRANCE

Translated from the French of Captain Ferdinand Belmont

Introduction by **Henry Bordeaux.**

Philadelphia Record says: It is the mystery of the communion of the wisdom of manhood with the untutored wonderment of the child, a harmony that threads its way through all the pages of "A Crusader of France" that gives this remarkable book its hold on the mind and the emotion of the reader.

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COAL GAS KILLS 2; 50 OTHERS MADE ILL

Tenement Dwellers Stricken as Fumes from Cellar Spread Through Building.

CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE FLUE

One Victim Had Been Dead for 12 Hours Before His Body Was Found.

Two persons are dead, one is dying, and fifty others are ill from poisoning caused by the escape of coal gas from a defective flue of a water heater in the basement of a tenement at 314 East 122d Street. The police ordered the fires in the heater pulled out, and they warned the twenty families in the building to remain out of their apartments until the flue was repaired.

Physicians living near the house reported that they had been called to the house on Tuesday to treat several children. The physicians did not detect signs of the coal gas in the apartments and they prescribed remedies for stomach disorders. When several other members of the twenty families on the six floors became ill again yesterday a policeman was called, but he found no signs of the gas.

After he made his first visit the policeman returned to make another inspection, and on the third floor he found Morris Greenblatt and his wife and daughter unconscious from the effects of the poisoning. Ambulance surgeons took them at once to the Harlem Hospital, where Greenblatt died. They worked several hours over Mrs. Greenblatt, but she remained unconscious and the surgeons said she could not recover. Annie Kennedy, aged 25, who was taken to the hospital from an apartment on that floor, was revived quickly by a pulmotor sent to the hospital by the Consolidated Gas Company.

After the police of the East 126th Street Station had warned all tenants to leave the building they learned from the janitor that he had not seen Frederick W. Sommers, a clerk in the Eighth District Municipal Court, for several days. The police had already knocked several times at the door of the Sommers apartment, but they had received no response. Finally they forced the door and found Sommers dead in bed. Physicians said he had been dead more than twelve hours, and that death had been caused by the coal gas poisoning.

James Kennedy, a special policeman attached to the Arsenal station in Central Park, told the police that he found his mother and sister ill when he returned to his flat on the fifth floor. He had been home only a few hours when he also became ill. They were treated by the ambulance surgeons, and it was necessary for Annie Kennedy to remain in the Harlem Hospital. George O'Connor and six members of his family received treatment, as did four members of the family of Barnet Schulman, three in the family of Samuel Lissman, and three in the family of John Dubossky. The names of the other families were not taken by the police, but the ambulance surgeons said they had treated fifty persons, most of them children.

No cases of illness were reported among the twenty families in another division of the house. The police found the water heater there in good condition, and the walls had prevented the gas from reaching the apartments there.

Rayment Guttman, the janitor, said he had had no trouble by the freezing of gas pipes and did not know that the flue of the heater was defective. The ownership of the house was changed recently, and the police said they had been unable to find the owner. Five persons were asphyxiated in Brooklyn on Feb. 7, and fifty-four cases of illness caused by the leaking of illuminating gas from frozen pipes were reported. A report issued by the Public Service Commission on Feb. 19 said that 331 deaths were caused during the cold weather by gas leaking from frozen pipes.

Dr. Naon to Return.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 22.—Dr. Romula S. Naon said today that he expected to leave in about two weeks for Washington to resume his duties as Argentine Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Naon was received today by President Irigoyen. They conversed for an hour and a quarter. Later Dr. Naon had a long conference with Foreign Minister Honorio Pueyrredon.

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MAY WRITE TO PRISONERS.

War Board Lifts Ban on Mail for Those Held by Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The War Trade Board has granted a general license to persons resident in the United States to send letters and post cards to prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens held by Great Britain, France, or Italy, provided that such letters and post cards shall be mailed in the usual manner and shall be addressed directly to the prisoners, give the name, designation, and address of each prisoner, and shall be marked "Prisoner of war mail, via New York."

The senders are cautioned not to include information that may give aid or comfort to the enemy. Further, they shall comply in all respects, both in form and in substance, with such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the Department of State or the War Department, or the Postmaster General, or the Censorship Board, or the War Trade Board, with respect to them.

JOIN TO PUSH LIBERTY LOAN.

Republicans and Democrats of Indiana to Co-operate Officially.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Democratic and Republican Parties in Indiana joined hands today officially to assure the success of the next Liberty Loan in the State.

Charles A. Greathouse, State Chairman of the Democratic Party and a member of the Federal Aid to States Vocational Education Commission, struck hands with Will H. Hays, State and National Republican Chairman and former Chairman of the State Council of Defense, in an agreement by which the active working organizations of the two parties in Indiana will meet in Indianapolis on March 5 and take direct and active steps toward co-operating in the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. Governer Goodrich met with the two political Chairmen, and he, with the Chairmen, will sign a general invitation to the members of the two party organizations in Indiana to attend the meeting.

Mr. Greathouse and Mr. Hays are to issue the official call for the assembling of the two State Committees.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO ALL ICE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, as provided in Chapter 4 of the laws of 1918, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, that the manufacture and sale of artificial ice is prohibited on and after March 1, 1918, in the City of New York, on Long Island, and in the counties bordering on the Hudson River, up to and including the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer. No person, partnership or corporation shall engage in the business of manufacturing, selling and delivering artificial ice in any city of more than one million inhabitants after March 1, 1918, and before February 1, 1919, before first obtaining a license so to do, to be issued by the Ice Comptroller in the form prescribed by him.

This notice is given, therefore, to all persons interested in order that they may make application, in writing, to the Ice Comptroller at his office, Room 3233, 120 Broadway. Such applications must be made by mail to the undersigned.

B. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

INSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE

DURING THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION

An American Diplomatist's Diary

By Lewis Einstein—Special Agent of the American Embassy.

Mr. Einstein kept a diary from day to day while a member of the United States Embassy in Constantinople during the Dardanelles Expedition, and in this book he gives a remarkable picture of life inside the Turkish capital.

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GREAT TERRIER, CONEJO WYCOLLAR BOY, TAKES COLEMAN RANDOLPH CUP AT DOG SHOW

FOX TERRIERS BOW TO WYCOLLAR BOY

Mrs. R. F. Rainey's Champion Shows in Good Form at Garden Display.

LARGE CROWD SEES DOGS

Huge Pavilion Jammed as Russian Wolfhound Shows Prowess as High Jumper.

The Westminster Dog Show reached the height of its popularity yesterday afternoon, when Madison Square Garden was jammed with a holiday crowd, which slowly edged and elbowed its way through the aisles in front of the benches and paid homage to loud-barking lords and ladies of dogdom. Enthusiasm, which is rarely seen at a dog show, greeted the Delaware Valley Farm's leaping Russian wolfhound, Pojar, when the jumper swept into the air and gracefully cleared a 12-foot barier. There were nearly 10,000 persons in the Garden at the time, and all eyes were centred on the hound's great feat.

The event which attracted much attention was the competition for the Coleman Randolph Cup, offered for the best fox terrier in the show. This brought out last year's champion, Conejo Wycollar Boy, the wirehaired terrier owned by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey. All the best fox terriers in the show, both smooth and wirehaired, were pitted against the champion. Among those in the ring was Martin S. Baldwin's Marbald Warsong, the terrier which won from the old champion, Wire Boy of Paignton, on Thursday. Also Mrs. Rainey's Ridgway Salonica and the entries of Miss Jean G. Hinkle, Lieutenant Harvey S. Ladew, Q. A. Shaw McKean, and other prominent fanciers of this popular breed.

During the early part of the competition Wycollar Boy stood modestly off at one corner of the ring, and when his turn came Charles Trayford brought the champion forth. Wycollar stood before the judges in true terrier style. He was up on his toes, with head erect, and confidence in every line. The champion had an air about him which could almost be called eagerness to be matched against his opponents. There was an outburst of applause when the judges awarded the cup to the champion.

A decided improvement is noticed this year in the type of German sheepdogs. The breed is coming in for much attention for the great utility of the breed in war. The Government is interested in the sheepdog and already has fifty or more. Thousands of these animals are being used in the war. The type here has improved in substance and sturdiness. They are valuable as sentries because of their silence and are also used extensively in Red Cross work.

The judging of the variety classes brought out many popular decisions, and in the terrier class there was another triumph for Haymarket Faultless, R. H. Elliott's sensational bull terrier. He won yesterday over Marbald Warsong, the best of the wirehaired, and has been highly praised by fanciers. Faultless is undoubtedly one of the best bull terriers that has been shown for years, and is among the popular choices for the honors of best in the show, which will be awarded today.

There is much speculation at the show this year over the likely winner of the best of all breeds, and the manner in which Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.'s Pekingese Phantom of Ashcroft has triumphed among the toys has led many fanciers to regard it as one of the strong candidates. Haymarket Faultless, the successful bull terrier, is also favored for premier honors, but there are many who look for the wirehaired terriers to uphold the honors which they have monopolized for so many years.

The honors in the brace class for any breed was won by the Beaver Brook Kennels' Old English sheepdogs. In this event Mr. Snow's brace of Pekingese, Phantom of Ashcroft and Viola of Ashcroft, were placed third. During the competition Viola got into a mixup with one of Mr. Stewart's bulldogs and did not show to advantage.

Mrs. Payne Whitney made a clean sweep in the Cairn terriers. She won in the puppies class with The Spook of Misty Isles and in the limit and open with Ardsheil Gillie Cam, which was also placed first among the winners. It is only in recent years that this breed has been seen outside of the Highlands of Caledonia. Ten years ago the dog had no name. It was known as an earth dog, and the "wee Scotch dog." It is recorded that hundreds of years ago King James of England sent to Scotland for a dozen of the "little earth dogs." The Highlanders used them for badger digging and otter hunting and the cottager used the dog to drive away the fox, which killed his chickens. The Cairn was introduced here by Mrs. Henry F. Price in 1913.

Lieut. Col. Jack Gifford entered his German sheepdog Elf in one of the selling classes yesterday, and although the entry did not win a claim was made for the dog. In these classes all entries valued up to $200 may be claimed, but the British officer did not know that any but the winner could be claimed, as in the selling steeplechases. When he learned that Elf was claimed he did not want to part with the dog and had to scurry around until he found one of his friends, who bought the dog and then sold it back to the original owner.

There was keen competition in the judging of the wirehaired fox terrier bitches. Galish Nettle, owned by Lieutenant Herbert Hughes of Grosse Isle, Mich., won first place from Mrs. Rainey's Ridgway Salonica. The Grand Challenge Cup for fox terriers that had competed in one or more of the breed classes was won by Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong, while Dr. Courtney's Sabine Racery won winners' dogs among the smooth fox terriers. Sabine Racery also took the club trophy for the best smooth in the show.

In winning the variety class for all terriers the sensational Canadian bull terrier Haymarket Faultless won over a high-class collection of entries. F. C. Hood's Airedale Elms Primus was second, and Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong third.

CENTRAL TAKES PREP MEET.

De Witt Clinton Second by One Point in Dickinson Games.

De Witt Clinton High School was nosed out of the point trophy by the Central High School of Newark by a margin of one tally at the eighth annual interscholastic athletic carnival of the Dickinson High School at the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City yesterday. Central scored 24 points and De Witt 23, Stuyvesant 20, South Side 14, Flushing 13, Poly Prep 12, Dickinson 9, Fordham Prep 5, St. Peters 5, Ridgewood 5, Morris 3, East Orange 2, Eastern District 2, Commerce 2, and Madison Junior High 2.

Robert Crawford, the Flushing High school distance runner, accounted for ten of his school's total of thirteen points, winning both the mile and half-mile senior without being forced to extend himself.

Jack Carpenter of Poly Prep won the junior fifty-yard dash and the junior 300-yard run after sharp brushes in both races.

De Witt Clinton's senior relay team, composed of Al Peters, Ferris Caldwell, Leo Singer, and Alfred Carter, took the mile relay after a hard battle. The first man to start the race for De Witt fell heavily to the floor after running a short distance, but gamely regained his footing and touched off his man. The next three made up the distance, finally taking the lead and winning by about ten yards.

Lester Brown of Stuyvesant won the novice high jump, clearing the bar at 5 feet 4 inches. Earl Kunkel of Central won the 220-yard dash for seniors, and finished second to Canning of Dickinson High School in the fifty-yard dash.

Robert Clark of De Witt had a chance to win the meet for his school by beating Harry Troup of Ridgewood High School in the running high jump. Troup cleared the bar at 5 feet 8 inches, but Clark could only do 5 feet 7 inches.

ARENA SEVEN LOSES AGAIN.

Pittsburgh A. A. League Leaders Dispose of Hub Team by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Boston Arena Hockey Club, playing its first home match against the league leaders from Pittsburgh, were again beaten tonight. The Pittsburghers, who now have a record of five victories in the league standing, were not brilliant after their long railroad ride, arriving here shortly before the play began, but they won, 2 to 0, scoring one goal in each half. First McCrimmon counted from a scrimmage, and later Drury, who was the star of the match, took a passback from J. McCormick and scored. The Arena goalkeeper had 21 stops to 13 for the Pittsburgh net man, Fuller.

The line-up:

Pittsburgh, (2.)	Position.	Arenas, (0.)
Fuller	G.	Storey
Madden	P.	Martin
Nagle	C.P.	Nowell
McCrimmon	L.W.	Rice
L. McCormick	C.	Synnott
Drury	R.	O'Sullivan
J. McCormick	R.W.	Murphy

Goals—McCrimmon, Drury. Referees—Dr. G. W. Tingley and Ray Bonney. Goal umpires—J. Larocke and H. R. Steurnagle. Time of periods—20 minutes.

Manhattan Beats Seton Hall.

Manhattan College's basket ball quintet triumphed over the Seton Hall College five in convincing fashion last night on the courts of De La Salle Institute. The final score was 38 to 21. The local collegians outplayed the five from Newark from start to finish. The first half ended with Manhattan in the lead by 19 to 9.

Stuyvesant Five Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—The Stuyvesant High School basket ball team defeated the Rogers High School of Newport by 27 to 15 in a game played here today.

WHITE SETS MARK IN WINNING TITLE

Establishes High Average of 12 8-16 in Final Class B Billiard Match.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H.Ave.
Charles E. White	4	0	54	12 8-16
Julian Rice	3	1	41	6 20-30
George T. Moon, Jr.	2	2	34	5
David Weiner	1	3	30	7 11-27
Charles P. Mathews	0	4	49	5 13-16

Three notable achievements stood to the credit of Charles E. White of Brooklyn at the conclusion of the national amateur 18.2 Class B tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night. Not only did the title holder of a year ago again carry off the championship when he defeated Charles P. Mathews in the final game, but he established the highest average that has ever been made in a Class B event, 12 8-16, and brought together the highest run for the present tournament, 54.

It was a remarkable exhibition of billiard skill that White gave after a start that had been inauspicious. How fast this Brooklyn expert counted up carroms can be realized when it is stated that the first eight innings, exactly half of the number that was required to run out his string of 200 points, brought him only a total of 17. From then on he played truly remarkable billiards and left his opponent, Mathews, trailing far behind. Only twice in the final eight innings did he fail to count in double figures, and he closed the match with the high cluster of 54, followed by a count of 33.

White is a veteran of Class B tournaments and by his victory last night he won permanent possession of the championship trophy. Never before, however, did he approximate in tournament play such skill as he exhibited against Mathews, who remarked as the tournament ended that all of the players seemed to reserve their best games to bring about his defeat. White has been noted among amateur players for years as one of the best shot makers in the ranks, but he has never been spoken of as a player who held dominant sway over the ivories in the close nurse work that is so attractive to the spectators.

Even last night he did not play the spheres under the proverbial hat, but he did combine his shot-making ability with an interesting degree of balkline work, and the counts piled up to his credit with amazing speed. He played fast but carefully, realizing that a new high average for Class B was within his grasp. His really effective work started when he counted up 21 in the ninth inning. This gave a flash of White at his best, and in the next inning he put together a cluster of 41 that showed some pretty work along the short table. This tied the high run for the tournament held by Julian Rice. This run, however, was soon to be eclipsed. Mathews followed with a count of 49, and with the tournament so near its close this assumed large proportions as the figure which would stand as the best of the tournament. In the fifteenth inning, however, White again brought the ivories under a spell and he clicked off 54 points.

When White went to the table for what proved to be his last inning he had again to gather the balls. Once this was accomplished, he forged steadily ahead, solving difficult shots with the same confidence as the easy ones. He made several pretty masses and closed out the contest for the record average.

The mark of 12 8-16 which he established eclipses by a fraction of a point the average which was made by Hal Coleman in an amateur Class B tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club several years ago. It was a record which not even the famous Appleby boys, who have since been graduated in the Class A division, were able to surpass.

In the afternoon game White defeated George T. Moon, Jr., by a score of 200 to 142. This match brought him an average of 6 20-30. For the first part of the contest Moon held his rival closely, but the champion was in excellent stroke and swept through to victory in convincing maner.

The scores:

Afternoon Game.

Charles E. White—4 4 26 5 2 5 7 0 6 0 6 10 25 5 10 2 8 1 0 4 10 0 0 0 5 20 6 10 16 3. Total—200. Average—6 20-30. High runs—26, 25, and 20.

George T. Moon, Jr.—1 1 1 5 8 9 7 20 0 0 9 0 3 16 12 10 0 1 0 8 1 1 0 11 4 0 10 3 1. Total—142. Average—4 26-29. High runs—20, 16, and 12.

Evening Game.

Charles E. White.—10 0 0 0 6 0 1 21 41 16 8 0 10 54 33. Total, 200. Average, 12 8-16. High runs, 54, 41, and 33.

Charles P. Mathews.—25 4 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 49 3 1 0 0 5. Total, 93. Average, 5 13-16. High runs, 49 and 25.

CHIEF AWARDS AT THE WESTMINSTER DOG SHOW

German Sheepdogs.
JUDGE—BENJAMIN H. THROOP.

American-bred Dogs.—First, Miss Mary Bangs's Stonihurst Dniester; second, John Gans, Jr.'s, Komet Von Hoheluff; third, Sabo Kennels' Otto of Sabo; fourth, William H. Ashton's Rex III.

Open, Dogs.—First, Sabo Kennels' Fels Von Gesundbrunen; second, Miss Mary W. Bangs's Stonihurst Dniester; third, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reed's Harras II. of Elmview; fourth, Mrs. W. T. Kissel's South Bay Toll Perkeo.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Sabo Kennels' Fels Von Gesundbrunen; reserve, Miss Mary W. Bangs's Stonihurst Dniester.

Field Trial Class.—First, Sabo Kennels' Fels Von Gesundbrunen; second, C. B. Este, Jr.'s, Blue Blood Faust.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, Ahrenstedt Kennels' Lorette Von Ahrenstedt; second, P. Huhn's Princess Trude; third, Sabo Kennels' Otto of Sabo; fourth, Blue Blood Kennels' Blue Blood Murial.

American-bred Bitches.—First, John Gans, Jr.'s, Olga Von Sercaynots; second, Blue Blood Kennels' Clothilda Von Groshan; third, Mrs. M. Ahrenstedt's Oak Ridge Joma; fourth, J. W. Tewskbury's Talka of South Bay.

Open, Bitches.—First, John Gans, Jr.'s, Champion Adelheid Von Hoheluff; second, Lieut. Col. Jack Gifford's Elf; third, J. Gans, Jr.'s, Senta Von Graustein.

Winners, Bitches.—First, John Gans, Jr.'s, Champion Adelheid Von Hoheluff; reserve, Ahrenstedt Kennels' Lorette Von Ahrenstedt.

Beagles.
JUDGE—CHETWOOD SMITH.

Open, Dogs, over 13 but not exceeding 15 inches.—First, Wheatley Kennels' Stoke Place Sapper; second, Charmion Kennels' Charmion Leader; third, Somerset Beagles' Wooddale Bismark.

Open, Dogs, 13 inches and under.—First, Charmion Kennels' Charmion Little Ranger.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Somerset Beagles' Wooddale Bismark; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Truant.

Open, Bitches, over 13 but not exceeding 15 inches.—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Tuneful; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Trinket; third, O. L. Clarkson's Clarkson's Rush; fourth, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Amusement.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Tuneful; reserve, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Trinket.

Field Trial Class.—First, Somerset Beagles' Halstead Place Peterboro; second, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Amusement.

Dalmatians.
JUDGE—MISS FLORA MACDONALD.

Open, Dogs.—First, Rocksiticus Kennels' Champion Pentwortham Bosco; second, Windholme Kennels' Champion Weeks Roadster; third, Mrs. H. Arnold's Danny Deever; fourth, H. McKenzie's Windholme's Roadway.

Winners.—Rocksiticus Kennels' Champion Penwortham Bosco; reserve, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Teddy.

Open, Bitches.—First, Windholme Kennels' Champion Windholme's Market Rose; second, Rocksiticus Kennels' Rocksiticus Restive; third, J. C. Weeks's Windholme's Dotty Dimple; fourth, Mrs. Attmore Robinson's Windholme's Harriette.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Windholme Kennels' Champion Windholme's Market; reserve, Rocksiticus Kennels' Rocksiticus Restive.

Sealyham Terriers.
JUDGE—EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.

American-bred Dogs.—First, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hemlock Hill Pride; second, James A. Burden's Woodside Pep; third, Greenwich Kennels' Crackerjack of Greenwich.

Open, Dogs.—First, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Champion Hemlock Hill Boy Scout; second, Greentree Kennels' Greentree Roamer; third, F. Thompson's Bubbles; fourth, Mrs. B. Rogers's Brockholt Bacchus.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Champion Hemlock Hill Boy Scout; reserve, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hemlock Hill Pride.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hemlock Hill Patch.

Open, Bitches.—First, Greentree Kennels' Greentree Hyland's Gamble; second, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Champion Brockholt Inspiration.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Greentree Kennels' Greentree Hyland's Gamble; reserve, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Champion Brockholt Inspiration.

Irish Terriers.
JUDGE—JOHN R. THORNDIKE.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, A. M. Crane's Coolboy; second, S. Ronayne's Shoeing Forge Tim.

Open, Dogs.—First, Home Hill Kennels' Champion Wrose Badger; second, J. P. Dunne's Musbury Michael; third, John G. Bates's Champion Blarney Kilmona; fourth, John G. Bates's Blarney Bandmaster.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Holme Hill Kennels' Champion Wrose Badger; reserve, M. Bruckheimer's Brentwood Bullet.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, L. H. Powers's Aroostook Nora; second, W. Keogh's Kincora Bellina Belle; third, S. Ronayne's Shoeing Forge Tim.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, Holme Hill Kennels' Judith; second, J. P. Dunne's Dunsmoor's Fire Fly; third, L. H. Powers's Aroostook Nora; fourth, J. Worthington's Mendon Patricia.

Open, Bitches.—First, John G. Bates's Parkton My Lady; second, J. P. Dunne's Khaki Madmaid; third, L. H. Powers's Champion Aroostook Brenden; fourth, John G. Bates's Champion Blarney Killarney.

Winners, Bitches.—First, John G. Bates's Parkton My Lady; reserve, J. Paul Dunne's Khaki Madmaid.

Welsh Terriers.
JUDGE—JOHN R. THORNDIKE.

Open, Dogs.—First, B. and G. de Coppet's Windmere Topper.

Open, Dogs.—First, B. and G. de Coppet's Windmere Topper; second, J. N. Stevens's Senney Topper.

Winners, Dogs.—First, B. and G. de Coppet's Windmere Topper; reserve, J. N. Stevens's Senney Topper.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, B. and G. de Coppet's Windmere Joan.

Open, Bitches.—First, J. N. Stevens's Cerri Eryri.

Winners, Bitches.—First, J. N. Stevens's Cerri Eryri; reserve, B. and G. de Coppet's Windmere Joan.

Variety Classes.
JUDGES—MESSRS. BREESE AND HOPTON.

Sporting Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Terriers.—First, Lismore Kennels' Irish setter Lismore Freedom; second, Bob White Kennels' English setter Lansdowne Radiant; third, Olin Finney's greyhound Finely Wrought; fourth, J. S. Speer's wire-haired pointing griffon Flock Huttenberg.

Non-Sporting Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Toys.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Old English sheepdog Beaver Brook Vanity; second, Alstead Kennels' collie Alstead Aeroplane; third, Kinnelon Kennels' Old English sheepdog Lady Godiva; fourth, Mrs. G. H. Pell's Boston terrier Wampagne Perfection.

Terrier Class, Dogs and Bitches, Any Breed Except Toys.—First, R. H. Elliott's bullterrier Haymarket Faultless; second, F. C. Hood's Airedale terrier Elms Primus; third, Marbald Kennels' wire-haired fox terrier Marbald Warsong; fourth, John G. Bates's Irish terrier Parkton My Lady.

Toy Class—Dogs and Bitches, Any Breed, Champions Barred.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Pekingese Phantom of Ashcroft; second, Mrs. O. Finney's Pomeranian Afon Squib; third, Mrs. O. E. Lakeland's Pomeranian General Mite; fourth, Mrs. G. E. Jackson's Pekingese Kwei-T 2d.

Open Class, (Dogs and Bitches of any breed.)—First, Rockcliffe Kennels' bulldog champion, Oak Nana; second, Beaver Brook Kennels' Old English sheepdog champion, Brentwood Hero; third, Lismore Kennels' Irish setter, Lismore Freedom; fourth, N. McKenzie's Airedale terrier champion, Polam Maxim.

Wire-Haired Fox Terriers.
JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

American-Bred Dogs—First, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Pride's Hill Tweak; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Ridgeway Dark Boy; third, Lieutenant Harvey Ladew's Boxhill's Briar; fourth, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Uncle Sam.

Winners, Dogs—First, Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong; reserve, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's champion, Wireboy of Paignton.

American-Bred Bitches—First, H. Hughes's Gailich Nettle; second, H. Hughes's Gailich Independence; third, I. C. Ackermann's Humberstone Squaw.

Open Bitches—First, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Ridgeway Salonica; second, H. Hughes's Gailich's Independence; third, I. C. Ackermann's Humberstone Squaw.

Winners, Dogs—First, H. Hughes's Gailich Nettle; reserve, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Ridgeway Salonica.

Smooth Fox Terriers.
JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, E. H. Ingwersen's Niola Monogram; second, T. R. Varick's Ambition; third, T. R. Varick's Roger of Monmouth Road.

Open, Dogs.—First, Dr. G. T. Courtenay's Sabine Racery; second, T. R. Varick's Champion Sabine Rapture; third, E. H. Ingwersen's Niola Exchange; fourth, T. H. Varick's Champion Bernards Chief.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Dr. G. T. Courtenay's Sabine Racery; second, T. H. Varick's Champion Barnards Chief.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, C. W. Keyes's Sabine Fair Maid; second, T. R. Varick's Jane of Monmouth Road; third, Lieutenant R. Sedgwick's Tanglewold Trickery.

Open, Bitches.—First, E. H. Ingwersen's Lynnfield Balby Bride.

Winners, Bitches.—First, E. H. Ingwersen's Lynnfield Balby Bride; reserve, T. R. Varick's Jane of Monmouth Road.

Miscellaneous.
JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Miss Constance Regan's Italian greyhound Neno; second, Mrs. M. F. Rose's Eskimo Wolf; third, Miss Marion duPont's Chesapeake Bay dog Montpelier Teddy; fourth, Miss J. Fritz's Shetland sheepdog Lerwick Belle.

Pointers.
JUDGE—JAMES COLE.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Glen; second, P. A. Shell's Runnymeade Meddler.

Open, Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First, Runnymeade Kennels' Champion Runnymeade King; second, Runnymeade Kennels' Champion Runnymeade Lance.

Open, Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First, P. A. Shell's Runnymeade Meddler.

Winners, Dogs.—First, W. F. Payne's Midkiff Imperious Maud; reserve, J. Armstrong's Post Road Ledger.

YALE WATERMEN VICTIMS.

Fall Easy Prey to Prowess of N. Y. A. C. in Latter's Tank.

The New York Athletic Club swimming team completely swept aside the natators of Yale last night in the dual meet in the Mercury Foot club's tank. In the swimming events the wearers of the Winged Foot overwhelmed the New Haven swimmers by the convincing margin of 38 points to 15, and in the water polo game which followed the N. Y. A. C. men vanquished the Eli representatives by 6 goals to 1.

The competitions were watched by a crowd of members and women guests that jammed every inch of available space on the balconies of the natatorium.

The water polo contest furnished the most excitement, despite the one-sidedness of the score, for there were plenty of spectacular moments and frequent duckings of opposing players which provoked considerable mirth. One of the players on the victorious team was Ogden M. Reid, formerly a swimmer of note at Yale, who contributed one New York A. C. goal. Captain Joe Ruddy led the team in its victory, and accounted for three goals in clever fashion.

In the races the Mercury Foot wearers captured all but one of the events. Leo Giebel and Rudolph Saacke, schoolboy stars, were important factors, Giebel winning the 50 and 220-yard swims, and getting second in the plunge, while Saacke won the dive. Cyril Carroll won the plunge for the New York A. C., and in doing so duplicated his feat of a few weeks ago in plunging the full length of the 75-foot pool.

Yale's only triumph came in the 100-yard swim, when Mayer was victorious by a close margin.

The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by L. Giebel, New York A. C.; Meyer, Yale, second; H. McAleenan, New York A. C., third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Rudolph Saacke, New York A. C., with 91.65 points; Benjamin, Yale, with 87.18 points, second; William A. Kane, Jr., New York A. C., with 79.2 points, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by L. Giebel, New York A. C.; Hincks, Yale, second; Paul Chase, New York A. C., third. Time—2:39.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Cyril Carroll, New York A. C., with 75 feet; L. Giebel, New York A. C., 60 feet, second: Loeb, Yale, 55 feet 8 inches, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mayer, Yale; W. L. Jelliffe, New York A. C., second; P. E. Genthner, New York A. C., third. Time—0:50 3-5.

200-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by New York A. C., (H. McAleenan, W. L. Jelliffe, P. E. Genthner, and L. Giebel;) Yale, (Archbald, Prettyman, Hincks, and Mayor,) second. Time—1:48.

WATER POLO.

N. Y. A. C., (6.)	Position.	Yale, (1.)
Ruddy	C.F.	Varys
Handley	R.F.	Howard
McConnell	L.F.	Peterson
Russell	R.B.	Hoffman
Trubenbach	L.B.	Reinhart
Steen	G.	Dexter

Goals—Ruddy, (3,) Handley, Wenck, Reid, Howard. Substitutes—For New York A. C.: Reid, Spencer, Carroll, Wheatley, Curran. For Yale: Hallowell. Referee—Lou Manley. Time of periods—20 minutes each.

TIGERS ROMP IN TANK.

Capture All but One First Place in Meet with Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—In the third league meet of the season the Princeton University swimming team defeated Columbia by the score of 43 to 10. Georgione, one of Princeton's best scorers, was unable to appear in the meet, but in spite of this fact Princeton captured every first place except the 220-yard swim, which was won by Rogers of Columbia.

The Columbia water polo team easily won from the Tiger squad, scoring 25 points to Princeton's 1. Rosen, Columbia's goal, played a consistent game and it was through him that Kennedy and Hyde were able to roll up their three and two goals apiece. In the plunge, Kinnard of Princeton won easily, covering a distance of 74 feet, which bettered his previous record by one foot. Captain Kazanjian and Gray of Princeton did splendid work in the fancy drive and took first and second places respectively.

The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Harris, Princeton; second, Johnson, Princeton; third, Howard, Columbia. Time—0:26.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Harris, Princeton; third, Rogers, Columbia. Time—0:61 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Rogers, Columbia; second, Twitchell, Princeton; third, Mabre, Columbia. Time—2:58 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Kazanjian, Princeton, 100.2 points; second, Gray, Princeton, 95.2 points; third, Howard, Columbia, 81.6 points.

Plunge.—Won by Kinnard, Princeton, 74 feet; second, W. Schenck, Princeton, 63 feet; third, Petscheck, Columbia, 60 feet 6 inches.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Brooks, Twitchell, Harris, and Johnson;) second, Columbia, (Frankel, Stern, Dietiech, and Rogers.) Time—1:50 2-5.

WATER POLO.

Columbia, (25.)	Position.	Princeton, (1.)
Kennedy	R.F.	Schafer
Hinzel	L.F.	Fyffe
Hyde	C.	Buchner
Brown	R.B.	Arrowsmith
Kindelberger	L.B.	Winn
Rosen	G.	Herron

Goals—Columbia: Kennedy, (3,) Hyde, (2.) Free throw—Princeton: Fyffe, 1.

CHESS LOVERS HAVE DAY.

Masters, Amateurs, and Students Play at Press Club.

Chess players representing six colleges and the high schools of the metropolitan district, in addition to the masters and three classes of amateurs, took possession of the New York Press Club, in Spruce Street, yesterday, playing in the annual competitions of the New York State Chess Association. Twenty-four entries were received from Columbia, City College, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, and Fordham, and, after three elimination rounds, the following six qualified for the finals:

H. E. Leede and R. Aebli of Columbia, 3 points each; B. H. Feuer of Fordham, 3; M. Schimselewitz and S. N. Gerson of Pennsylvania, 3 each, and S. B. Clapp, East Orange High School, 2½.

Clapp was admitted at the last moment to pair off with Captain Wolff of Columbia, the twenty-third on the list, and, after drawing with the leader of the intercollegiate champions, won from Wishek and Loomis of Pennsylvania. His brother, S. A. Clapp of the Columbia 'Varsity team, together with some of the best of the City College, Columbia, Cornell, and Princeton men, was eliminated.

Philip Wolfson and L. Denonn, both of Boys' High, captured the gold and silver medals in the high school competition. There were six finalists, four from Boys' High and two from Morris High. The final scores were: Wolfson, 8½—½; Denonn, 7½—1½; Schapiro, 7—2; Isaacs and Weiner, each 5½—2½; Kaplan, 3½—5½.

A. Lowell Hallock of Hempstead, L. I., emerged as winner of the third class in the general tournament, making a score of 3½—¼. Jacques Goldstein, Rice Progressive Chess Club, 2—2, captured second prize.

In the first class A. Otten, Rice Progressive C. C., took the lead with a total of 3—1, closely followed by L. F. George and W. Malowan of the Manhattan Chess Club.

Twelve experts entered the masters' class and were divided into two sections, in each of which full round robin tourneys will be contested. The results in the first round follow:

Section 1.—Jaffe beat Michelsen, Chajes beat Smirka, Black beat Brunnemer.

Section 2.—Schroeder beat Liebenstein, Kupchik beat Maruchess, Liebenstein drew with McCudden.

The masters' tournament will be continued jointly at the Manhattan and Rice Progressive Chess Clubs today.

PLAY BASEBALL IN SNOW.

Newport Naval Reserves Hold Nine-Inning Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22.—In a blinding snowstorm and with the temperature near the zero point, officers from the First Naval District defeated officers from Fort Adams in a full nine-inning baseball game by a score of 12 to 5 today. The outfielders were blotted from view of the home plate by the snow, but the infielders served as observation posts for the outer defense and occasionally directed a successful putout.

WINKLER TRIUMPHS IN HOLIDAY WALK

Veteran Beats Field of Eighty in Long Race to Coney Island.

Stepping briskly along in the face of yesterday's young blizzard, Fred Winkler, a veteran pedestrian of the Pastime A. C., showed the way to a field of seventy-seven walkers in the seventh annual City Hall to Coney Island struggle held under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America. This number includes all that were checked up at the finish for survivors' medals, but more than eighty pedestrians got away from various handicap marks ranging up to half an hour from the steps of City Hall.

Winkler, one of the "old boys" of the pack, went away with the limit handicap allowance of thirty minutes, and, despite the unfavorable going over the twelve miles, maintained the lead throughout. His actual time for the "hike" was 1 hour 55 minutes 56 seconds, and as he passed the judges at the finish he had a lead of a quarter mile over Herbert A. Allen, a clubmate, who started five minutes later. William C. Redey of Morris Evening High School was third, about one hundred yards back of Allen.

Lieutenant Frank P. Kieser, a former Morningside A. C. pedestrian, who is now attached to the 153d Brigade Depot, Camp Dix, returned the fastest time exhibition of the long jaunt. Kieser, winner of the race in 1916, started yesterday from scratch with Willie Plant of Camp Upton, junior national champion, and Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., present national fifteen-mile champion, and, going along at an unusually fast pace over the entire distance, finished fifth. His time was 1 hour 29 minutes 10 seconds. The record for the course is held by W. J. Rolker and is 1 hour 20 minutes 50 seconds.

The order of finish of the first thirty walkers follows:

Pos. Name and Club.	H'c'p. Min.	Actual Time.
1—Fred Winkler, Pastime A. C.	30	1:55:56
2—H. A. Allen, Pastime A. C.	25	1:52:20
3—Wm. C. Redey, Morris Evening High School	20	1:47:43
4—J. J. Heffernan, Pastime A.C.	28	1:56:50
5—Lt. F. P. Kieser, Camp Dix	Scr.	1:29:10
6—W. Nicoll, unattached	16	1:47:16
7—O. Thegal, Pastime A. C.	25	1:54:22
8—E. F. Harrington, Long Island City Athletics	20	1:49:43
9—P. Anthony, Pastime A. C.	8	1:38:57
10—William Plant, Camp Upton	Scr.	1:30:24
11—A. Kiefer, unattached	16	1:44:16
12—I. Greengold, Harlem Y.M.H.A.	22	1:53:47
13—E. Renz, New York A. C.	Scr.	1:32:58
14—M. Krinsky, Seward A. A.	20	1:52:59
15—J. Coyle, Walk. Club of Am.	21	1:54:04
16—J. Colonel, Walk. Club of A.	20	1:53:21
17—E. W. Mattson, unattached	22	1:56:24
18—R. Grossman, Morris E. H.S.	23	1:57:07
19—H. Klugn, Long Island A. C.	13	1:47:17
20—D. Dunne, Walk. Club of Am.	17	1:51:50
21—A. Rode, Walk. Club of Am.	18	1:52:54
22—M. Greenb'g, Yonkers Y.M.H.A.	16	1:50:58
23—O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A.	24	1:59:11
24—Wm. Fertig, Pastime A. C.	18	1:53:18
25—A. Arnold, Pastime A. C.	22	1:57:27
26—L. Jacobs, Pennant A. C.	15	1:51:16
27—J. Goldstein, Harlem Y.M.H.A.	18	1:54:47
28—J. Mezebish, Morris E. H. S.	22	1:59:58
29—W. J. Martin, Pennant A. C.	10	1:48:17
30—P. C. Abbihil, Pastime A. C.	23	2:01:26

TEAM SCORE.

Pastime A. C.—1, 2, 4, 7, 9—23.
Morris Evening High School—3, 18, 41, 46, 48—156.

DALY LEADS IN ROAD RACE.

Captures Novice and Handicap Contest of Clark House A. A.

Aided by a handicap of 3 minutes 30 seconds, Joseph Daly, a Morningside A. C. harrier competing unattached, won the novice and handicap road race of the Clark House A. A., held over a course of about four and one-half miles yesterday. Daly, starting thirty seconds later than the limit handicap harriers, went to the lead after about one mile had been traversed, and from that point to the finish retained his position in the van. He showed surprising ability over the city's snow-covered streets, and at the finish had an advantage of about 150 yards over E. Kolber, unattached, who started from the limit handicap mark of four minutes. The victor's time was 26:27.

Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A., metropolitan district champion runner, accounted for the fast-time prize. Starting from the 15-second mark, he was practically scratch man, and finished thirtieth in 25:11. Villar Kyronen and Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. harriers, were both scheduled to run from scratch, but did not start. The team laurels fell to the Mohawk A. C. harriers with a total of 67 points, six better than the total compiled by the Clark House A. A. runners.

The order of finish of the first thirty runners follows:

Pos. Name and Club.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
1. Joseph Daly, unattached	3:30	26:27
2. E. Kolber, unattached	4:00	27:37
3. M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	27:45
4. A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.	2:00	25:47
5. H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	3:30	27:18
6. J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C.	3:45	27:34
7. W. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	3:30	27:22
8. F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	1:45	25:41
9. J. Losgar, unattached	2:15	26:12
10. L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A.	1:15	25:13
11. T. Birch, St. Jerome C. C.	4:00	27:59
12. M. Zucker, Clark House	4:00	28:01
13. L. Berjensky, Clark House	4:00	28:02
14. R. Gunther, St. Jerome C. C.	4:00	28:05
15. W. Chaiken, Clark House	4:00	28:07
16. W. Furlong, Camp Upton	2:15	26:34
17. M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	4:00	28:20
18. S. Weiss, Camp Upton	3:15	27:36
19. T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:15	27:07
20. E. Weimann, Morn'side A. C.	2:00	26:25
21. A. McCarthy, Camp Upton	4:00	28:28
22. C. Holl, Hollywood Inn	3:00	27:31
23. M. Dwyer, Camp Upton	2:30	27:02
24. F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.	3:00	27:33
25. H. Levengraub, Boys' Club	4:00	28:31
26. J. Scarlartta, Camp Upton	2:30	27:20
27. L. Major, Pastime A. C.	3:30	28:21
28. J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	2:45	27:37
29. J. McCormack, Paulist A. C.	3:00	27:51
30. E. Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.	0:15	25:11

TEAM SCORE.

Mohawk A. C.	2	3	4	21	37—67
Clark House A. A.	7	8	10	20	28—73
Paulist A. C.	1	12	15	24	25—77
St. Jerome C. C.	6	9	17	27	31—90
Morningside A. C.	11	18	19	22	26—96
Pastime A. C.	13	14	30	32	36—125
Brooklyn A. A.	5	16	34	35	39—129
St. Christopher A. C.	23	29	33	38	40—163

COLGATE QUINTET TO FORE.

Takes Lead at Outset, Defeating West Virginia Five by 43 to 36.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Colgate triumphed over the strong West Virginia quintet here today by a score of 43 to 36. Colgate took the lead soon after the game started and held it throughout by a scant margin. The first half ended 21 to 14 in Colgate's favor. Rogers, of football fame, was West Virginia's mainstay, while Reid played exceptionally well for Colgate.

The lineup:

Colgate, (43.)	Position.	West Va., (36.)
Edkins	R.F.	Hetzell
Cotterell	L.F.	Rogers
Reid	C.	Aiken
Cottrell	R.G.	Rawson
Smith	L.G.	Cutright

Field goals—Hetzell, (4,) Rogers, (5,) Hawkins, (4,) Cutright, (3,) Edkins, (4,) Cotterell, (7,) Reid, (10,) Smith. Foul goals—Rawson, 4; Edkins, 2.

Substitutions—West Virginia, Hawkins for Aiken; Colgate, Webster for Cottrell.

Nelson Held to Draw on Mat.

Bobby Somerville of England, holder of the Lord Lonsdale welterweight wrestling belt, last night held Louis Nelson, the Norwegian welterweight wrestler, to a draw in a one-hour grappling match at Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. In another bout Harold Christenson, a Dane, threw Hilmer Johnson of Brooklyn in 7:20 with a scissors and arm lock. A. Peterson, another Danish grappler, triumphed over Cyclone Sanders, a Norwegian, by means of a similar hold.

Miss Morton Rides to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 22.—Victories in the women's contests at today's race meeting of the Pinehurst Jockey Club were monopolized by Miss Helen Morton of Chicago, who took the prizes for form and height over the hurdles and won the three-furlong dash. Miss Esther Tufts of Boston and Mrs. Evelyn Spencer of Denver also rode.

YULE'S EYE KEEN AT TRAPS.

Wins Cup with 193 Out of 200 in Travers Island Shoot.

W. H. Yule, a gunner who has been doing very little shooting at Travers Island this season, won the George Lyon Memorial Cup, the most important prize of the holiday shoot of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He took the cup with a score of 193 out of a possible 200 targets, registering the high scratch score of the day.

In addition to the Lyon Memorial prize the club offered four other high scratch and five high handicap prizes. The excellent program brought out a record field of 59 gunners, all of whom shot the full 200 birds with the exception of two, who gave up when the first 150 targets were trapped. The day was not of the best. Not only was there a wind to bother the flight of the targets, but it snowed heavily throughout the shoot.

D. S. McMahon took the second high scratch prize with a card of 191 targets. Then came W. S. Silkworth with one less to his credit. J. P. Donovan and Dr. G. H. Martin tied for fourth prize with totals of 188 targets each, the former winning the shootoff. Gus Lembeck took the fifth and last prize.

The handicap contest saw a number of gunners with full scores of 200 targets. In the shootoff Dr. W. B. Short took first prize. Then came M. Howe, D. I. Bradley, N. Webb, Jr., and H. H. Duden in the order named.

The scores:

HOLIDAY SHOOT.
200 Targets.

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
W. H. Yule	193	15	200
D. S. McMahon	191	15	200
W. S. Silkworth	190	15	200
J. P. Donovan	188	18	200
G. H. Martin	188	15	200
G. W. Lembeck	188	20	200
W. B. Short	183	18	200
M. Howe	184	25	200
D. I. Bradley	186	30	200
M. Webb, Jr.	181	25	200
H. H. Duden	157	40	200
M. McVoy, Jr.	184	18	200
R. R. Debacher	168	50	200
C. L. MacLeod	160	40	200
E. M. Leask	170	30	200
J. H. Vanderveer	180	20	200
L. W. Thompson	170	30	200
T. H. Lawrence	179	25	200
D. S. McCutcheon	179	45	200
F. A. Baker	175	35	200
W. R. Delehanty	154	50	200
E. H. Morse	180	25	200
R. L. Spotts	182	15	197
W. M. Hammond	182	15	197
A. L. Burns	182	15	197
A. G. Bennett	174	18	192
G. J. Corbett	177	15	192
A. W. Currie	142	50	192
F. B. Stephenson	179	15	192
B. E. Eldred	167	25	192
C. O. Hedstrom	160	30	190
W. B. Ogden	169	18	187
I. R. Wilmot	159	25	184
O. C. Grinnell	164	20	184
N. W. Peters	158	25	183
D. L. Culver	163	20	183
C. A. Browne	141	40	181
J. Klesick	178	..	178
H. K. Curtis	178	..	178
G. Osborne	177	..	177
A. J. Gerrard	177	..	177
Z. E. Offett	175	..	175
F. J. Ham, Jr.	147	25	172
A. C. McCurdy	171	..	171
Dr. Thilman	170	..	170

WINNERS.

High Scratch Prizes—W. H. Yule, D. S. McMahon, W. S. Silkworth, J. P. Donovan, Dr. Martin, and G. Lembeck.

High Handicap Prizes—Dr. W. B. Short, M. Howe, D. I. Bradley, N. Webb, Jr., and H. H. Duden.

ROBERTS GETS LEG ON CUP.

Nears Possession of Rice Trophy in Millrose Gun Club Shoot.

With a full score of twenty-five birds Raymond Roberts yesterday won his second leg on the Rice Trophy at the traps of the Millrose Gun Club at Bath Beach. Roberts had a handicap of 6. One bird behind him, and handicaped at 2, was A. Gilmore, while J. Dow, handicap 4, was third with 23.

In the final for the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy Gilmore was victorious with 86 birds. He had a handicap of 10. Roberts was the runner-up with 82, handicap 15, and Charles O'Brien, handicap 10, total 81, was third.

PENN FIVE INCREASES LEAD.

Makes It Six Straight by Defeating Cornell.

Standing of the Colleges.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Penn	6	0	1.000
Cornell	3	2	.600
Princeton	3	2	.600
Yale	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	4	.333
Dartmouth	0	5	.000

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania tossers defeated the Cornell basket ball five 27 to 12 tonight. Penn's victory puts it on the high road to the intercollegiate championship with six victories and no defeats.

Cornell put up a stubborn defense, but was outclassed. The game was a pretty contest, both goals being closely guarded. Most of the field goals were scored on long shots from the centre of the floor.

Penn started scoring in the second period with the clang of the bell and ran the figures up to 24 to 7 before Cornell was able to get near the Red and Blue goal. The Ithacans added five points after Coach Jourdet took out some of his regulars.

The lineup:

Penn, (27.)	Position.	Cornell, (12.)
Sweeney	R.F.	Stewart
Stannard	L.F.	Trippe
Davis	C.	Karr
Martin	R.G.	Kendall
Peck	L.G.	Minasian

Field goals—Stannard, Sweeney, (3,) Davis, (2,) Martin, (2,) Peck, (2,) Stewart, Trippe, Kendall, Allen. Foul goals—Sweeney, (7,) Stewart, (4.) Substitutions—Cornell: Allen for Minasian; Penn.: Romonat for Stannard, Mitchell for Peck. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

SYRACUSE MAINTAINS PACE.

Orange Five Defeats, 37 to 10, for Its Fourteenth Victory in Row.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Syracuse University basket ball team won its fourteenth consecutive victory here tonight, defeating the New York University five 37 to 10. The New York quintet scored only two field goals, these coming late in the second half. J. Cronauer, the Orange star forward, had a field day, scoring twenty-one points.

The lineup:

Syracuse, (37.)	Position.	N. Y. Univ., (10.)
J. Cronauer	L.F.	Steinberg
Dolley	R.F.	Maron
Marcus	C.	Baker
Brickman	R.G.	Ebenfeld
Barsha	L.G.	Loew

Field goals—J. Cronauer, (9,) Dolley, (4,) Marcus, (3,) Brickman, Maron, Winchesky. Foul goals—J. Cronauer, (3,) Maron, (6.) Substitutions—Winchesky for Loew, Holmes for Steinberg, Post for Ebenfeld, E. Cronauer for Brickman, Bibbens for Barsha, Greenman for J. Cronauer. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

GREEN LOSES ONCE MORE.

Swarthmore Has Easy Time with Dartmouth Five, Winning, 43 to 16.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Feb. 22.—Swarthmore outclassed Dartmouth tonight on the home floor by 43 to 16. The Garnet quintet clearly outplayed its opponents in every department of the game and from the start to the end the result was never in doubt. The first half ended with the score 20 to 5 in favor of Swarthmore and the second half saw the score rapidly piled up with clocklike regularity.

The lineup:

Swarthmore, (43.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (16.)
Yoder	L.F.	Mugridge
Place	R.F.	Johnson
Stow	C.	Hutchinson
Donnelly	L.G.	Larmon
Larkin	R.G.	Ainsworth

Field goals—Hutchinson, (2,) Mugridge, Dean, Donnelly, (5,) Yoder, (4,) Place, (3,) Stow, (2,) Ogden. Foul goals—Yoder, (12,) Larmon, (3,) Dean, (5.) Substitutions—Ogden for Place, Dean for Johnson, Houser for Ainsworth. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

PNEUMONIA FATAL TO TERRY M'GOVERN

"Greatest Little Man of the Ring" Dies at Hospital After a Brief Illness.

Another world-famous ring gladiator has been called by death. Terry McGovern, called the greatest little man the ring ever knew, succumbed to a brief illness of pneumonia yesterday morning at the Kings County Hospital, where he had been taken only Wednesday. McGovern lived at 205 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife and one son, Joseph, aged 19.

Death has taken a heavy toll of former ring idols in the last six months. John L. Sullivan, peer of the heavyweights, died Feb. 2. Only last Thursday Billy Madden, one of the best-known managers of prize fighters and a contemporary of Sullivan and McGovern, passed away. Bob Fitzsimmons died near the end of last year, and Charley White, America's most famous boxing referee, went shortly before Fitzsimmons.

McGovern earned the sobriquet of the best little man America ever produced in the ring. As a featherweight he was supreme among his contenders for several years, and in 1899 he won the undisputed world's title in that division by knocking out Pedlar Palmer, the English champion, in one round at Tuckahoe, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1899, and winning from George Dixon.

Like Sullivan among the heavyweights, McGovern was a terror to his opponents among the featherweights. It was said of Terry that he frightened his opponents before the fight had hardly started by jumping out of his corner and meeting the other fellow before that bewildered contender could get his hands up.

With Palmer's title tucked safely away McGovern ruled with undisputed right in the feather class during 1900 and 1901. In those two years he beat George Dixon, the greatest of the negro featherweights, in eight rounds; won from Dixon a second time in six rounds; won from Kid Broad in eight rounds; won from Eddie Santry in six rounds, and Frank Erne in three rounds.

McGovern was credited with a two-round knockout over Joe Gans in Chicago on Dec. 13, 1900, but it was afterward proved that Gans deliberately faked the bout and lay down to his white opponent. It was one of the most scandalous cases in the history of the ring. Boxing in Chicago was forbidden after that fight, and the ban never was lifted.

The career of McGovern as champion was brought to an abrupt end by Young Corbett in 1901. Corbett came from Denver to New York practically unknown and literally talked McGovern into a bout. Terry had just finished knocking out Oscar Gardner and Aurelio Herrera, two formidable opponents, in San Francisco, and was followed East by Corbett. He and his manager started a series of personal attacks against McGovern, and at last a match was made for Nov. 28, 1901, at Hartford, Conn.

Young Corbett had so enraged Terry with his taunts that when the fight started McGovern thought of nothing but knocking out his young opponent. Corbett, who afterward proved to be of championship timber, met Terry at his own game. The Westerner jumped out of his corner and was on the heretofore irresistible Terry before Terry could leave his corner. Corbett never let up on his attack, and before the astonished McGovern could get his bearings he was knocked out in the second round.

McGovern was in a hospital for the greater part of his last few years. Like most of the fighters who earned money quickly in the ring, McGovern got rid of it just as quickly. He was impoverished a few years ago when Sam Harris, his former manager, got up a benefit for the little fighter. More than $13,000 was raised at that benefit, and the money has provided a home for McGovern since.

Terry McGovern was born in Johnstown, Penn., May 9, 1880. He was brought to Brooklyn when only a few months old and had lived in Brooklyn ever since. His full name was Joseph Terrence McGovern.

Sam Harris has taken charge of the funeral arrangements and will be one of the pallbearers, along with George Cohan and Joe Humphries, two lifelong friends of the former ring champion. Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

IRELAND VICTOR AT SOCCER.

Continentals Defeated, 2 to 7, in International Series.

Four teams of soccer players defied the snowstorm yesterday and fulfilled their engagement to play a double-header at Lenox Oval. Ireland, winner of last year's international series, encountered the Continental team in the second round, and won decisively by 7 goals to 2. In the first half Bustard, O'Halloran, and Shaw shot goals for Ireland, and Hunziker and Engelke for the Continent.

In the second half, the battle went all in favor of the Green, Campion scoring twice in succession following the restart.

The lineup:

Ireland, (7.)	Positions.	Continent, (2.)
O'Connell	G.	Ferro
McNeil	R. B.	Kohler
Dahill	L. B.	Bleich
Gracey	R. H.	Lindquist
Bustard	C. H.	Engelke
Hutchison	L. H.	Wells
Craig	O. R.	Walther
Campion	I. R.	Schiller
O'Halloran	C.	Hunziker
Shaw	I. L.	Meyer
McGreevey	O. L.	Posch

Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—Messrs. Creighton and Tracy. Goals—O'Halloran, Shaw, Bustard, (2,) Campion, (2,) McGreevey, Ireland; Hunziker, Engelke, Continent. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Manhattan obtained the verdict over Brooklyn in the annual interborough match, which preceded the international game. At half time Brooklyn led by 2 to 1. Soon after the restart Garside twice eluded the Brooklyn defense, and another goal by McKenna enabled Manhattan to take the match by 4 goals to 2.

CONCANNON'S LEAD STANDS.

Kreuter Wins with Cue in Afternoon, but Is Beaten in Evening.

The playing of yesterday's games in the 1,200-point match between Joseph Concannon and Louis Kreuter, at Maurice Daly's academy, did not change the relative positions of the men a bit. Each player totaled 200 points for the day. In the afternoon game Kreuter, who has been steadily dropping behind as the match for the State championship neared its close, reclaimed some of his lost ground by defeating his rival, 144 to 100. His recovery was, however, shortlived, for in the evening game Concannon was the victor, at 100 to 56. The total score now stands at 1,000 for Concannon, as against 905 for Kreuter.

In the afternoon game Kreuter made a high run of 32, and the best for Concannon was 20. In the evening game Concannon had a high run of 28 and Kreuter one of 20.

GANLEY OUTPLAYS MULLIN.

Wins Squash Tennis Match at Apawamis After Five Games.

William Ganley, squash tennis professional at the New York Athletic Club, defeated James Mullin, professional, at the Racquet and Tennis Club in and exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Apawamis Golf Club yesterday by a score of 15—12, 18—13, 11—15, 7—15, 15—10. Both men played a clever game with many sparkling rallies. Ganley won in the final game because of his superior placing and his ability to drive with greater speed than hisrival.

Naval Five to Play Crescents.

The Crescent Athletic Club's basketball quintet will oppose the passers of the Second Naval Militia Battalion, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, in the New Moon court this evening. These teams have engaged in two previous games, each having one victory to its credit.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS BEATEN.

Alexander and Rosenbaum Lose in Indoor Match.

The national indoor championship doubles team of Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum came to grief in the playing of the final round of the tennis doubles tournament for the benefit of the fund for training camp activities at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday when Arthur S. Cragin and W. Dixon Cunningham triumphed in a five-set match at 5—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0. The mixed doubles match, although not actually completed, was really a victory for Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Harold A. Throckmorton. They took the first set from Miss Marie Wagner and Walter Merrill Hall at 7—5 and the second set was abandoned when it stood at 6 all.

For the first time since the tournament started on Lincoln's Birthday the temperature of the armory resembled that of a comfortable abode rather than a cold storage plant, and the flags festooned on the ceiling and walls gave a gay appearance to the drill hall, even though the gala attire had nothing whatever to do with the tennis tournament. The doubles event just happened to fit in at an opportune time. Some four hundred people who had not caught pneumonia from their other trips to see tennis in the armory watched the exhibitions.

In the case of Dr. Rosenbaum, the heat had rather a bad effect. It was largely his erratic work that nipped the chances which he and Alexander had of taking the match. His pronounced ability as a net player was for the time being not at his call, and his ground strokes too often showed frayed edges that wrecked many promising opportunities. It was during the playing of the last two sets that Rosenbaum's game cracked most woefully and Cragin and Cunningham raced through to a victory at 6—0.

The victorious pair played a keen, heady type of tennis that was more than Alexander could withstand when Rosenbaum's game commenced to weaken. Cragin was particularly adept with his racquet, his cross court shots and his drives down the lines fairly sizzling across the net. There was pace combined with control and the superb play of Cunningham made the team formidable from the outset. Alexander and Rosenbaum often attempted to force the issue at the net, where Alexander's sharp volleying would be an important factor, but Cragin and Cunningham, realizing the danger which threatened, took refuge in frequent lobbing and some of the shots, deftly lifted to the baseline, were so well judged that they went for aces.

The mixed doubles exhibition, of which much had been expected, hardly lived up to anticipations. There was some sparkling tennis here and there, but the light was not good and Hall had some difficulty, apparently, in judging the shots which were sent to him. Throckmorton was also wild. His forehand drive had little or no control and his volley showed all too well the effect of lack of practice. Of the four contestants Miss Bjurstedt played by far the better tennis. She was steady, sometimes brilliant, but even she did not appear to have much heart for the match, and it was abandoned when the second set went twice to deuce.

WOMEN REACH GOLF FINAL.

Miss Campbell to Play Mrs. Felber for Florida Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—The finalists in the woman's annual golf tourney for the championship of Florida are Mrs. C. J. Felber of La Crosse and Miss Ethel Campbell, a Philadelphia girl. Both came through their matches today by the same margin, Mrs. Felber defeating Mrs. Douglas W. Paige of Belleport 3 and 2, and Miss Campbell putting Miss Lois Stumer of Ravisloe out of the tourney by the same margin. The latter match proved of more interest, for Miss Stumer has been playing remarkable fine golf for a girl of her age—eighteen years.

Miss Campbell, at the turn, was 3 up in spite of some fine work done by her opponent. Miss Stumer got the sixth in 4, which is par for that hole. Miss Stumer also won the seventh, her drive landing on the edge of the green. She just missed her first putt and took a 3.

Miss Stumer, at the fourteenth, had reduced her opponent's lead to one and had an excellent chance to square the match. She was a few feet off the green with her third, but lost through faulty putting. Miss Campbell won the next two holes and the match.

ASHLEY WINNER ON LINKS.

Defeats Fitch by 12 and 11 in Golf Tourney at Belleaire.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 22.—T. A. Ashley of Woodland won the Washington's Birthday tournament here today when he defeated W. B. Fitch of Exmoor in the golf final by 12 up and 11 to play. Ashley has improved in every match round he has played this week. When he teed up this morning for the 36-hole final he was right at the top of his game.

The match ended on the twenty-fifth hole. The only thing that marred Ashley's morning card was a seven on the eighth. The best play of the day was on the fifth hole, where the Boston man negotiated a stymie and sank the six-foot putt for the hole.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1918.

DOLLARS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Upon the suggestion and counsel of Mr. LEOPOLD FREDERICK of the American Smelting Company, Chile has formally adopted the dollar for settlements in trade between Chile and the United States. Within the last year or two American companies, including the one above named, have sold fifty millions of dollars of drafts upon New York. The war has increased the volume of our trade with Chile, our imports of nitrate of soda alone in 1917 having trebled to a total of $60,000,000. There are export duties on nitrates, so necessary to farmers and munition makers, and hitherto they have been paid in pounds sterling drawn on London. The bankers' commission on such business is the least of the objections to retaining the old exchange method. Pounds sterling no longer are of universal equal value. There is a different discount on the pound in every world centre, and there are bargains in pounds which oppress and bewilder traders. Pounds are not sent direct for the payments of bills even under normal conditions. Always they are sent for sale where there is the highest bid for them, and they reach London only after indirections of routing like those known to our bankers in domestic exchange operations.

We have stopped that in domestic trade by par exchange within the Federal Reserve system, and telegraphic settlements of balances with the aid of a gold fund in Washington. The arrangement with Chile is similar in principle, however different in detail. One of the most important and significant effects is the equalization of the dollar and the pound in an international market. Under the plan now adopted, payments due in Chile may be made by drafts on the United States in dollars or on London in pounds. Their values are not decreed alike, but there cannot be two values for the same weight of gold in the same market at the same time. Whatever small differences may exist for obscure causes will be minimized, and the values of the two coins of account be stabilized with benefit to both.

The United States and Chile are now good friends, and are likely to be so for an indefinite future. Nevertheless, this is a war measure in the sense that it grew out of the conditions of war which have made a plaything of sterling exchange, and have disturbed even the value of the dollar, which of all coins has adhered most nearly to gold. The world wants goods, not gold. Gold is discriminated against in several markets. In some countries banks will not pay it out, in others they are reluctant to receive it. There are even legal discriminations against gold, and general banking practice against taking too much of it or parting with too much of it. To the extent that the facilitation of exchanges of goods promotes trade, goods are cheapened to buyers and the price increased to sellers by the same operation. The best time for fixing the value of whatever is paid for goods is the time of making the bargain. Where time passes between sale and payment there is introduced an opportunity for speculation in the fluctuations which are as inevitable as the waves of the sea.

This is now to be obviated by quoting a price which Chilean dollar drafts will realize when they arrive in New York. Such drafts will come for payment by the shortest route, and not travel around the globe seeking a market at the most favorable price when sent for delivery at still another market. At the present time the trade of Spain is disadvantaged by the vagaries of pounds. Their values vary not with gold, which, theoretically, is invariable, but with balances of trade. The short-circuiting of exchange between the United States and Chile delivers their trade from these influences, so difficult to calculate or even understand. It is important even between these two countries. It opens a door to a Pan American exchange system on a sounder and more intimate basis than otherwise could be established. It may even be said to bring nearer financial changes of worldwide significance. BAGEHOT dreamed of a universal coin. He was keen and far of sight beyond his time, but even he did not dream of a world credit system, with exchanges balanced by pen strokes and offsets as in a clearing house. We have established such a system on a continental scale at Washington. There is no insuperable obstacle in principle to establishing it on the scale of the globe, with settlements from a gold fund arranged by cable as they are arranged by telegraph at Washington. Exchanges of money and of goods would then be simplified and promoted as would be possible in no other way. The Chilean arrangement is the seed of future fruit, not for two nations, nor of Pan America, but of the world.

THE PARADE OF UPTON'S TEN THOUSAND.

All New York is talking today about the parade of Camp Upton's 10,000 citizen soldiers in full marching order, rifles on shoulders and infantry packs at their backs, as if they were starting for the front. If these men are not regulars, they looked promising for the part with their level lines and easy marching swing, while in physique they will in a short time compare favorably with the best regiments of the old army.

The first thought on seeing these brigades of white and colored troops go by to lively marching airs was that they will not be found wanting at the front. These youngsters, who are to fight for America under the Stars and Stripes, are of a fine order of intelligence, and intensive training is converting them into soldiers whom any commander in Europe would be proud to lead.

The question has been whether they would be amenable to discipline and would fit into soldier organizations. General BELL answered it before he went to Europe, when he declared that no finer body of soldiers ever wore the American uniform. New York has now seen for itself, and the verdict is that Upton's 10,000 will be a credit to the great patriotic metropolis, that the transformation is beyond all expectations, something to be proud of, with a confidence in the performance of these soldiers that will not be misplaced.

The second thought as the olive-drab lines went by, company after company, was that the draft has been justified if these soldiers should never go into battle after their arrival in France. American manhood and American character have gained incalculably in the process of taking youth from civil life and subjecting it to the training, discipline, and healthful conditions of the cantonment. They will be better Americans always for the experience, which was an ordeal to many of them. It has brought out the good that was in the worst of them, it has developed character in the best of them.

FINLAND, TOO.

"German troops land in Finland." Of course they do. Did Finland imagine she would be allowed to keep that independence she has been asserting? She lies above the Gulf of Finland, Petrograd below it. Germany intends to have Petrograd. Would it be at all workmanlike to take the lower jaw and leave the upper? She must have both sides of that gulf.

This is a case where Germany cannot attain her ends by waving the "self-determination of peoples" in the air, for the Bolsheviki admit the independence of Finland. So she does not wave it; she proceeds with an ostrich-like caution; all she wants to do is to help the Finns restore order. For that purpose the backbone of her first expedition is composed of Finnish soldiers who have served in the German Army. They go there to restore order under German auspices and make plain to their home-staying brethren the altruism of Germany's intentions. The second expedition—that will be another story.

Finland is doomed to fall into the German maw as surely as Courland, Poland, Lithuania—yes, and the Ukraine, for the independence of the Ukraine is merely a fiction to be kept up as long as Germany permits. The sweep of the German arms is vast, and their aim is no longer in doubt. It is to take, not this country and that, not a bite here and a bite there, but every inch of what used to be Russia that can be taken and stowed away before the Spring weather makes it necessary to concentrate on the west. The immense opportunity opened by the fall of Russia is evidently what has caused the postponement or entire abandonment of the advertised drive in France, and it is as likely as not that if there is any drive it will not be a German one. Germany is in the position of a bandit who, preparing to enter on an arduous and doubtful combat with an armed traveler for the possession of his wallet, suddenly sees another traveler drop a bushel basket crammed with treasure.

The mad haste with which Germany marches eastward, the grabs she makes simultaneously in all directions, are easily accounted for. She must seize all the Russian plunder before Spring and the reawakening of the west. Any excuse is good enough to hang a dog. She will assure self-determination to Courland, drive the "Bolshevist border hordes" away from Lithuania, suppress anarchy in Finland—any pretense that comes handy will do; the one thing needful is to get all these countries harvested and in the barn before the shower.

And then what? Will she, with a fine gesture, offer to make peace and withdraw her troops from France and Belgium if the Allies will let her keep the loot she has taken from their false friend Russia? Or, drunk with conquest and mad with self-confidence, will she undertake to keep the east and win the west as well? One alternative is about as objectionable as the other, but one of the two is surely what she has in store for us; and we can only wait, probably not long. And whether she offers us a dishonorable compromise or more desperate war, our answer is PETAIN'S. Whichever way she tries to go, she shall not pass.

DR. MAXWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

The office of City Superintendent of Schools, now made vacant by the retirement of Superintendent Dr. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, must be filled by the Board of Education. The task of the board is not an easy one. Dr. MAXWELL was foremost among the country's organizers and directors of great school systems, and the high standards attained under his administration must be maintained. It is the most important educational post in the country, for there are more than 750,000 pupils in the public schools of New York. The education of these children, their training in good citizenship, the success of the effort to make them self-reliant Americans, worthy of their opportunities in this democratic land, depend upon the efficiency of the school system, for which the City Superintendent is so very largely responsible.

The Board of Education, now composed of seven members, will naturally and first of all seek a successor to Dr. MAXWELL among the members of the New York school staff who are already familiar with the organization and work of the system. But the field of search will have no narrow limits. It must be the aim of the board to secure the services of the best man, a Superintendent to take up and continue intelligently and vigorously the work of Dr. MAXWELL. It is to be assumed that the board will avoid the peril of yielding to any political influence, to influence of any kind save that prompted by devotion to the interests of the New York schools and their pupils. No department of the City Government comes so intimately in contact with so large a number of the people. Weakness or failure there is promptly detected and resented. The members of the board understand very well that, however diverse may be the political opinions and affiliations of the population of this city, the people of New York, of whatever descent or origin, are united in the desire and intention that their children shall have the benefit of educational advantages which were denied to so many of them, and that the education their children receive must be the best the city schools can give.

AIRPLANES FOR FRANCE.

The fact that the dispatch from France reporting that the Germans are in control of the air over the American lines passed the censor is significant. Evidently General PERSHING would like to have all the battle planes he can get. For attack and defense, if not for reconnoissance, he is largely dependent upon the French. In the Lafayette Escadrille he has only an efficient nucleus. Just before the dispatch was delivered to the newspapers Secretary BAKER issued a statement intended to be reassuring. Battle planes, he said, "are today en route to the front in France." Looking forward, the announcement was reassuring in a measure, for while Mr. BAKER admitted that the shipment was not large, he said it marked "the final "overcoming of many difficulties met "in building up this new and intricate "industry." He promised quantity production of Liberty motors immediately. The "peak" would be reached "in a few weeks."

Nothing, however, was said about the planes, the fabric that carries the motor. On this point there is usually reticence. Deliveries of spruce, which must be dried before it can be fashioned for airplane purposes, are known to be slow. There has been testimony to that effect before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It is no secret. But shipments from the West are increasing. Enough spruce is on hand to provide for a considerable number of planes; and before long they will not lag behind the Liberty motor.

The situation seems to be that, if the French and the available Americans will hold the fort in the air for a while longer, General PERSHING will be able to look out for himself by midsummer; we shall be sending over an always increasing number of battle planes, with the prospect of making it more and more unsafe for the Germans to fly over his lines.

Mr. BAKER'S explanation of the backwardness of airplane production is the telling of a story that is not new. It is not much to the point that the original plan was to make a large delivery of airplanes in France in July, 1918—we went to war in April, 1917. There should be no elation over the fact that the first shipment, "not large," is now going over. If the War Department had not been so set on possessing an exclusively American motor, (ultimately, no doubt, it will prove its great merits,) deliveries of French and British models could have been made months ago. Colonel E. A. DEEDS, assistant to Major Gen. SQUIER, testified before the Senate committee on Jan. 30 that the Handley-Page, an English machine, was being manufactured in this country four weeks after the receipt of the final drawings. Work was begun, too, on Caproni specifications two weeks after their arrival. The story of the evolution through which the American models passed is instructive, as told by Secretary BAKER. We are done with that now, although it may be felt that too much time was given to planning and to experiments and too little to profiting by the experience of our allies.

At last American manufacturers have their coats off and are turning out engines and airplane parts in great numbers. Colonel DEEDS says that the Signal Corps is disbursing $2,000,000 a day. Both here and abroad many thousands of aviators are being trained. It is perhaps harder to obtain skilled mechanics, but that problem is being solved, too. In France a large territory was turned over to the Americans some time ago for aerodromes, shops, and training camps. The War Department is shipping engines and parts "over there" to be assembled as rapidly as possible. It is hinted that the result will exceed all expectations, but secrecy was imposed by President WILSON himself when he forbade the holding of aircraft exhibitions. The decision was to be commended. At the same time, an intelligent publicity about airplane production would be welcomed by the American people. They can put two and two together, and when they see a report of German activity over our lines contemporaneously with an official effort to reassure them, in the form of a document more argumentative than informing, promising that all will be well in the future but avoiding a present emergency, they, the American people, cannot understand what useful purpose is served by the policy of suppression or what harm would be done by being more explicit.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Our Government's trade agreement with Spain was signed on the 21st at Madrid, and General PERSHING will now receive the supplies ordered in that country for the American troops. Ships that would have been required to carry the blankets, mules, and food from our ports are thus saved for other service. Probably the Berlin Government will complain, but completion of the trade negotiations is announced at a time when public sentiment in Spain is becoming more hostile to Germany every day. This is due to exposure of foul work done by the German Embassy and to the sinking of three Spanish ships in the last four weeks. The destruction of these vessels closely followed the torpedoing of a British hospital transport. Spanish officers had been placed on board because Germany had promised that their presence, guaranteeing the character of the vessel, should prevent attack. But this promise, like the written pledges which did not save Belgian relief ships, proved to be worthless.

A Spanish newspaper has published letters and documents which prove that money to promote uprisings was sent to anarchist agitators by Dr. VON STOHRER, Second Secretary of Germany's embassy at Madrid. The King's life was endangered by this corrupt propaganda. Spain recently asked for the recall of the embassy's Naval Attaché, Captain VON KROHN, because he was implicated in the escape of a submarine interned at Cadiz. Safe conduct for his homeward journey through France was assured a few days ago. In Argentina widespread strikes are suddenly caused by German bribes in order that wheat awaiting shipment to the Allies may be burned. Bribes are used in Spain to disorganize productive industry and stir up revolts against a Government inclined to support the Allies. But exposure not only defeats the purpose of such conspirators; it also arrays a large majority of the people against them. Many who were friends become enemies.

This appears to have been the effect in Spain of recent events and revelations. It is seen in the army, where pro-German tendencies had been found. Dispatches received by the Spanish Embassy at Washington say that demonstrations accompanying the recent transfer of the old Military Academy's colors from the Royal Palace to a museum at Toledo were of "significant importance," indicating the army's solid support of King and Government. Spain has had enough provocation to estrange her completely from the Central Powers, and even to suggest her association with the Allies as a belligerent. If the answers to her protesting notes, now on their way to Berlin, are not satisfactory, if Germany denounces the sale of supplies to General PERSHING, and if the submarines sink two or three more of her ships, Spain may very seriously consider the question whether she ought now to stand with England, France, and the United States in the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Viewed from Two Standpoints. About the last man whom one would expect to misunderstand and condemn those who have criticised adversely the presentation of war made by HENRI BARBUSSE is ROBERT HERRICK. By chance Mr. HERRICK was in Europe when the great conflict began, and the impressions made on him by what he saw in both Italy and France he embodied in one of the best books produced in the earlier stages of the struggle. It was a book that had with the Frenchman's not one point of likeness except that it was printed in black on white paper. In spirit it was utterly different, and it differed in exactly the ways that were required to reveal that the writer could interpret war correctly as well as see it clearly—that he could appreciate causes as good or bad, and discriminate between a raid by brigands and fighting done for the purpose of resisting and suppressing them.

Yet Mr. HERRICK, in an article contributed to The Dial, vehemently assails all who will not accept BARBUSSE's picture of war as complete—which is all that anybody ever said it was not—and credits him with teaching at last "the insanity and the inhumanity of war, a steady perception of its futilities and crimes."

But who, outside of Germany, needed that lesson? Does Mr. HERRICK really believe that CONINGSBY DAWSON, for instance, knows less about the horrors of war than BARBUSSE—that he is one of the conspirators who would perpetuate war by concealing its bloodiness, its filth, and its vermin? If so, it must be because Mr. HERRICK has not read "Carry On," and he will be helped out of his illusion by a letter from Lieutenant DAWSON that is to appear in THE BOOK REVIEW section of THE TIMES tomorrow.

The Lieutenant is not by nature a cold and callous barbarian; he has eyes as good as anybody's, and he can write as well as most; yet he chafes over his enforced absence from the front, and is impatient "to be in it again—in the mud and the slaughter and the death." Does Mr. HERRICK—does any other admirer of BARBUSSE—think that Lieutenant DAWSON likes mud and slaughter and death for themselves? Surely it is more probable that he accepts them as unavoidable incidents in the accomplishment of high and noble duty.

Describing Life in the Navy. Recruiting for the navy ought to be—probably will be—appreciably helped by "The Story of an American Sailor," an article by WALTER SCOTT MERIWETHER in the current issue of Munsey's Magazine. It tells with vividness and in the way called "human" the memories of a gun pointer on one of our warships.

They begin with the days when he was a boy somewhere up-State, fretting under the dullness of country life and longing to see the world of which he had eagerly read in such few books of adventure as he could borrow of the neighbors. Then came a long struggle with relatives, who tried to turn his thoughts from the sea by repeating in all sincerity the old tales about the brutal treatment endured by sailors, the viciousness of their habits, and the hopelessness of seafaring as a career.

As always with boys of the right sort, the future gun pointer was not thus to be deterred from following the call to the open. A visit to New York gives him a chance to see a warship as it is and navy men as they are. The rest of the "story" is a minute account of just what happens to a boy who joins the service, of just what he learns and does and becomes.

The picture shows the navy in a light perhaps a little more rosy than is entirely credible for any institution managed by mere mortals, but it is painted from the life, nevertheless, and with the accuracy that comes from personal experience. Such a boy as Mr. MERIWETHER takes as his premise undoubtedly would be as happy, as content, and as successful in the American Navy as was the hero of his narrative, and the story is the better, not the worse, for having been written with enthusiasm and with a patriotic desire to increase among us landsmen our now somewhat inadequate appreciation of our national ships, their officers, and their crews.

Preaching Pacifism to Students. Serious attention is deserved by the letter from HENRY BEDINGER MITCHELL, which appears in a near column. From none should the attention be more serious than from the responsible heads of the Young Men's Christian Association—unless, possibly, from the Government officials whose duty it is to protect the country from insidious as well as from open attack.

Mr. MITCHELL is a man quite competent to judge the quality of speeches heard by him, and he declares—and proves by quotation—that two out of three addresses he heard made to large meetings of New York college boys by accredited representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association could have no other effect on those whom they affected at all than to make them doubtful about the rightness of our participation in the war. For, of the three orators, two gave all their effort and most of their time to convincing the young men before them that the United States and its allies had been guilty in the past of many of the crimes charged against Germany.

This, as Mr. MITCHELL says, is the favorite argument of the pacifists, and to their minds it absolves themselves and all whom they can influence from any obligation to resist present outrages, no matter by whom committed. An argument more false, more vicious, or more irrelevant to the pacifist conclusions could not be imagined, but it seemed sound to a majority of those who heard these lectures—a fact lamentably indicative of the demoralizing influences to which they had already been subjected by German and Socialist propagandists. The one man who talked sense and patriotism was heard with coldness and impatience by the assembled representatives of our "intelligentsia." It would take a whole line of exclamation marks adequately to express the emotions that fact excites in sane Americans.

Nobody who knows—and, in these days, who does not know?—the magnificent work done in our camps at home and abroad by the Young Men's Christian Association can believe that as an organization it approves of pacifist preaching in its name. The thing is going on, however, and it should—it must—be stopped. It is no less harmful, no less despicable, when done under Y. M. C. A. auspices than when it is the work of the Kaiser's secret agents.

Moderation of the German-Trained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have many American savants who "completed" their education at Heidelberg and Berlin. In the dim and far-off times before the war this was thought to be almost essential to the full panoply of learning, so great was the all-reaching Prussian hypnosis. Some conception of the power and persistency of the Prussian idea may be gained by a survey of the unconscious but pernicious moderation of these intellectuals, who have crushed a spontaneous erudition into the stiff elaboration of the German mold. Sadly enough, too many American universities (as far as the Faculty are concerned) exist like well-balanced aquariums, untroubled by the rough winds and suns of a travelling outside world.

WELLS HASTINGS.

Farmington, Conn., Feb. 21, 1918.

A LEAGUE AGAINST GERMANY

The Invasion of Russia Calls for a New Declaration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Roger Lewis, in THE TIMES Magazine of Sunday last, that 2,000,000 soldiers in France can never accomplish what 2,000,000 American dollars judiciously expended can do in Russia, presents in graphic form a truth which for some months has been urged at Washington. And now, perhaps months too late, the curtain is raised upon a ruthless German military invasion of disorganized, defenseless Russia. Germany has her victory, a victory of corruption, treachery, espionage, and propaganda, the whole of Russia reducible to possession, to military and political as well as economic subjection, by the Hohenzollerns.

It is impossible to exaggerate such a picture or what it means to the helpless Russians, to the helpless German people, or to the world. To be brief, it has but one answer other than the possibilities which still lie in the statement of Mr. Lewis. If ever there is to be a world league, the need for it now is greater than it will ever be in any "post-war" period, and if it is not strong enough now to protect the future of the world it will be helpless hereafter to influence that future. The answer is to act at once upon the unwrittten law which creates a league of self-preservation in the face of a great disaster, to act in effect upon the assumption of a basic world compact violated by Germany. Practically beaten in open warfare, she has by criminal methods overrun a part of the world, and she aims by those methods to overrun the whole world. To those methods, if tolerated, the democracies of the world must in the end succumb. Betrayed by their own leaders, corrupted or misled by German gold or German trickery, they will eventually disorganize and disappear into a militarist autocracy. Now, or perhaps never, must that power and principle of conquest be met and destroyed. The present enemies of Germany have been assigned the difficult task of military subjection. Incidentally, it is the subjection of a criminal, not of an honorable foe, and justifies all that Mr. Lewis implies by way of reprisal if she is, in fact, to be overthrown.

What I wish, however, specifically to propose is some definite shaping of a world league to meet the present situation. So far there has been no indictment, no formal citation, no impending penalty prescribed for the violation by Germany of the basic laws of organized society. Let the world league speak now through the important chancelleries of the world, belligerent and neutral. Let it indict Germany for her crimes in Belgium and in Russia, and cite her into court as a nation charged with international crime. Let the agreed and unalterable penalty if she refuse, a penalty binding upon all the assenting nations in Europe, Asia, and the two Americas, be her political, social, and commercial boycott until she complies and for twenty years thereafter, regardless, of course, of the outcome of the present war. This is not as impossible as it may appear. If done effectively it might sober the newly aroused lust of empire before it entirely masters the senses of the German people.

LEX.

New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

For Mme. Waddington's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal I made a year or more ago for assistance to the work being done by Mary King Waddington among the miserable refugees on the border line where the war is fiercest resulted in such an unexpectedly generous response that I am going to ask further help for the work this gifted woman is still doing. I quote from a recent letter:

> I am writing in my bureau looking rather sadly at my diminishing pile of clothes. Still, we have given a great deal to our poor refugees. Of course, it would be much better to give the material and let them make their own clothes, but a great many families only stay two or three days to rest and be clothed and then start off again on their weary tramp along the roads, all trying to find some trace of what was their home.
>
> My daughter-in-law went to Mareuil for three or four days last week. With great difficulty we have managed to keep four rooms in one wing of the house, and she spent her days seeing processions of poor women and children and doing what she could.

I hope that this somewhat neglected work may have some help that might be given by those who have a preference for charity where one can be quite sure that the money expended will go directly to the sufferer, with no rake-off or expense of administration. I shall be glad to forward to Mme. Waddington all contributions that may be sent to me.

WILLIAM A. NASH,
The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Streets.

New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

Women's Votes by Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Only a short time ago Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana was urging the women of Massachusetts—who are blessed with freedom from political duties—to come to Montana and register, then go back to Massachusetts and vote, under the provisions of the Montana law that allows "voting by mail." But when the State of New York, under the new freedom of votes for women, proposes that "up-State" women be allowed "equal rights" to vote by mail, as in Montana, a whole delegation of suffragists rises in emphatic protest. As "up-State" was forced to adopt woman suffrage against its will by the suffragist-Socialist vote of New York City, so now its women are to be denied "votes by mail." How horrid!

Without doubt, when the lady from Montana learns of this terrible injustice to the women of the Empire State, she will introduce an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting any State from denying "votes by mail," for we must all acknowledge that the great State of Montana, the mother of women Congressmen, certainly knows more about "what women want" than New York does. And is not this the age of Federal amendments to compel people to accept what they do not want?

E. E.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1918.

THESE WOMEN WHO WALK WITH THE SOLDIERS.

These women who walk with the soldiers—
Their sweethearts, mothers, or wives—
Are doubtless like all other women
In manners and morals and lives.

The women are average women,
The soldiers are average men;
But I see in their mien and their faces
What I never shall see again.

And, somehow, it seems to my thinking,
There's a difference, strange as true,
That envelops them like a halo—
Heroic, spiritual, new.

And over it all a glamour—
A pallor—a shadow—a flame;
I know not how to describe it,
But I know it is not the same.

Whatever it is, it enthralls me,
It sinks to my heart like a knife,
To see a young khaki-clad soldier
With his sweetheart, mother, or wife.

Oh, the plain and the beautiful faces!
Spirit-strange they seem to gaze,
As they walk through the streets of the cities
With their men, these Last of Days.

I think there's enough of my mother
Mixed in with my masculine dross
To know how I'd feel, were I woman,
And my sweetheart were Going Across.

LEONARD DOUGHTY.

PEACE AND OPTIMISM.

The Danger of a Letdown at the Hint of an Armistice While Germany Redoubles Her Efforts.

By ISAAC F. MARCOSSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since President Wilson's speech in reply to Count Czernin, which made the first real rift in the gray sky of war, the American heart has beat with the high hope that perhaps the worst of the bloody business is over and that possibly peace is in sight. No prospect could be more alluring. The individual or the agency that can bring balm to the wounded world is worthy of an endless chain of Nobel prizes. It will be the achievement of the ages.

But let us not be deceived. Like much of the optimism created in the war this soaring emotion may be a dangerous and costly dissipation. What I mean is simply this: Behind a reckless or heedless belief that the long night of ache and agony is near its end is a menace to the whole allied cause in general and to the United States in particular.

Everybody admits that the world is war-weary. Europe's nerves are on edge; its people are irritable. It is difficult for the human being to adapt himself to the endless procession of loss. "When will it end?" is the incessant cry born of continuous sacrifice.

Yet by the very process of this travail allied Europe has learned to appraise properly every subtle attempt made by Germany to "gold brick" her into peace. The hint of an armistice arouses no rash hope in the war-ridden countries. Germany "got over" her home-made peace on Russia merely because she was dealing, in the main, with men who were fundamentally pro-German, and therefore willing and receptive victims. She could never "put this over" on England, France, or Italy. Even the most dyed-in-the-wool pacifist is not deceived by Teutonic overtures. What is more important, there has been no let up in the war endeavor.

The greatest danger to our participation in the war lies in a slacking down the moment there is the slightest tangible evidence that Germany is willing to discuss peace. At this approach to the millennium people will be quick to say: "At last the war is over! Let us get back to normal. Why further disrupt the social and economic life?" This sentiment is infectious. Like the army disorder which leads to rout, it is easily started but difficult to stop. You may be sure that the German propagandist will be swiftly on the job feeding the flames of this destructive optimism. He will be the first to shout: "Thank God, peace is at hand! Let us think about business!"

If the United States commits the folly of slowing down her war effort at the first indication of a peace parley she will be playing directly into the hands of the Germans. Trying to decoy an enemy into an armistice which enables her to recoup losses and renew her war equipment is one of the specialties of the German tricksters. Look at Russia! As soon as negotiations began with the Bolsheviki, instead of diminishing her effort against that unhappy country she only made some of her lines stronger. In addition, she brought the strongest economic pressure to bear and hoodwinked the misguided uplifters, walking like men in their sleep under Trotzky's spell, into believing that their country's destiny lay in a peace with the Kaiser.

This same history, in some respects, would repeat itself in the United States in the remote event of a parley. While the Germans would be prating of peace and blessed relief from the long trial they would be speeding up their munitions output, training new men, bulwarking the whole far-flung war machine. This war has demonstrated that when you deal with Germany you are dealing with a cruel, crafty, and unscrupulous foe. Remember that the moment you enter into negotiations with the emissaries of the Kaiser you treat with an enemy that has violated every principle of warfare as established by The Hague Tribunal. The nation that despoiled Belgium, ravaged Northern France, denuded Poland, added poison gas to the terrors of modern scientific warfare, and sinks hospital ships on sight is not likely to sit back calmly while her foes take honorable respite.

All this means one thing: If by some merciful circumstance we are enabled to talk peace this year we must talk it with a great army behind us, backed up with a war industry geared up to its greatest output, and with the whole country keyed up to the realization that the path to a permanent peace lies in an adequate preparedness for war. There must be no letdown in energy, no cessation of effort, no abandon to "the war is ended" optimism. Germany will have infinitely more respect for us if we keep the wheels of war whirring. Among other things, it will enable us to get better terms.

Last October Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty and one of the British war wizards, gave me a message for the American people which bears directly on the present situation. It is such a significant utterance that I venture to repeat it here. It follows:

> Give up hoping that this can be a short war. Plan and provide for an ever-receding duration of at least two years more. If we all do so peace may one day surprise us. If we do not, then there will be no peace, but only a postponement. There must be no postponement and no "next time."

If we are tricked into suspending all our war preparation by the prospect of an early peace we will merely be postponing the inevitable. Europe realizes that a peace today can only be a "Kaiser-made" peace—a peace with the cards "stacked" and all the chips on one side of the table. The peace that will guarantee future security and immunity from predatory Prussianism must be made on the basis of an allied triumph.

It must have some of the earmarks of being "Made in America."

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON.

New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

WEAKENING PATRIOTISM.

Some Lectures on the War That Will Do Harm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Young Men's Christian Association has recently inaugurated a nationwide movement to enlist the students of our universities and colleges in an intensive study of "the issues and spiritual lessons of the war." Three mass meetings were called to support this movement in New York, the immediate local aim being to enroll 4,000 students from the colleges of the city. These students were then to be divided for study and discussion into small groups, under the direction of leaders to be appointed by the Y. M. C. A., from which groups they would be graduated as leaders of other similar groups to be formed by themselves, thus spreading and perpetuating the movement.

Under the slogan of "Win the War and Win the World," the mass meetings were held on Feb. 18, 19 and 20, in the gymnasium of Columbia University, loaned for the purpose. Mr. Edmonds, the Intercollegiate Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was the Chairman on each occasion.

Following certain stereopticon views, the speaker at the first meetings was Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and Chairman of the "General War-time Commission of the Churches." His speech was marked by much eloquence and power, but it was insidiously corrupting, both to the will and the intelligence, because it breathed throughout the spirit of pacifism and minimized the infamies that Germany has perpetrated. His argument was the stock one of pro-German agitators in this country—that Germany had only done what all other nations had done, or would do if they had the power. He enumerated the evils which he said had caused the present conflict, but warned us with regard to each that Germany had been no more guilty of them than the other nations. There was the question of the sanctity of treaties. But let us remember, he said, our own long list of broken treaties with the Indians. There was the placing of national self-interest above the principles of righteousness, and there was the extension of national influence by armed force. But here he asked us to listen while he read from a pocketbook two quotations, one from an Oxford Professor of History, the other from a naval magazine published in Washington. These he presented as proving that Great Britain and the United States are as guilty as Germany—desiring to do what Germany has done. Then there was the evil of racial animosities and self-assertiveness. But let us remember our own attitude toward Japan—and here he read from his pocketbook some verses printed in a California newspaper. One by one he matched the accusations against Germany with accusations against this country or our allies. He made no appeal for aid in the prosecution of the war. He concluded with prayer, and there were no other speakers.

In private comment after the meeting, an incorruptible little Barnard freshman asked what kind of an American it was who, in time of war, carried with him in a pocketbook a collection of quotations to prove the iniquity of his own country and of its allies.

At the opening of the second meeting stereopticon views were shown as representing some of the evils against which democracy should be contending at home. We had pictures of a group of coal miners and of a coal mine in which there had been an explosion. We saw a family making artificial flowers in their own home, and our attention was called by this means to the problem of the sweat shop. A quotation was read from Lloyd George to the effect that the flag was as much disgraced by flying over a slum as over a defeated army. We saw a picture of some boys stealing a ride on a freight car, "presumably," the demonstrator said, "because they had no safe place to play," and we were asked to think of the child and playground problems.

Following this Charles R. Towson, the Industrial Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who on this occasion was the principal speaker, told us that "our problem has been stated 'to make the world safe for democracy,' but that it might be restated 'to make democracy safe for the world.'" Under his guidance we considered for an hour the social and industrial problems of the country, to which he hoped might be directed the "magnificent spirit of sacrificial service" that the war had aroused. He referred very briefly to the war at the beginning and end of his address, allowing us to infer that it will be won, but of why it is necessary to win it, or of how, or by whom it is to be won he said nothing. The attention of his audience was directed to quite different problems, such as the necessity for high wages, short working hours, and better conditions for labor; "the more righteous distribution of wealth," greater equality of opportunity, and closer contact between all classes. He, too, struck a mildly religious note, in so far as he said that the great need is for "God in the heart;" but there was no appeal to patriotism and no urging of the successful prosecution of the war. Certainly no light was thrown on the issues or spiritual lessons of the war, which were wholly ignored until, when Mr. Towson had finished, I ventured to refer to them in response to a general invitation extended to the audience by the Chairman. There was no other response to this invitation.

The speaker at the final meeting was Dr. John Douglas Adam. His address was as directly to the point, as patriotic and as strengthening, as the other two had been insidiously weakening. He loved America and the ideals in which our national life had its origin. He had been in France and had seen the German infamy. He knew whereof he spoke, and presented the issues and lessons of the war as the conflict between two opposing ideas, whose consequences he exhibited. But despite the power of his address, he was able to rouse only a section of his audience. A considerable block were sneering throughout, their disapproval being at times so manifest and audible as to compel him to interrupt the flow of his thought and address himself directly to them.

At the close of the address cards were distributed to the audience, and the Chairman called upon them to enroll for the study classes, or to volunteer for "service" as social workers, leaders of boys' clubs, Four Minute Men, and the like.

I lay this bald narrative of the facts concerning these three meetings before you because they raise questions of vital moment to the American people and to the allied cause. Are these meetings typical of what is being done throughout the country? Do the authorities of the Y. M. C. A. approve of such speeches? What, in the understanding of the Y. M. C. A., are "the issues and spiritual lessons of the war" that are first to be inculcated in 4,000 college students in this city, and then propagated by them in social settlement and welfare work?

HENRY BEDINGER MITCHELL.

New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

An Army of Russian Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President Wilson has already done so much, I wonder if it would not be possible to prevail upon him to add to his good work by arranging to send, say, an American, a British, and a French General to join with Alexieff, Brusiloff, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, or any of their best available Generals, to call for volunteers to form a new Russian army to fight Germany and so help the country out of the present chaos. It would show her we still take an interest in the country, and, if successful, would also relieve our own western front. By getting volunteers we should get willing patriots as soldiers and help to instill into their minds that even to talk of peace is only to forward German propaganda.

L. E. MacPHAIL.

Chicopee Falls, Mass., Feb. 21, 1918.

BUTTERFIELD STATUE BASIS OF LAWSUIT

Executors of Will of General's Widow Refuse to Pay for Monument Here.

SAY LIKENESS IS FAULTY

Gorham Company Sues for $32,400 Due on $54,000 Contract—Gutzon Borglum the Sculptor.

On the ground that a colossal bronze statue of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, civil war hero, designed by Gutzon Borglum and erected at 122d Street and Claremont Avenue under provision of the will of his widow, Mrs. Julia L. Butterfield, does not resemble the Union leader in the Battle of Little Round Top, the executors under Mrs. Butterfield's will have refused to pay for the monument, and their action has resulted in the filing of a suit against the estate for a balance of $32,400 due on the contract price of $54,000.

The papers in the case disclose that the statue of General Butterfield has also been a source of disagreement among the three executors, Albert F. Hagar, David W. Harkness, and Dr. Calvin S. May, and that the monument is one of the causes of the proceeding now pending in the Surrogate's Court of Rockland County, in which Mr. Hagar asks the removal of his co-executors for various alleged improper acts in connection with the $4,700,000 estate. Mr. Hagar in his individual capacity as an executor stated that he was ready to serve papers on Mr. Borglum in an action to recover $21,600 already paid on the statue. He stated to a TIMES reporter that he did not believe the statue now standing in Claremont Park would be unveiled and thought that as a result of the litigation the sculptor would agree to melt up the statue and design another.

The suit is brought by the Gorham Company, which executed the statue from Mr. Borglum's design in its plant at Providence, and to which Mr. Borglum has assigned his claim. The complaint alleges that when the monument was set in place Mr. Borglum had completed his part of the contract. The contract attached to the complaint states that the statue is to show General Butterfield in uniform on foot, supported by a foundation of natural rock to give the appearance of natural formation and to suggest Little Round Top, "made famous by General Butterfield." It was to be a colossal bronze portrait statue, exceeding eight feet in height. The sculptor agreed to visit the Little Round Top battlefield and make sketches to enable him to introduce into the design a contour suggesting the battlefield.

Mr. Hagar's explanation of the dispute with the sculptor is that the contract has not been performed, and that Mr. Borglum is not entitled to any part of the agreed price. Mrs. Butterfield's will directed that the likeness of General Butterfield be done from a bronze bas-relief of the veteran in the rooms of the Historical Society at Utica. Mr. Hagar declared that Mr. Borglum not only failed to visit these rooms to inspect the statue, but based his likeness of General Butterfield on a photograph of which Mrs. Butterfield did not approve because it did not suggest the strength always discernible in his face.

Mr. Hagar said that he never approved of the model for the statue or the location, as the contract provided, and that the statue was not "colossal." He said that when he saw the wooden representation of the statue after it had been approved by the other two executors he knew at once that it was "dead wrong, because it didn't look like General Butterfield." One of the two executors who approved never saw General Butterfield, he said, and their action in instructing the sculptor to complete the monument in accordance with his final model was taken while he was on a trip in Central America.

BRYAN AT HEARST DINNER.

Fellow-Guest at Palm Beach with Hylan, Untermyer, and Malone.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—William Jennings Bryan, who has been out of the public eye since his announcement when the war started that he was behind the President and willing to enlist, is on his way north to start in Albany on Feb. 26 a nation-wide speaking tour for prohibition that will take him into most of the States the Legislatures of which have not yet ratified the Federal amendment. He says that, while he at first thought three years would be necessary, he now is sure that the required ratification can be compassed in two.

Mr. Bryan arrived last night just in time to attend a dinner given by William Randolph Hearst to Mayor and Mrs. John F. Hylan of New York, at which Samuel Untermyer and Dudley Field Malone were also guests. Concerning the Mayor, whom he met for the first time, Mr. Bryan said:

"From what I have seen of him and his administration I wish to say that I am favorably impressed."

All concerned declared that there was no political significance in the gathering.

Concerning what the war had done for the Democratic Party, Mr. Bryan dictated this statement:

"I think that, speaking generally, the Democratic Party has put a larger percentage of the cost of the war upon big incomes and excess profits than the Republican Party would have done had it been in power. There is a practical advantage which the country finds in being under the Democratic Party at this time; that is, practical from the viewpoint of the average citizen."

Mr. Bryan started today for Asheville. He will make a stop in Washington on his way north, and expects to have a conference in New York on Monday with the heads of various anti-saloon organizations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

S. D. GORDON
WILL SPEAK
on the following topics
During the Fourth Week
of QUIET TALKS,
FEB. 25—MAR. 2.

MONDAY—"Prayer changes things at the other end."
TUESDAY—"Can a human will, the stiffest-jointed thing there is, be changed, fairly, through prayer?"
WEDNESDAY—"How does Satan figure in, in the changing of things through prayer?"
THURSDAY—"The real gist of prayer, taking out of the enemy's hands what has been bought back by Jesus' blood."
FRIDAY—"The puzzle of unanswered prayer."
SATURDAY—"One of the old masters at prayer making tremendous changes."

INCREASING ATTENDANCE. GROWING INTEREST.
Marble Collegiate Church,
5th Ave. at 29th St.
EVERY NOON
12:15—1.
ADMISSION FREE.
W. A. SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

P. E. CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35th St. and Madison Av.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D., will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "The History of the Book of Common Prayer" and on Thursday afternoons on "The First Three Gospels."

FOUR DRAFT SOLDIERS FACE DEATH PENALTY

Plotted at Tacoma Camp to Shoot Their Officers if They Ever Got Into Action.

CAMP LEWIS, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.—Four national army soldiers were held in the guard house today awaiting a Presidential warrant from Washington which will mean their trial as enemies who plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organization to the German army. The names of the men under arrest have been withheld by the Judge Advocate pending receipt of advices from Washington.

A general cleanup of enemy aliens at Camp Lewis is in full swing. Thirty-four were discharged today from the service. Altogether, about 200 men have been weeded out from the ranks of the 91st Division, and the work is not yet completed. The internment or prosecution of those discharged today rests with the Federal civil authorities.

In the ordinary course the division commander would make no report in such cases until the matter had been carefully investigated, and in case definite charges were filed, the actual trial of those concerned had been completed. Action to be taken depends entirely upon whether the men under arrest were apprehended while still in the military service or after they had been discharged on the ground of holding enemy sympathy. If still in the service they would be dealt with under military law.

If, however, the plotters were discharged from the army and then arrested, the military authorities would simply report the case to the Department of Justice and then hold the prisoners for the disposition of that tribunal.

The War Department recently ordered steps taken to weed out of the service not only every alien suspected of holding allegiance to the enemies of this country, but those also whose affiliations before the entry of the United States into the war led to a suspicion of their loyalty. In this work the Secret Service and other branches of the Department of Justice have co-operated with the War Department. Upon the dismissal of a suspected man, his name, description and place of residence are sent to the Department of Justice or, if the man comes within the classification of "dangerous enemy alien," he is held for transfer to a detention camp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Officers of the Judge Advocate General's office said today that any national army soldiers charged with plotting treason would be tried by court-martial and, if found guilty, would be liable to the death penalty. No report of the arrests at Camp Lewis had reached the Judge Advocate General.

FOUR FIRES IN ONE HOUSE.

Persistent Incendiaries Keep Firemen Busy Three Hours.

Three fires of incendiary origin were put out yesterday by firemen in a five-story brick tenement at 343 East Thirty-first Street within three hours. Detectives reported to the Fire Marshal that the fires had been set in a hall on the first floor, and that an alarm for a fourth fire had been sent from the adjoining tenement at 341.

The first fire was discovered in the hall by William P. Pellecani, a tenant, late Thursday night, and the firemen found that oil had been poured on a strip of carpet there. Thirty families in the house were aroused, and Mrs. Anna Goldstein, the caretaker, said she would watch the hall for the rest of the night. While she was attending a sick child another fire was started in the hall in a bundle of paper and kindling wood.

After the firemen had gone the second time another alarm called them to put out a fire in a pile of oil-soaked rubbish under a stairway. A fourth alarm was sent about an hour later when the tenants in 341 found a fire in the hall there with a strong odor of oil.

Wed to Lieut. Warren R. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Vibbard of 291 Lark Street, Albany, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Aura Vibbard, to Lieutenant Warren Randall Baldwin of New York, by the Rev. Creighton R. Storey, on Feb. 19, at Albany. Lieutenant Baldwin is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with the 2d U. S. Cavalry. He and his bride are leaving Albany today for Fort Ethan Allen, where they will live for the present.

Miss Fletcher to Wed Lieut. Dunn.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. C. Fletcher of Pelham Heights, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Olivia Fletcher, to Lieutenant George Garrett Dunn, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Dunn of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Dunn was among the first to volunteer in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and is at present in active service in France.

Miss Olive Ogden Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olive Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Minton of Chatham, N. J., to Douglas R. Gray, U. S. N. R. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Gray of 575 Riverside Drive, this city. Miss Ogden is a niece of the late Joseph W. Ogden of New York and Morristown, and is active among the younger set in Chatham. Mr. Gray was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1915 and was literary editor of The Harvard Illustrated Magazine. He is a member of the Harvard Club. He was a member of the 1918 class of the Columbia College Law School until he enlisted in the Naval Reserve.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Collins-Mitchell Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Collins of Hartford, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elinor Buel Collins, to Spencer Trask Mitchell of this city.

Miss Collins is a sister of Mrs. Matthew G. Ely of New York. Mr. Mitchell is a son of Professor and Mrs. Edwin Knox Mitchell of the Hartford Theological Seminary and is connected with Spencer Trask & Co. of this city. He belongs to the National Arts and Hamilton clubs.

CLARK BELL DIES IN UNION LEAGUE CLUB

Noted Lawyer, Editor, and Author Is Stricken Suddenly in His 86th Year.

BREEDER OF FAST HORSES

Head of Medico-Legal Society for 14 Years Was Founder of American Congress on Tuberculosis.

Clark Bell, once President of the Medico-Legal Society in this city and prominent as a lawyer and editor for many years until his retirement three years ago, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the reception room of the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where he was carried after he fell unconscious at the club's entrance. Dr. P. J. Gibbons of 269 Madison Avenue was summoned immediately, but the aged lawyer was dead when he arrived. Death, it was said, was due to a heart attack and the infirmities of old age, as Mr. Bell was in his eighty-sixth year.

The body was removed to Mr. Bell's home, 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, where his wife, who was convalescing from injuries she received when she fell several months ago, suffered a severe shock when told of her husband's death.

Mr. Bell was born in Whitesville, Jefferson County, N. Y., March 12, 1832, and received his early education at the Franklin Academy. He was admitted to the bar in Rochester in 1853 and practiced law in Hammondsport, N. Y., and in Bath, N. Y., until he came to this city in 1866. He was identified with the earlier history of the Union Pacific Railroad, having had charge of the negotiations in behalf of the promoters which resulted in the passage of an act of Congress under which the company was subsequently constituted. He acted as attorney for the enterprise from the laying of the first rail until the completion of the line.

He was also counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in a celebrated inquiry before Congress respecting the acts granting subsidies to the steamship company. He founded a library on medical jurisprudence in this city under the auspices of the Medico-Legal Society, of which he was President for fourteen years. In 1883 he became the editor and publisher of the Medico-Legal Journal.

Mr. Bell was the author of "Bell's Medico-Legal Studies," a "Judicial History of the Supreme Court of the United States and Provinces of North America," and a work entitled "Spiritism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism." He made several trips to Europe, and wrote a series of letters on foreign travel, which were widely published. He was also the author of a series of articles on grape culture and wine-making in the various countries of Europe. Years ago he devoted much time to farming and horse-breeding, becoming noted as a breeder of trotting horses. In his stables were some of the best-bred descendants of Confederate Chief, Andy Jackson, and of the Hambletonian stock.

He had been a member of the Union League Club since he came to New York in 1866. He founded the American Congress on Tuberculosis, and was a member of many medical organizations, among them the Medico-Legal Societies of France, Belgium, London, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Denver; the Society of Mental Medicine of the Netherlands, the Society of Anthropology of Belgium, the Medico Psychologique of Paris, and the Society di Freniatra of Italy. He served as the delegate of the United States Government to the International Medical Congress in Paris in 1900 and to Lisbon in 1906.

Mr. Bell was married in 1858 to Miss Helene Taylor. Besides his wife he is survived by two daughters, Miss Kate Bell and Mrs. John Fleming McClain of Montclair, N. J.

TO EXTEND FORUM PLAN.

International Association Incorporated to Carry On the Work.

In order to develop the open forum movement throughout the United States, The International Forum Association, Inc., has just been incorporated and will open headquarters at the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension at 10 West Eleventh Street. The officers of the association are: President, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension; Vice President, Dr. Edward Jewet Wheeler, President of Poetry Society of America; General Director, A. Lyle De Jarnette, formerly Secretary of the Congress of Forums, Inc., and Secretary and Treasurer, Harold Arthur Lynch, Secretary of the First Church Forum in America.

As one of the officers explained them last night, the purposes of the organization are to encourage the establishment of new forums all over the country and to strengthen existing ones. It is believed that a freer discussion of various questions agitating the public mind will tend to settle amicably and for all time the social unrest which has grown sharper with the war. The International Forum Association will run a monthly column in a current magazine. It will also maintain a speakers' bureau, so as to be ready at all times to supply the oratorical needs of different forums.

KITCHIN IN AUTO SMASH.

Congressman and Wife Shaken—Mrs. Thomas Reilly Seriously Hurt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Thomas L. Reilly of Meriden, Conn., wife of the former Connecticut Congressman, was seriously injured and Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina and Mrs. Kitchin were shaken and bruised when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a street car here tonight.

C. H. England, secretary to Mr. Kitchin, who was driving the automobile, escaped unhurt.

Bad Housing Conditions in Silesia.

In connection with statements made by Count von Hertling and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in the Prussian upper house on Jan. 15 regarding the terrible housing conditions prevailing in many large industrial towns, it is pointed out in German newspapers that conditions are particularly bad in the lower Silesian mining district. In Waldenburg 73 per cent. of all the houses have only one room, in Dittersbach the percentage is 78, in Altwasser 89, in Ober-Waldenburg 92.5, in Gottesberg 97, and in Hermsdorf 97.9.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Missing the Mark

The imperious call of Lent is to forsake sin and turn unto God. What is Sin? It is missing the mark.

"Life's but means to an end,

That end-beginning, mean and end of all things—GOD."

Sin is missing that mark. And the man who misses the mark wrongs himself as well as grieves God. His life never reaches its possibilities. He does not get the most out of it. He does not make the most of it. Lent voices the one clear call of God to forsake sin. Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thought. Forgiveness awaits him. If with all your hearts ye truly seek Me, ye shall surely find Me, saith the Lord.

(Issued by the New York Churchman's Association.)

ATTACKS SHIPPING PLAN.

Philip Manson Wants the Government to Take Over Yards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Philip Manson of New York, Managing Director of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company, told the Senate Commerce Committee today that the Government should take over all shipyards and abrogate all agency contracts to operate them.

Mr. Manson said that last November he gave the Shipping Board figures from Great Britain showing that ships were being built there for $75 a ton, and that the United States was paying $145 a ton. He urged the committee to investigate the Government's agency contract work at Newark, N. J., and Chester, Penn. Manson told the committee that he had twelve years' experience in the shipping business and had made something of a study of yard construction. He said that the whole program of Government construction under the agency contract system was ill-advised and costly.

Correspondence between Manson and the Shipping Board was read, showing that he had told the board that the cost of ship construction under the cost-plus plan was excessive, but replies by the board, practically all of which were written by Rear Admiral Capps, said that Manson had not proved that the vessels could be built for $75 a ton, as he alleged. In one letter Admiral Capps said that the board would accept the project for Government-owned yards if it could be proved to be a more economical way of building ships.

Manson said that the Shipping Board figured the cost of ship construction in Great Britain at $110 a ton, the price of ships built by private corporations. Government-built ships, he said, cost much less. He gave it as his opinion that salaries and other expenses of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Hog Island were excessive.

103 HEBREW ORPHAN STARS

Service Flag for Asylum's Wards Presented by Alumni Society.

A service flag with 103 stars was presented to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York by the Seligman Solomon Society, which is the alumni organization of the institution, as the special feature of a Washington's Birthday celebration held yesterday morning in the asylum synagogue, Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street. The flag now hangs over the main entrance, the stars representing former wards who are enrolled in the army and navy.

The presentation was made by Louis Freund, President of the alumni society, and speeches of acceptance were made by Louis Stern, President of the asylum, and Edward Lauterbach of the Trustees.

Mr. Freund expressed gratification that former wards of the institution were putting into practice the principles of American patriotism taught at the asylum, while Mr. Stern lauded the loyalty and interest of the alumni. Mr. Lauterbach stressed the special obligation of Hebrews in America to do their full duty in the war, because of the exceptional liberties and opportunities of development which this country had accorded their race.

Following the flag presentation the girls' dancing class of the gymnasium engaged in rhythmic, Greek, and folk dances, while the boys presented a flag drill. Army calls were sounded by the drum, fife, and bugle corps, and patriotic music was rendered by the string orchestra and brass band of the institution.

The asylum is fifty-five years old and at present has some 1,500 wards.

SHOW SECRET SERVICE FILM

"The Eagle's Eye" Depicts America's Fight Against German Plotting.

Some indication of the work done by the United States Secret Service in frustrating German plots here, was disclosed yesterday to a large audience in the ballroom at the Biltmore in the first of a series of moving picture talks prepared by William J. Flynn, until recently Chief of the Secret Service. The picture, called "The Eagle's Eye," is produced with the approval of the Government and will be shown throughout the country.

The scenes exposing intrigues of the German Government in this country, include such specific instances as attempts to blow up the Hotel Ansonia and to torpedo the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. Yesterday's series was the first three episodes of twenty making up the whole picture and was shown to representatives of the National Security League, the American Defense Society, the Four-Minute Men, and the Mayor's Committee of National Defense, and other patriotic bodies.

Preceding the picture Dr. William T. Hornaday, who is a Trustee of the American Defense Society, made a short address in which he said the exhibition had been arranged because "Chief Flynn's picture represents the ideal of patriotic propaganda toward which all active American societies had been striving for the last three years."

FIRST VOTERS INSTRUCTED.

Henry Street Settlement Gives Help to Both Men and Women.

There was a large gathering of "first voters" in the gymnasium of the Henry Street Settlement last night, at which many women of the neighborhood eligible to vote and also a number of men recently eligible were present. Instructive addresses and music made up the program.

This bringing together of new voters marked an extension of the settlement's education work, which has been going on for twenty-five years with emphasis upon social and political subjects. As an indication of the settlement's results in developing citizenship it was pointed out by one of the workers yesterday that nearly 75 per cent. of the young men of military age who are members of the settlement's clubs have joined the army or navy, and that sixty of the seventy-six stars in the settlement's service flag represent men who volunteered.

FEAST FOR NEWSBOYS.

Brace Memorial Home Holds a Patriotic Celebration.

It was annual dinner day at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home yesterday, and 380 youngsters ate turkey and other good things and listened to songs and speeches. There were so many guests that they were fed in three relays. The annual dinner was established by the late Randolph Guggenheimer, who was a newsboy in his youth.

The master of ceremonies was Loring M. Black. The boys sang "Over There," hooed the Kaiser, and cheered President Wilson, George Washington, and broke into cheering whenever the occasion afforded an excuse. Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith dropped in to tell the boys the advantage of doing their bit and to urge upon them the necessity for always being loyal Americans. Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn also spoke.

GERARD OVER CRISIS AFTER AN OPERATION

Under Knife for Trouble Traceable to Cold Caught While Visiting German Prison Camps.

James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, was operated on last Tuesday for a chronic sinus disease, due to inflammation in a cavity of the bone in the frontal part of the head. This was made known yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, where Mr. Gerard is now convalescent. For a day or two after the operation there was considerable anxiety as to his recovery, but it was said yesterday that the crisis had been passed and there was no danger of any further complications.

Mr. Gerard had a cavity of the type known as a sinus in the bone between his right eye and nose, which had given him trouble from time to time. The present difficulty, however, is believed to be traceable to a cold caught while visiting prison camps in Germany. The inflammation contracted at that time continued with varying degrees of intensity until another cold, contracted recently, made it acute and led to the decision that an operation was necessary.

The operation was performed on Tuesday by Dr. Lee M. Hurd of 15 East Forty-eighth Street, and close care of the patient was necessary afterward. The possibility of serious consequences, however, did not materialize, and from yesterday on it was said that the course of Mr. Gerard toward recovery should be unbroken. Mrs. Gerard has been in constant attendance on her husband since the operation.

MRS. F. N. DOUBLEDAY DEAD.

Commissioner for the Red Cross Succumbs in Canton, China.

A cable message received yesterday at the offices of Doubleday, Page & Co. in Garden City from Frank N. Doubleday announced the death of Mrs. Doubleday in Canton, China, where she went with her husband as a Commissioner for the American Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday left their home, Effendi Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Dec. 9, and journeyed to the Philippines and thence to Hong Kong and other cities of China on a special mission for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Doubleday wrote a number of books on nature and gardening under the pen name of Neltje Blanchan. She was born in Chicago on Oct. 23, 1865, the daughter of Liverius and Alice De Graff, and was married to Mr. Doubleday on June 9, 1886.

Robert McGinnis.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 22.—Robert McGinnis, retired tobacco merchant, philanthropist, and a founder and office holder of many New York clubs, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Sound Beach this afternoon, aged 60 years. Mr. McGinnis had been in poor health for a year. He had just hung up the receiver after talking to a relative on the telephone, when he collapsed.

Born on Oliver Street, New York City, Mr. McGinnis was graduated from the Christian Brothers College and the College of the City of New York. Soon after he became associated with the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall, New York, of which he later became manager. He was one of the best-known tobacco experts in the country.

Chauncey S. Lufkin.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Chauncey S. Lufkin, 84, manager for a half century of all the producing branches of the Standard Oil Company and discoverer and developer of the Rumanian oil fields, died at his home here today. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis, suffered Feb. 10. Mr. Lufkin from 1880 until the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust, was the world expert of the Rockefeller corporation.

Obituary Notes.

LEROY Z. CUTLER, a retired boot and shoe merchant, died yesterday morning at Springfield, Mass.

ROBERT LEROY WRIGHT, a millinery salesman, died yesterday at his home, 400 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Fire Commissioner FREDERICK W. BENDER of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home there on Thursday, in his sixty-seventh year.

JOHN G. F. JEFFREY, 50 years old, a salesman in the linen and silk line, is dead at his home, 1,391 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

TONY WEISS, 58 years old, a retired hotelkeeper of Jamaica, L. I., died at his home there on Thursday, leaving a widow, a son, and four daughters.

Miss ELIZABETH GENE DUNHAM, a teacher in Public School 140, Brooklyn, died at her home, 340 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 32 years.

Mrs. LENA MORGAN McCLEMENT, wife of John H. McClement, who is a member of the Hamilton, Marine, and Field Clubs of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. SINGER, member of an old Pittsburgh family and mother of Mrs. William Ross Proctor of this city, died at her home in Pittsburgh on Thursday.

Mrs. SARAH E. CUSHMAN, widow of H. M. Cushman, many year ago a silk merchant of this city and Lyons, France, died yesterday at her home, 485 Manhattan Avenue.

JACOB COLEMAN, a retired wholesale dry goods merchant and head of the banking and brokerage firm of Coleman & Co., 1,133 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his home, 465 West End Avenue.

GEORGE WISSMAN, 55 years old, well known in the leather goods trade, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 235 Devoe Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

LEONARD POST HOSFORD, 33 years old, a member of the Engineers' Society of New York and the Building Trades Association, died on Thursday at his home, 1,537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

HEZEKIAH DAVIS BATES of the wholesale shoe house of J. E. Bates & Co., in Manhattan, and long active in church work in Queens and Brooklyn, died at his home in Woodhaven on Thursday. He was 66 years old.

WILLIAM THORBURN REMMEY, a manufacturer of printing rollers and wood and metal turning appliances, with a plant in Pearl Street, Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 147 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

ORVILLE GRAVES KITTS, 65 years old, a farmer of New Brunswick, N. J., dropped dead while watching the parade yesterday in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-third Street. The body was taken charge of by his son, S. W. Kitts, who is President of the Township of Piscatawa, N. J.

GEORGE ELSWORTH, prominent in the oyster industry, and a member of the J. & J. W. Elsworth Oyster Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind on the Atlantic seaboard, died on Thursday, and the funeral services will be held at 934 Eighth Avenue, this afternoon. Mr. Elsworth was 45 years old and was a well-known resident of Greenport, L. I.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL,
Sunday Morning, Feb. 24, 10:30
DEDICATION OF THE SERVICE FLAG.
Address by ALFRED NOYES.
Address by RABBI WISE
On
"A REPLY TO AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKISTS."
All Are Welcome.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WINOGRAD.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Winograd of 194 Ross St. wish to announce the birth of a daughter at the Lying-In Hospital on Thursday, Feb. 21.

Engaged.

HARTLEY—SIDELL.—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Sidell, Westfield, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Hillard, to Rev. Lyman Richard Hartley, New York City.

Married.

EDELHEIT — WELZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Welz, 103 Avenue A, announce the marriage of their daughter, Dinah, to Mr. Saul Edelheit, Friday, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, at synagogue, 207 East 7th St.

Died.

ARENTS.—On Feb. 22, 1918, of pneumonia, George Arents, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 820 Fifth Av., on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ATKINSON.—At her home, 159 West 92d St., Jane Atkinson, widow of Henry T. Atkinson. Interment at the convenience of family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BARDES.—Mrs. Anna, on Feb. 21, 1918, age 78 years, beloved mother of Dr. Albert Bardes and Mrs. Augusta Haase. Funeral services on Saturday evening at 8 at her late residence, 2,150 Hughes Av., near 181st St. Interment on Sunday afternoon in the Lutheran Cemetery. Milwaukee papers please copy.

BELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 22, at the Union League Club, New York, Clark Bell, in his 86th year. Funeral private, at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BIGELOW.—On Friday, after a brief illness, Harriet Elizabeth, beloved wife of James Henry Bigelow. Funeral services at her late residence, 534 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Monday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2:30 o'clock.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, at his residence, 158 West 58th St., in the 57th year of his age, Hildreth Kennedy, son of the late Mathias Hildreth and Augusta Kennedy Bloodgood. Funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—Killed in England in the air service, Harold Kidder Bulkley, Lieutenant of Aviation in the United States Army, son of Edwin M. Bulkley and Lucy Kidder Bulkley of Englewood, N. J., in the twenty-first year of his age.

COLE.—At New Rochelle, Feb. 21, Elizabeth C., infant daughter of Bayard and Edna Osborne Cole. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 162 Weyman Av., on Sunday at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CURRIE.—On Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, at her residence, 414 Convent Av., New York, Frances Mills Currie, widow of the late Dr. Daniel A. Currie of Englewood, N. J., in her 73d year. Funeral services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at Middletown, N. Y.

CUSHMAN.—On Feb. 22, Sarah E., widow of H. M. Cushman and beloved mother of Mrs. H. T. Finck and Mrs. C. A. Hausmann. Funeral services at her late residence, at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 23. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

DARVELL.—Edward J., at Bayonne, N. J., Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, beloved husband of Florence. Funeral services at his late residence, 114 Avenue A, Monday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, after a brief illness, George L. Davidson. Funeral services at his late residence, 140 West 96th St., Sunday, at 12:45 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIES.—Albert, on Thursday, Feb. 21, beloved son of the late Rowland and Louisa Davies. Funeral services at his late residence, 106 West 86th, Sunday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DAVIES.—Officers and members of Shaaray Tefila Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral of Albert Davies, brother of our esteemed Treasurer, Mrs. E. Goodman, and our Directresses, Mrs. J. Baruch and Mrs. P. S. Menken, from his late residence, on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, at 10 A. M. Mrs. Max L. Levenson, President. Mrs. Martin Nathan, Secretary.

DOUBLEDAY.—Neltje de Graff, wife of Frank Nelson Doubleday, suddenly, Feb. 21, at Canton, China, while serving as Red Cross Commissioner in the Far East. Notice of funeral arrangements will be published later.

DUGAN.—May, (nee Armstrong,) beloved wife of James H. Dugan, after long illness, at her residence, 1,464 New York Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Sunday at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ELSWORTH.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, George Elsworth of Greenport, L. I. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 12:30, from August Eikelberg's parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Kindly omit flowers.

FELCH.—On Feb. 22, at Middletown, N. Y., Clarence C., eldest son of Minnie R. Felch and of the late O. S. Felch. Services private, at the W. P. St. Germain Funeral Parlor, 1,986 Lexington Av., Sunday morning, Feb. 24, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private. Syracuse papers please copy.

FITZMAIER.—Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, Andrew F. Fitzmaier, in his 55th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 343 East 154th St., Sunday, Feb. 24, 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

FRAZEE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at Arlington, in her 82d year, Amelia Quackenbush, widow of Abraham Frazee and daughter of the late Andrew and Hester Quackenbush. Funeral services Sunday Feb. 24, 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, 570 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J.

GENNERICH.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 1,814 Palisade Place, Anna M. Gennerich, in her 74th year. Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

GUMB.—Palestina Lodge No. 36, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles Gumb, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 230 West 99th St.

Dr. HENRY P. HIRSCH, President.
A. M. STERN, Secretary.

HADDOCK.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1918, J. Albert Haddock, in his 70th year. Funeral services Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock. Interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

HALSEY.—On Feb. 21, at her residence, 421 West 118th St., Anna Burnet, daughter of the late Joseph Bayley and Jennie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HAMILTON.—At Bayside, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, Margaret Hall, widow of John L. Hamilton, in her 81st year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert B. Currie, 2d St. and Ashburton Av.

HAMMOND.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Feb. 21, Eva Sexton, beloved wife of Thomas Edmond Hammond. Funeral services from Grace Episcopal Church, West Passaic Av., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 P. M.

HINDS.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, Grace Hinds, daughter of the late Professor Ephraim and Catherine Shepherd Hinds, in the 66th year of her age. Services at Christ Church, Riverdale, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Rochester (N. Y.) Topeka (Kan.) Washington (D. C.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

HOWARD.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Feb. 22, 1918, William Turrell Howard, in his 31st year, beloved husband of Buffie Washburn Howard, and son of Louise Harold and Edward Scott Howard. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Albuquerque, N. M., papers please copy.

JEFFREY.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, John G. F. Jeffrey, husband of Adelia S. Jeffrey, in his 51st year. Funeral services at his late home, 1,391 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Corporal Joseph X., beloved brother of Frank A. and Marie McCarthy, at Camp Upton, Feb. 21, 1918. Funeral from his late residence, 2,217 Cornaga Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Monday, Feb. 25; thence to St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, 10 A. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 8:26 A. M. Automobile cortege.

McCLEMENT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 21, 1918, Lena Morgan, beloved wife of John N. McClement of 399 Park Av. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M.

MADDEN.—William, (Billy,) age 64. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell, Broadway and 66th St., Sunday, 4:30.

MATHERS.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, at his late residence, 336 West 95th St., John J. Mathers, son of the late Samuel H. Mathers, in the 58th year of his age. Interment on Saturday at Vineland, N. J.

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McGINNIS.—Feb. 21, 1918, at his residence, Restalrig, Sound Beach, Conn., Robert, beloved husband of Clara Buchanan and son of the late Robert and Margaret McGinnis. The family will proceed on Sunday afternoon to the residence of his niece, Miss Mary Meehan, 860 West End Av., New York City, and the funeral will be held from there on Monday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Members of the Catholic Club and Xavier Alumni Sodality are invited to attend.

McGOVERN.—On Friday, Feb. 22, Joseph Terrence McGovern, beloved husband of Grace McGovern, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 205 18th St., Brooklyn, Monday morning, Feb. 25, thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 21st St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of his soul will be said at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

MILLER.—On Feb. 22, 1918, Anna S., wife of John C. Miller, and mother of Joseph D. Miller, aged 58 years. Services at her residence, 100 West 105th St., Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

MILLS.—Suddenly at Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 21, 1918, Helen Trowbridge, daughter of S. Elbert and Mary Reynolds Mills. Funeral services at parents' residence, 35 Mason St., on Monday, Feb. 25, 1918, at 3 P. M.

MITCHELL.—Feb. 22, 1918, Anna R., widow of William Edward Mitchell, of Charleston, S. C., aged 70 years. Funeral services St. Luke's Chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

PACE.—Edwin Ernest. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

PECK.—William Guy Peck, beloved husband of Harriet Peck and son of Edward H. and Jacqueline Peck of Stamford, Conn., aged 31, Feb. 20, at his residence, Miami, Fla.

POST.—On Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, Caroline Burnet, widow of Henry A. V. Post, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral from her residence, 140 West 77th St., on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Kindly omit flowers. Cincinnati papers please copy.

RAND.—In France, on Feb. 6, Gordon Loring Rand. A memorial service will be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 3:15 o'clock, at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RATHBORNE.—At her residence, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Feb. 22, in her 91st year, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Captain Richard Rathborne, H. M. 9th Dragoon Guards and County Galway. Funeral on Sunday, 24th, at 2 P. M., at Christ Church, Pelham Manor.

RATHJEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, C. M. Henry Rathjen, beloved husband of Agnes Louise. Funeral services at his late residence, 75 Van Reipen Av., Jersey City, Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M.

RAYNS.—Ellen M., (nee Kelly,) mother of Mary V. Sherry, born Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 22. Funeral Monday, Feb. 25, daughter's residence, 194 Montross Av., Rutherford, N. J. Mass St. Mary's Church, 9 A. M.

READ.—Kate M. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

REMMEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, William Thorburn Remmey, beloved husband of Lillie Burrell Remmey. Funeral service at his late residence, 147 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

RILEY.—On Feb. 21, 1918, Colonel Edward Johns Riley. Funeral from his late residence, 21 Chambers Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 25, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Queen of All Saints Chapel, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Avs., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

RONSHEIN.—At his residence, 481 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1918, Siegmund, husband of the late Karoline, father of Henrietta, Meyer, David, Celia Mock, Dr. Joshua, and Blanche, in his 72d year. Funeral private.

RUTKOWSKY.—Brothers of Henry Jones-Lebanon Lodge, No. 79, are requested to attend the funeral of Meyer Jacob Rutkowsky from his late residence, 66 East Broadway, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M.

LOUIS FABRICANT, President.

SCHULTZ.—On Feb. 21, Christopher, beloved husband of the late Mary Schultz, aged 72 years. Funeral services at his residence, 153 West 92d St., Saturday night, 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday morning.

SHEFFIELD.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, William Wilbur, beloved husband of Emma V. S. Sheffield, in his 57th year. Funeral services at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, corner McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M. Interment Sunday at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., at 12:30 P. M.

SHEFFIELD.—The officers and members of Bedford Council, No. 655, R. A., are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother and Grand Secretary, William W. Sheffield, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Tompkins Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn.

A. E. MILLER, Regent.
H. S. VINING, Secretary.

SMITH.—On Feb. 22, 1918, Mary Katherine, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Michael Smith. Funeral, Monday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 2,114 Crotona Av., thence to Church of St. Martin of Tours, East 182d St., near Crotona Av.; mass, 10 o'clock. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SPEED.—On Feb. 21, 1918, Evelyn E. E. Speed, beloved daughter of Edwin and Annie Speed, in her 39th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 268 78th Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M. Interment Evergreen, private.

STAHL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,650 East End Av., in his 50th year, Henry, beloved son of Isabel and the late Charles Stahl. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWANSTON.—Daniel, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Margory P. Swanston, on Thursday, Feb. 21. Services Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 220 McLean Av., Lowerre, Yonkers. Members of Hopewell Lodge No. 596, F. and A. M.; Terrace City Chapter No. 177, R. A. M., and Clan Graham No. 142, O. S. C., are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—Edward R., only surviving son of Zalmon and Lydia Taylor, suddenly, in his 70th year. Funeral on Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, at Sullivan's Chapel, 486 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—G. W. A., at Hotel Holley, 36 Washington Square West, in his 70th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

WALLACE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, at Wallingford, Conn., Rose Manning, beloved wife of Frank A. Wallace and daughter of Sarah A. and the late Frederick R. Manning. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WALTER.—On Feb. 21, C. G. Robert Walter, at his residence, 284 East 190th St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral Sunday, 1 P. M.

WILCOX.—At Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, Martha Estelle Durand, beloved wife of Henry Seward Wilcox. Funeral services at Chapel, 14A East 39th St., Sunday, 1:30 P. M. Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 21, 1918, Anna Metlar, wife of Paul Williams, and daughter of the late George W. and Catherine Van Doren Metlar. Funeral services at her late residence, 102 College Av., New Brunswick, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WOODS.—On Feb. 21, William Hely, son of Thomas and the late Eliza Woods. Funeral services at his late residence, 362 7th Av., Monday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Evergreens.

WRIGHT.—At his residence, 400 West 57th St., New York City, on Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, of pneumonia, Robert Le Roy, beloved husband of Harriet E. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, 46 West 24th St., Sunday, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y., at convenience of the family. Troy papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—Einar, Feb. 21, aged 22. Funeral 161 8th Av.
CAREY.—Margaret, 326 East 159th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CHALUPA.—Anna, 300 East 76th St., Feb. 21, aged 62.
CHAPPEL.—Agnes, Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 47.
CIVIN.—Moses A., 17 East 107th St., Feb. 20, aged 80.
COEN.—Gustave, 103 Morningside Av., Feb. 20, aged 48.
DALY.—Stephen, Feb. 20. Funeral, 430 East 14th St., Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
DURKIN.—Joseph P., German Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 20. Funeral private.
FALLON.—Dominick, Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 49.
FLYNN.—Margaret, 339 East 104th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GAVIN.—James, Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 65.
GOODMAN.—Ellen, 60 Morton St., Feb. 20.
HEIM.—Mamie E., New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 21.
HOFFMANN.—Konrad, 509 West 160th St., Feb. 21, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
HOGAN.—Mary V., 313 Henry St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HUDSON.—Richard A., 229 East 40th St., Feb. 21. Funeral notice later.
JOST.—Elizabeth, Sydenham Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 28.
McAULIFFE.—Edward L., 107 West 98th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
McCARTHY.—Johanna, 359 West 25th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MADDEN.—Jennie, Feb. 20. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av.
MEYER.—Louis, 965 Fox St., Bronx, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
SHANKLAND.—Hartwell, Feb. 21. Funeral 223 8th Av.
STAKE.—Mary, 1,855 Cedar Av., Bronx, Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
STEFFENS.—Mary, 5 Abingdon Square, Feb. 21, aged 52.

Died.

STRITTMATTER.—Victorine, 2,515 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SULLIVAN.—Thomas, St. Luke's Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 20.
VATH.—Marie, Feb. 20, aged 58. Funeral 138 1st Av. tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BERECZK.—James, 99 Russell St., Feb. 20.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mary, 2,015 Harman St., Feb. 21, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CABBLE.—Mary A., 276 Ainslie St., Feb. 21. Funeral Feb. 25.
CAMPANELLI.—Jennie, 477 Lincoln Road, Feb. 20, aged 35.
CAREY.—Catherine F., 7 Nassau St., Feb. 20. Funeral today.
CONNOR.—Arthur J., 135 Ryerson St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DOYLE.—Mary, 7 4th Place, Feb. 20.
DUFFY.—Edward, 140 15th St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DUNLEAVY.—Margaret, 69 North Oxford St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DWYER.—Edward, 452 6th Av., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ENGELHARDT.—John G., 329 Evergreen Av., Feb. 20.
FITZGERALD.—Patrick J., 409 Union St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
GARTNER.—Rudolph, 411 Chauncey St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GILROY.—Margaret, 30 Carlton Av., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HANNON.—John, 221 Baltic St., Feb. 20.
HERRMANN.—Elizabeth M., 15 Fanchon Place, Feb. 20, aged 61. Funeral private.
HOFFMANN.—Stanislaw, 218 49th St., Feb. 20, aged 53.
KEENAN.—Katherine, 205 Livingston St., Feb. 20, aged 72.
KEMPF.—Frank J., 11 Cornelia St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
LAMMEY.—Isabella, Swedish Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 12.
LOUGHLIN.—Mary, St. Peter's Hospital, Feb. 21, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow.
McGOVERN.—Mary, 34 State St., Feb. 20.
McMAHON.—James, 914 Dean St., Feb. 20.
MALLOY.—Mary, 29 Scholes St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MOLONEY.—Jane J., 3,923 Fort Hamilton Av., Feb. 21. Funeral Feb. 25.
OWENS.—Catherine, 687 Bedford Av., Feb. 22, aged 75. Funeral Feb. 25.
POWERS.—Owen, 144 Conover St., Feb. 20.
RALPH.—William B., 261 12th Av., Feb. 20, aged 32.
WHALEN.—Terrence, 124 Nostrand Av., Feb. 20.
WISSMAN.—George, 235 Devoe St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken and Newark.

BURGER.—Elizabeth, 605 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Feb. 20.
DICKERSON.—Minnie, 437 Bank St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 33.
DICKINSON.—Adah, 42 Baldwin St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 67.
FISHMAN.—Mary, 803 South 10th St., Newark, Feb. 20.
HAGGERTY.—John J., 327 South 11th St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.
HEIDER.—Reinhard, Newark, Feb. 21, aged 76. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HIGGINS.—Ellen, 150 Seymour Av., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
MacINTOSH.—Marie, 871 South 19th St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral Feb. 25.
MARQUAND.—Clementia, 140 Monmouth St., Newark, Feb. 20. Funeral private.
MEADE.—Mary, 458 South 17th St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 63.
MILLS.—Sarah, 21 Longworth St., Newark, Feb. 21, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MURPHY-REILLY.—Catherine, 396½ Orange St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 65. Funeral today.
SCHMIDT.—Louisa, 105 Shanley Av., Newark, Feb. 21, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
TERRY.—Dorothy, 43 Orange St., Newark, Feb. 20.
VAN KUYCK.—Henry, 308 Kerrigan Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow.
WILLIAMSON.—Matilda, Newark, Feb. 21, aged 76. Funeral notice later.
WRIGHT.—James E., 330 2d St., East Newark, Feb. 20.

Long Island.

DONNELLY.—James H., 792 Steinway Av., Astoria, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DOYLE.—Thomas F., East Northport, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
FANNAN.—Margaret C., Jamaica, Feb. 20.
KLEIN.—Peter, Jamaica, Feb. 20.
O'NEILL.—Catharine, East Islip, Feb. 21, aged 37. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.
SCHENCK.—John, Ridgewood, Feb. 20, aged 59.
SEIFERT.—Charles, 624 Hamilton St., Long Island City, Feb. 20, aged 24.
WEISS.—Tony, Jamaica, Feb. 21, aged 58. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

GENNERICH.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, father, son, and brother, C. Fred Gennerich, who departed this life Feb. 23, 1917.

HOROWITZ.—In memory of my dear husband and father; died Feb. 23, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

TACKEL.—In memory of Mrs. Cecilia Tackel; died Feb. 23, 1915.

LANGAN.—John, mass, Our Lady of Pity Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
McAULIFFE.—Rose, mass, St. Ann's Church, today, 9 A. M.
McGRATH.—John, mass, St. Thomas's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

LIEUT. H. K. BULKLEY KILLED

Son of New York Banker Meets Death in an Airplane in England.

Lieutenant Harold Kidder Bulkley, second son of Edwin M. Bulkley, senior member of the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co., was killed in an airplane accident in England recently, according to a cable message received by his father on Thursday at his home, 563 Park Avenue, from Seward Prosser of the Bankers Trust Company, who is abroad. Lieutenant Bulkley, who was in his twenty-second year, went to England for training as a member of a Princeton aviation unit, in which he had enlisted with other students. He was a member of the junior class at Princeton at the time of his enlistment.

A second cable, which came from a companion of the young aviator, confirmed Mr. Prosser's report, and like the first message simply stated that Lieutenant Bulkley had died as the result of a flight accident. Mr. Bulkley received a letter from his son last week in which the aviator said he was at Hounslow Heath, near London. The latter added that he was about to join the American expeditionary army in France. Besides his father, Lieutenant Bulkley is survived by his mother, a brother and two sisters.

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'BARBER OF SEVILLE' SUPERBLY REVIVED

Maria Barrientos Sings Brilliantly the Heroine of Rossini's Old Opera.

MARDONES GIVES SURPRISE

Spanish Basso's Singing of Basilio a Triumph—Geraldine Farrar as Carmen at Matinee.

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, lyric comedy in three acts. Book in Italian, by Cesare Sterbini, from the French of Beaumarchais; music by Gioachino Rossini. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Count of Almaviva......Fernando Carpi
Dr. Bartolo..............Pompilio Malatesta
Rosina....................Maria Barrientos
Figaro....................Giuseppe De Luca
Basilio......................Jose Mardones
Fiorello...............Vincenzo Reschiglian
Berta.......................Marie Mattfeld
An Official...................Pietro Audisio
Conductor, Gennaro Papi.

Rossini's "Il Barbière di Siviglia," superbly staged as only the Metropolitan can do it after this opera's ninety years in New York, made a merry second to yesterday's pair of holiday performances at the Broadway house, to be followed today by the regular weekly matinée and a Saturday "pop" sold out tonight, some $40,000 worth of grand opera under the same roof in forty-eight hours. "The Barber" had been rehearsed up to the minute—witness the liveliest team play of the second act, a great stamping and clatter that fitted into the eternally charming old music like clockwork, never one note a semiquaver late, nor a caper out of place. Forty times Rossini's comedy has figured in Metropolitan bills since the Spanish war alone, while Adelina Patti last sang it on this stage in a supplemental season April 9, 1892, and Marcella Sembrich first and last sang Rosina oftenest of all.

Maria Barrientos, a twentieth-century Rosina after Goya's own portrait of a Spanish señorita in the Prado Gallery at Madrid, was herself the chief occasion for last night's revival, and she gave her best account of herself in the lesson scene, when the program announced she would introduce the waltz song, "Voce di Primavera," of Johann Strauss. Mme. Barrientos took the waltz measure with a languorous ease native to Seville, not Vienna, but she made her effect with the brilliant coloratura passages, particularly the ascending scales, echoing staccati and swelling top notes at the close. The big house promptly asked an encore, and got David's "Charmant Oiseau" from "Perle du Bresil," an air even better suited to the singer's personal style. In her Goya dress of canary satin and black Spanish lace, with Goya's robin's-egg blue reveres and a knot of scarlet flowers against the towering comb in her hair, Barrientos was as charming and often as birdlike as the song.

Spanish-Americans in the house gave their prima donna an ovation, and they were the first to greet another of their Old World countrymen, José Mardones, in the lugubrious black of Don Basilio, a rôle sung years ago by the late Edouard de Reszke. Mardones proved the surprise of the night, giving the "Calumny" air with vast volume of tone, never rough and roaring, but mellow as a fine Spanish oil, a triumph of bass singing.

The Italians held their own with Fernando Carpi as a graceful and courtly Count Almavivi, De Luca as the laugh-provoking Figaro, and Malatesta as old Bartolo. Marie Mattfeld made an amusing figure of Dr. Bartolo's housekeeper, and Audisio was the officer with a sturdy group of soldiers of Almaviva's command.

Mr. Papi led the orchestra with a light hand that could release Rossini's thunders when needed, and he provided a deft accompaniment to the brilliant airs. The comedy ended at 11:20 amid general applause.

Mr. Gatti's scenes of old Seville included a courtyard and playing fountain in the second act among the best he has shown on this stage.

Bizet's "Carmen," sung for the fifth time this season, drew a great audience at the Metropolitan's holiday matinée yesterday, with Miss Farrar, Messrs. Martinelli and Whitehill in their customary rôles, while Ruth Miller appeared for the first time here as Micaela. The young American soprano showed appreciation of French operatic style, though nervousness robbed her voice of its best qualities except on the velvety upper tones. She never forced a note, however, and the matinée house heartily applauded her. In the cast were also the Misses Sparkes and Fornia, Messers. Reiss, Bada, Rossi, and Laurenti, led by Conductor Monteux.

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Mrs. Quinn Thought It Could Be Used in War Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The War Department today gave out correspondence just exchanged between Secretary of War Baker and Mrs. Bridget Quinn of Conifer, Penn., who had heard that the munition factories needed hair for making "rope of some kind." Mrs. Quinn offered to give her hair and that of her daughter to the Government as a patriotic sacrifice. Secretary Baker replied, thanking Mrs. Quinn, but telling her that it would not be necessary for her and her daughter to make the proposed sacrifice.

Mrs. Quinn's letter read:

Conifer, Penn., Feb. 16, 1918.

Secretary Baker.

Dear Sir: Having heard the munition factories are in need of hair to make rope of some kind, I wish to offer my hair, also my little daughter's hair. If such is the truth, kindly let me know, and I will cut it off and send it wherever it is needed.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. BRIDGET QUINN,
Conifer, Jeff. Co., Penn.

Secretary Baker replied:

Dear Mrs. Quinn.

Your generous offer of the sixteenth has just been brought to my attention, and I wish to thank you and your daughter for your patriotic willingness to sacrifice your tresses in case the country needs them. Fortunately, however, this is not the case and it will not be necessary for you to make this sacrifice.

We are none the less appreciative of your patriotic offer, and should the occasion ever arise where we need your help we shall not hesitate to call upon you.

Cordially,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

NEW EXETER GYMNASIUM.

Col. Thompson's $200,000 Gift Dedicated at the Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 22.—A new gymnasium costing $200,000 was dedicated here today at the Washington's Birthday celebration at Phillips Exeter Academy. The gymnasium was the gift of Colonel William B. Thompson of the Russian Red Cross, who is a graduate of the class of 1890. At the celebration the Exeter service flag was unfurled, bearing 1,100 stars for the Exeter alumni who have entered the service of the country. Three hundred graduates are serving as commissioned officers.

At the same time the Golden Branch Society, the oldest school literary society in America, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Among the speakers was Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., a graduate of the class of 1888.

NINE OF FAMILY DIE IN FIRE.

Farmhouse of Morris Miller, Near Peabody, Mass., Burned.

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 22.—Nine persons, all members of the family of Morris Miller, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Miller home near here early today.

Reuben Miller, 19 years old, who was employed on a neighboring farm, was the only member of the family who escaped. He was present when the bodies were recovered. The blaze was discovered by a neighbor, and when firemen arrived the house was in ruins.

The dead, according to police reports, are: Morris Miller, Mrs. Miller, Sadie, 20 years old; Rosie, 15; Minnie, 12; Sam, 8; Harry, 5; Esther, 2, and a girl, 2 months old.

It was not until some hours after the fire that the ruins had cooled sufficiently to permit the search for the bodies, which were found in the cellar. Mrs. Joseph Smith, a neighbor, saw the flames and telephoned to Peabody and Lynnfield for help. There is no water supply system in the district, and firemen who responded were helpless.

The family slept on the upper floors of the house, a large old-fashioned farm dwelling, and usually kept two or three coal fires burning over night.

A barn in which several horses, cows, and other stock was kept, also was destroyed.

Thibaud Gives Enjoyable Recital.

Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, recognized by this public long before the war furnished patriotic reason for acclaiming artists from France, appeared yesterday at Aeolian Hall in a program such as Paris might hear now, all French, or at any rate "pro-ally." It was an enjoyable recital, in which Mr. Thibaud did some exemplary playing. He delighted thoughtful hearers with the broad sustained style of Vivaldi's concerto in A minor, the familiar Nachez arrangement, with Frank Sealy at the organ. Nicolai Schneer accompanied Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Marsick's "Scherzando," the Saint-Saëns rondo, and several pieces by Weiniawski and Vieuxtemps.

Little Folk See 'Babes in the Woods'

"The Babes in the Woods," first of a series of fairy plays, and bearing strong family likeness to a children's opera often heard in great theatres and opera houses in former years, was sung yesterday afternoon at the Aborn Miniature Theatre, in West Thirty-eighth Street, to an audience of very little folk, who later flocked on the stage, ate up the Gingerbread Witch, and consumed the witch's peaked caps as ice cream cones. Catherine Redfield, Ella Palow, Marie L. Biggers, Gloria Gill, and Beth Grigor took part in the play, which was followed by dances by 4-year-old Eleanor Poyer.

Parade Halts Philharmonic Concert.

The Philharmonic Society reappeared in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, with Josef Hofmann as star and a sold-out house, much delayed in arriving. The parade of the Upton troops, with their all-encompassing military band of the colored battalion, through Fifty-seventh Street, caused many concert-goers to tarry outside the hall and brought a long wait at each pause between Mr. Stransky's earlier numbers. Mr. Hofmann, greeted with as great applause as on Thursday night, closed the matinée and with it his few appearances with orchestra this season.

MRS. PEABODY WINS DECREE

Named 18 Co-respondents in Action Against Army Captain.

Through the filing in the Supreme Court of a decree in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Grace Allen Peabody against Captain George Peabody, U. S. R., it has become known that charges of improper conduct made by Mrs. Peabody against her husband had been upheld by Charles P. Rogers, who heard the case as referee, and his report had been confirmed by Justice Cohalan. Mrs. Peabody originally sued her husband in 1916 for a separation on the ground of abandonment, and later changed the action to divorce and named eighteen corespondents, many of them living in the vicinity of Pittsfield, Adams, and North Adams, Mass.

Captain Peabody, who is a son of Stephen Peabody, a retired broker holding a large interest in the Texas Company, was a clerk for the company when his wife applied for alimony, and she asserted that in addition to his salary he had an allowance of $300 a month from his father. He denied this and the court allowed temporary alimony of only $9 a week for Mrs. Peabody and her two children—George, 4, and Joseph Allen, 3 years old.

After the court had confirmed the report against Captain Peabody he made an agreement with his wife out of court as to the custody of their children and the payment of alimony, which is made part of the decree. The agreement recites that the defendant is willing to make a more substantial provision of alimony for his family, based on his salary of $2,400 a year an army Captain, and accordingly agrees to pay $50 a month for the children and $25 a month for the mother. The agreement gives Mrs. Peabody sole custody of her sons, but provides that the father may visit them at all reasonable hours, may see them alone and may take them out at reasonable times if he brings them back for the evening meal.

Captain Peabody, a graduate of Yale, married the plaintiff, who is the daughter of Joseph H. Allen, at South Orange, N. J., in 1911. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, St. Anthony, Essex County Country and Yale Clubs.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two plays new to American audiences will be acted at the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight, and will be repeated tomorrow night and three subsequent week-ends. The plays will be "Tamura," a Japanese drama, which will be acted by Michio Itow, Toshi Komori, and others, and "Fortunato," a three-act play from the Spanish of S. and J. Alvarez-Quintero, translated by Anna Sprague MacDonald.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, composer of "The Land of Liberty" march in the Hippodrome show, conducted his composition at last night's performance of "Cheer Up."

The Provincetown Players will give their first long play of the season at their theatre, 133 Macdougal Street, on the night of March 1, "The Athenian Woman," by George Cram Cook, will be the play presented.

"Oh, Look!" the musical comedy which will open the new Vanderbilt Theatre a week from Monday night, had its first performance yesterday afternoon in Stamford. The book and lyrics of the piece are by James Montgomery and Joseph McCarthy, and the music by Harry Carroll. Among those in the cast are Harry Fox, Louise Cox, George Sidney, Clarence Nordstrom, Alfred Kappeler, and Frederick Burton.

Next Wednesday's matinee of "Her Country," at the Punch and Judy, will be in aid of The Societe des Beaux Arts, and an additional matinee will be given on Friday.

ARMY LIQUOR BAN TIGHTER.

Baker Explains That Rule of Gift Is Not Relaxed in New Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Baker issued a statement tonight regarding the new regulations, announced several days ago, concerning the sale, gift, and serving of liquor to soldiers. He says that the new regulations are aimed at bootleggers, and that the exception under which liquor may be served to soldiers in private homes where they are bona fide guests gives no liberty of action that did not already exist.

"The purpose of these regulations," said Secretary Baker, "is to facilitate the detection and conviction of bootleggers who have been furnishing liquor to soldiers outside the zones surrounding the camps.

"Heretofore gifts of liquor to soldiers outside such zones did not violate either the law or the regulations thereunder. Much liquor was being furnished soldiers by bootleggers who operated out of saloons, in alleys, in rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other secret places. It was almost impossible to prove sales in such cases, and many lawbreakers escaped prosecution, because the only offense that the law or the regulations covered was the sale of liquor to soldiers.

"The regulations do not relax in any way the grip which the Government has on the situation, but, on the contrary, greatly strengthens this grip. It will now be possible to convict the vast majority of bootleggers who are found handing liquor to soldiers without having to prove a sale. The exception as to the private homes outside zones does not give any liberty of action which did not already exist before these new regulations were promulgated, and moreover does not allow any subterfuge which would violate either the letter or the spirit of the law.

"If this exception is abused I shall not, of course, hesitate to recommend to the President the further extension of the regulations."

TO DRILL ON HIS FARM.

Camp Dix Once Owned by Family of Man Called to the Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22.—The call to the colors will mean "back to the farm" for William Stevenson, who will report with the Burlington County detail in the vanguard of the 7,000 men drafted from New Jersey, due at Camp Dix tomorrow. Although he now lives at Pointville, Stevenson was born and raised on his father's big farm which the Government took over to form part of the present cantonment, and the barracks to which he will be assigned is almost on the site of his old home, and the drill ground is the old cow pasture. All arrangements are completed for the reception of the details due tomorrow. Companies and batteries have doubled up in the barracks in order to leave vacant barracks in all parts of the camp for the newcomers.

Details due tomorrow and organizations to which they are attached for quarters are: Burlington County, 145 men, to the 309th Infantry; Bergen County, 149 men, to the 308th Field Artillery; Essex County, 173 men; Hoboken, 186 men; Atlantic City, 60 men, and Atlantic County, 73 men, all attached to the 309th Heavy Field Artillery; Passaic City, 155 men, to 307th Machine Gun Battalion; Passaic County, 194 men, to 308th Machine Gun Battalion; Paterson, 192 men, to the 309th Machine Gun Battalion; Camden County, 102 men, to the 303d Signal Battalion.

WOMEN, LIKE MEN, TARDY AT POLLS

Continued from Page One.

was 975. Both Brooklyn districts made a better showing. The Seventh had a total of 1,239, and the Eighth a total of 1,670. In many instances in bath Manhattan and Brooklyn there were cases of not more than three and four women voting to an election district. In one polling place in the Bronx, which has a large population, only seven women had registered when the polls closed. Arnold L. Ayres, Chairman of the Registration Board, said this held practically true throughout the Bronx.

The lack of interest among the women voters in the Twenty-first Congressional District, which takes in a part of Washington Heights, was noticeable. The special election is to be held in that district to choose a successor to Murray Hulbert, who resigned from Congress to become Dock Commissioner. More than fifty booths were used to register the voters. In some of them only three women registered, while the highest in some of the registry places was twenty. The majority of the women who registered were 30 years of age or older. All the leaders agreed that today's figures will show a vast improvement.

Women Just Like Men.

Women citizens, who had their first chance to register last evening in four Congressional districts in the city, very generally followed the man-made custom of allowing this particular business of state to wait for favorable weather. The first observation which was made by most of the election officers about women voters was that they were very much like the men. They had full as hearty a respect for a snowstorm, and were equally quick to realize that there was no particular necessity for rushing to a polling place on the first day of registration. Experienced election officers predicted that the new citizens would be much like the old-fashioned kind in that about 50 per cent. would wait till the last minute to register, while a healthy minority would forget to register at all.

There was evidently little of a merely scientific curiosity in the new voter to have the sensation of being a full-fledged citizen engaged in a transaction with one's State. At any rate, the snowstorm apparently prevailed against the craving for political experience.

Generally the women who registered were women who had campaigned for suffrage and had seen enough of practical politics to be little excited over the formality of being registered. Nevertheless, several hundred new voters were romantic enough to wish to be the first woman registered in the City of New York.

At nearly every polling place in the four Congressional districts there were one or two women, sometimes more, waiting for 5 o'clock, in the hope that they might have the distinction of being the first woman to be enrolled. The election officers in most of the polling places watched the clock, and on the stroke of 5 started to write on their books the name of their candidate to be the first New York woman voter. Scores of election officers last night laid claim to the reflected glory of having been the first to introduce a woman to active citizenship.

The first women to register, being as a rule no amateurs in politics, did not show any signs of stage fright when they faced the election board. They were generally remarked to be quite calm and very different from the conscience-stricken male voter of twenty-one years who creeps up to register for the first time. The first woman to register at 3,155 Broadway, in the Sixteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District, was a teacher in Barnard College. She firmly declined the privilege of being photographed as the original woman voter of the district. She pronounced her name without hesitancy and in a clear, determined voice. She answered all questions with celerity until an inquiry as to her age seemed to take her by surprise.

"Must I answer that?" she asked.

"The law says you must."

Then she answered. This question very frequently interrupted the smoothness of the process of taking the official information required for judging of the qualifications of candidates for the vote. In the vast literature which has been produced for the guidance of enfranchised woman, one thing evidently neglected was to call their attention to the important fact that "over 21" is a legally sufficient answer to the question, "How old are you?"

All the women who turned out to register last night, however, were sufficiently in earnest to answer this question when they found the election officials considered it essential. The election officials were usually very rigorous in this particular, insisting on the letter of the law, although the State election officials have announced that the necessity for precision in this respect is doubtful and that the local board may construe it as it pleases.

Changed the Ruling.

After an accurate statement of their age had been exacted from several women by the election officers of Board No. 10 at 3,663 Broadway in the Twenty-second Assembly District, the election officers got into a discussion of the question and finally changed their ruling. They were influenced chiefly by an onlooker, who said:

"Nobody was ever smart enough when he was born to know the date, and every one has his idea about his age solely on hearsay. You haven't any right to compel a person to assert something that he does not know. That has all been settled in the courts, and if a person says that he is over twenty-one, it is good enough."

Two women were on hand to register at 5 o'clock at Election District No. 16 at 3,297 Broadway in the Thirteenth Assembly District. A third arrived at about 5:30 o'clock, opened the door and looked in timidly. There was no one inside except four official-looking men sitting around a bare pine table and a stately policeman. She fled and did not return.

The officials of Election Board No. 6, in a barber's shop at 3,602 Broadway, in the Twenty-second Election District, waited eagerly for the novel experience of registering women; but not one was present at 5 o'clock. A little later Magistrate Charles W. Appleton came in, accompanied by Mrs. Appleton, who registered. She was the only woman to register during the first hour and a half of business. When the election officers were seen at 6:30 they were rather crestfallen and inclined to feel that they were wasting their abilities.

Few of the registering places had been selected with the object of being attractive to women. There were one or two florist shops and a couple of candy stores, but most of them were barbers' shops and laundries, varied by an occasional undertaking establishment, cigar store, cobbler's, and clothes repairing parlor.

Election officers who gathered last night, after closing at 9 o'clock, at Republican and Democratic district headquarters, reported that nearly all the women who had registered were women of education and intelligence, and that if registration continues in the same way there will be no ignorant women voters to match the male citizens of that type.

Light in Brooklyn Districts.

Registration by the women in the two Brooklyn Congressional districts where special elections are to be held was surprisingly light yesterday. In many districts the registration booths were open for business for several hours before a single woman appeared. Clerks sat around waiting for a "first woman voter" to show up, and many were rewarded by registering not more than four or five up to the time for closing.

The stormy weather, the fact that the day was a holiday, and that the polls did not open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon were suggested as reasons for the women remaining away. In some of the Jewish districts the fact that the Jewish Sabbath began at sundown was also regarded as a cause. It was noticeable that many more women in the more prosperous sections of the borough took the opportunity to qualify for voting as compared to the districts where the poorer classes live.

In the Twenty-seventh Election District of the First Assembly District, which is a part of the Eighth Congressional District and takes in a section of Brooklyn Heights where many of the wealthy live, thirty women had registered up to 9 o'clock at the booth at 78 Montague Street. In every case the women surprised the regular election officials by their understanding of what was required of them. In this district one party of fourteen women appeared in a body and registered. They were members of the Mothers' Unity Club of Columbia Heights. Mrs. Mary E. Dreier, leader of the Woman's Suffragist Party in Kings County, lives in this district, and registered early. In the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, the Bay Ridge section, the first person to register was Mrs. Delia Burr of 8,733 Ridge Boulevard, wife of Assemblyman Fred S. Burr.

On the other hand, registration in the crowded Brownsville section proceeded slowly. In the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Second Assembly District up to 9 o'clock only four women had registered. It is a strong Socialist district, as is the Twenty-fifth Election District, adjoining. In this latter district only five women had registered at 9:15 o'clock at the booth at 251 Watkins Street.

In that section of the Eighth Congressional District which takes in the lower end of Flatbush, where the population is distinctly suburban, the registration was more favorable. In the Ninth Election District of the Second Assembly District, at East Fifteenth Street and Avenue O, twenty-five women had registered at 9 o'clock.

ELECTIONS IN FOUR DISTRICTS.

Boundaries of Sections Where Congressmen Are to be Chosen.

The following are the boundaries of the four Congress districts:

Seventh District—That part of the county of Kings, within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the waters of Buttermilk Channel, East River, and Congress Street, thence along Congress Street to Columbia Street, to Warren Street, to Clinton Street, to Amity Street, to Court Street, to Dean Street, to Boerum Place, to Bergen Street, to Nevins Street, to Atlantic Avenue, to Bond Street, to Fulton Street, to Hudson Avenue, to De Kalb Avenue, to Washington Park or Cumberland Street, to Myrtle Avenue, to Spencer Street, to Willoughby Avenue, to Nostrand Avenue, to Flushing Avenue, to Harrison Avenue, to Lorimer Street, to Throop Avenue, to Walton Street, to Broadway, to Lorimer Street, to Frost Street, to Union Avenue, to North Twelfth Street, to Berry Street, to North Eleventh Street, to the waters of East River; thence through the waters of Buttermilk Channel, to the point of beginning.

Eighth District—That part of the County of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Sutter Avenue and Williams Avenue, thence along Williams Avenue to Blake Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to Hageman Avenue, to New Jersey Avenue, to Vienna Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to the waters of Jamaica Bay, thence southerly through the waters of Jamaica Bay to a point east of Duck Point marsh, thence southerly and easterly to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence southerly and westerly along said boundary line, south to Barren Island, to the Atlantic Ocean, thence through the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the waters of Gravesend Bay; through the waters of Gravesend Bay to the Narrows or New York Bay; through said waters to Sixty-third Street; thence along Sixty-third Street to Third Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Forty-ninth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Fort Hamilton Avenue or Parkway, to Thirty-ninth Street, to Twelfth Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Thirteenth Avenue, to Forty-first Street, to Fourteenth Avenue, to Forty-fourth Street, to Fifteenth Avenue, to Fiftieth Street, to Sixteenth Avenue, to Forty-ninth Street, to Nineteenth Avenue, to Forty-seventh Street, to Washington Avenue or Parkville Avenue, to Gravesend Avenue, to Foster Avenue, to East Seventeenth Street, to Avenue I, to Flatbush Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street, to Avenue J, to Schenectady Avenue, to Glenwood Road, to East Forty-sixth Street, to Farragut Road, to Schenectady Avenue, to Clarendon Road, to Ralph Avenue, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-first Street, to Linden Avenue, to Rockaway Parkway, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-eighth Street, to Lott Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Livonia Avenue, to Osborn Street, to Dumont Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Sutter Avenue, to the point of beginning.

Twenty-first District—That portion of the county of New York beginning at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and West 125th Street, and running thence westerly along West 125th Street to the Hudson River, and along the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thence through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, and along the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties to Eighth Avenue; thence southerly along Eighth Avenue to West 145th Street, along West 145th Street to the Harlem River and along the Harlem River to Fifth Avenue, and along Fifth Avenue to West 125th Street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-second District—The territory included within the following boundaries: North Brother's Island, South Brother's Island, Riker's Island, and that portion of the County of New York beginning at the Harlem River and East 117th Street, and thence westerly along East 117th Street to Second Avenue, along Second Avenue to East 118th Street, along East 118th Street to Park Avenue, along Park Avenue to East 120th Street, along East 120th Street to Fifth Avenue, thence through Mount Morris Park and along Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River, and along the Harlem River to West 145th Street, along West 145th Street to Eighth Avenue, along Eighth Avenue to the Harlem River, thence along the Harlem River to East 117th Street, the point or place of beginning, and that portion of the County of Bronx beginning at Jerome Avenue and the Harlem River, thence along Jerome Avenue to East 161st Street, and along East 161st Street to Melrose Avenue, along Melrose Avenue to East 157th Street, along East 157th Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East 156th Street, along East 156th Street to St. Ann's Avenue, along St. Ann's Avenue to East 149th Street, along East 149th Street to the East River, thence along the East River, Bronx Kills and the Harlem River to Jerome Avenue, the point or place of beginning.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street, & 8th Ave.
ALL-STAR CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 24TH
Florence Reed, Barney Bernard, Thomas A. Wise, Henry Lewis, Bertha Kalich, R. L. Goldberg, Emily Earle, Charles Adler, and others.
BENEFIT PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND
TICKETS 75c TO $2.00.
Seats Now on Sale at the Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, at 3 P. M.
HELEN MOLLER AND 50 OF HER OWN PUPILS
in GREEK DANCE CREATIONS
THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY—90 MUSICIANS
MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
SEATS 50c. to $2.50. AT BOX OFFICE NOW.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Wed.
GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
ALL THE HITS IN ONE

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

HUDSON West 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:15.
Arnold Daly in The MASTER Followed by Democracy's King

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today, 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES
GENERAL POST WM. COURTENAY THOMAS A. WISE.
A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW
SICK-A-BED
Biggest Laugh Maker of the Season.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20
GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, & Wed., 2:20.
BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

MARGARET ANGLIN "Billeted"
FULTON West 46th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
Military-Naval Melodrama
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Today, and Wed.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th Greeley 1522
Today 2:15. Tonight (Pop. Prices) 8:15.
Les Mauvais Bergers

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
BLANCHE RING, "Camouflage," Elinore & Williams, Watson Sisters & BESSIE CLAYTON & CO

MORGAN KINGSTON Tenor, Met. Opera Co., sings Grace Meth. Church, W. 104, nr. Col. Sunday 11 A. M. Dr. Reisner.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8838. Evg. 8:15, Mat. TODAY at 2:15 "The Queen of the Movies"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
BROADWAY FROLICS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. at 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
EXTRAORDINARY BILL OF FAVORITES

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
"A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Eve. Mail.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in Augustus Thomas' New Drama THE COPPERHEAD

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL
48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
THE LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master"
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy,
GIRL O'MINE
"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

39TH ST. THEA.—109TH TIME TONIGHT—
LAST MAT. TODAY LAST TIME TONIGHT
TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.
Beginning Mon. Night, Feb. 25 Seats Now
WILLIAM HODGE in a New Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES.

"The Gipsy Trail"
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20
EMILY STEVENS in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE
By ALAN DALE

WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, SHELLEY HULL, BEATRICE BECKLEY, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ERNEST LAWFORD, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S
SEVENTEEN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece" OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players
W. 41st. Evs. 8:45 Mats. 2:30 YOUTH Mats. Today & Thurs.
"Clever and well acted."—Alan Dale.

NORWORTH West 48th St. Evening, 8:20. Phone 48 Bryant.
MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
A COMEDY OF ARTISTIC DELIGHT
Sydney Rosenfeld's UNDER PRESSURE
It's the Laughing Hit of the Season.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO A CHORUS OF CUTE COMEDIENNES.

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"TURN TO THE RIGHT!"
Next Week—MRS. FISKE in "Mme. Sand."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat Today, 25c to 75c
"POLLYANNA"
Next Week—"What's Your Husband Doing?"

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL
Dog Show
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Feb. 20, 21, 22, 23
From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

AT CARNEGIE HALL
Tomorrow Night at 8:30,
LIEUT. PAT
O'BRIEN
Lecture Subject, "My Escape from a German Prison Camp."
Seats 50c. to $2.00. Tickets now at Box Office.

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Twice Today & Every Day as Usual. MATINEE AT 2:15. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
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4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Today 2:30
Special Pop. Mat. Every Tues.—50c & $1.
VIRGINIA LARRABEE, Monologist, Sunday Eve., Feb. 24th, at 3:30.
Humorous Reading. Prices 50c to $1.50.

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Between 47th and 48th Streets.

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Caillaux's long immunity from attack is said to be owing to his connection with French Free Masons. The difference between this order and other Masonic orders shown in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

AMUSEMENTS.

SMASH KAISER'S PICTURE IN PLAY ABOUT 'KULTUR'

"Her Country" Depicts the Awakening of an American Girl.

Though the Punch and Judy Theatre is one of the smallest in New York, the applause, cheers and shrieks of delight that greeted the smashing of the Kaiser's portrait in the second act of "Her Country," which had its first American presentation there last night, gave the momentary impression that the crowd was large enough to fill the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Her Country," which is the joint work of Rudolph Besier and Miss Sybil Spottiswoode, was produced in London under the title of "Kultur at Home." It was seen for two seasons at the Strand Theatre.

Strange and terribe as it may seem, the drama is not a satire, but a carefully written play of manners depicting the everyday life of the Prussian subject from the Prussian of noble descent, depicted by George Hallett as Otto von Otteberg, to the merely ambitious plebeian type of military climber represented by Alexander Onslow in the role of Kurt Hartling.

From the furniture, the beer steins and the hideous pictures to the vulgar humor, the abuse of women, and the colossal egotism born of ignorance and pagan practices, the Prussia of today stands revealed in all its hopelessness.

Miss Rosa Lynd, English actress, new to New York, was the source of the action in the role of an American girl who took a chance and married a lieutenant in the Prussian army years before the present war.

Then begins a series of cruelties and bestialities which could only happen in "kultured Germany." Even in the most trivial of caresses her husband attains a brutal ascendency which usually ended in a passionate outburst, in one of which he shouted:—"I love you so much that I could enjoy torturing you. It would be such pleasure."

All of the thrifty German customs are revealed in the progress of the play. And in the second act, when young Mrs. Hartling accidentally drops and breaks the Kaiser's picture while taking it down from the wall, the whole neighborhood in which she lived was scandalized by the sacrilege.

Miss Lynd and Mr. Onslow were admirable in contrasting the points of view of an American girl and a Prussian of the military cast.

Those who imagine that the Prussian public will ever reform in the sense of accepting civilization as other countries understand it should see this play.

(N. Y. Herald, Feb'y 22.)

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. Tel. Circle 1366.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. and Fri.
MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.
HER COUNTRY By Rudolph Besier and Sybil Spottiswoode
The Play for Patriots
Wednesday Matinee Completely Sold.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

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ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND. CENTURY, Mar. 1, 1:30 SEATS NOW READY.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Today, 25c to $1.
EMMA DUNN in "Old Lady 31"
Last 2 Times—Mat. & Tonight, 25c to $1.
NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW COLOSSAL GARDEN OF ALLAH SPECTACLE AMAZING Prices 25c-$1

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
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AEOLIAN HALL SATURDAY AFT., March 2, at 3 Only N. Y. Recital
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SINGERS Lionel Robsarte, Tenor, Assistant of Trabadelo, Paris, who taught Melba, Farrar & Constantino. Voices tried gratuitously. Hotel Woodward. Telephone Circle 2000.

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Tarzan OF THE APES
TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
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RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1.
ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Song of Songs." Soloists, Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60.
WM. S. HART in "Blue Blazes Rawden." Review, Quartette and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
MABEL NORMAND in "DODGING A MILLION"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
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STRAND JOHN BARRYMORE in "Raffles," Marie Dressler in "The Agonies of Agnes"
B'way & 47th St. Strand Symphony Orch.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today, 2:15, St. Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Leonard. Cd., Bodanzky.
Eve. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Scott, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert (50c to $1.50). Maazel, pianist; Muzio, Braslau; Althouse. Orch. Cd., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Didur, Bloch, Schlegel, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cd., Papi.
Sat., 8 (75c to $3), Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Ruysdael. Cond., Monteux.
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Wagner Excerpts from "Parsifal," "Tristan," "Meistersinger" & "Siegfried." Aria "Depuis le Jour" from "Louise."
Soloist HULDA LASHANSKA.
Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft., at 3.
Soloist GUIOMAR NOVAES
Symphonic Fantasie, Boyle (first time); Chopin, Concerto; Symphony No. 1, Victor Kolar.
Tickets at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 26, at 3.
Only N. Y. Song Recital This Season
Frieda Hempel
Seats 75c to $2 now at Box Office
Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU (Steinway Piano).

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 28, at 3
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Maggie Teyte
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JOSEF STRANSKY..........Conductor
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Haydn, Chopin, Delibes.
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TELLS OF WELFARE WORK IN STOCKYARDS

Supervisor of Armour's Department Says Workers in Packing Plants Are Cared For.

WALSH ASSAILS STATEMENT

Counsel for Employes Asserts Public Agencies Have Had to Aid 13,000 Families.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Harvey G. Ellerd, supervisor of Armour & Co.'s Employes Welfare and Relief Department, testified today before Federal Judge Alschuler, arbitrator in the stockyards wage controversy, that living conditions "back of the yards" are better than in the Ghetto and other congested districts about Chicago's industrial centres.

Many families in the district "back of the yards," he testified, live in crowded, insanitary quarters and might not be properly clothed and fed. He added, however, that all were not employed at the stockyards. Poor management of household affairs, bad habits, lack of thrift, and in some cases the deaths of husbands were some of the causes named by the witness which led to poverty and suffering among the workers.

Mr. Ellerd read figures from three of the largest stockyards savings banks to show that a big majority of the packing house employes were thrifty. In 1912 these banks had 14,249 savings accounts, with deposits aggregating $3,148,380, which increased to 25,486, with deposits totaling $5,967,901 in 1917. There were forty building and loan associations in operation in the district which had enabled thousands to buy their own homes, he declared.

Mr. Ellerd explained the work done by the Welfare and Relief Department. He said that last year 7,904 surgical and 2,113 medical cases were treated and 32,000 persons were vaccinated. The department gives free medical attention to all employes unable to pay for treatment, and even loans employes money at times when they are in trouble, he said. The company has a pension payroll of $15,000 a year, which cares for seventy-five superannuated employes.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh, for the employes, vigorously attacked the statements of the witness on cross-examination and sought to show that the charity work done by the packers was relatively unimportant. Mr. Walsh read a statement showing there were thirteen public charity agencies in the stockyards district which last year furnished relief to 13,000 families. He declared that at the free tuberculosis dispensary there are 2,309 cases of consumption caused by bad living conditions, improper food, bad conditions of employment, and lack of proper rest and recreation.

Statistics purporting to show the relation of wages to earnings in the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co. were introduced by Mr. Walsh. The statements show that Swift & Co. make 6.2 mills on each pound of meat, Morris & Co. 4 mills, and Armour & Co. 4.7 mills. Average wages in the plants of Swift & Co. were given as $849.70 a year, for Morris & Co. $839, and Armour & Co. $810. Other statements showed large increases in net profits as compared with 1915 and 1916. Wages last year increased 57 per cent.

John Kennedy, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union, testified that in unionized plants of New York wages are higher and working hours shorter than in Chicago.

The county agent, he said, was called upon last month to furnish relief to 658 families.

It was brought out that nearly all the employes had purchased Liberty Loan bonds and were paying for them in weekly payments.

300 STOCK YARDS SALOONS.

Shown at Hearing They Get $1,000,000 a Year from Workers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Attention of Judge Alschuler, arbitrator in the stockyards wage dispute, was directed today to the saloon as an important element in the controversy. In questioning Bertha M. Hienberg, Associate of the Bureau of Applied Economics of Washington, D. C., Attorney James G. Condon, representing the packers, said residents of the district "back of the yards" contributed more than $1,000,000 a year to the support of saloons. Miss Hienberg had submitted in evidence a budget showing that in 1917 it cost $1,177.95 to support a family of five in the stockyards district.

"There are 300 saloons in 150 square blocks back of the yards," said the attorney. "Don't you think if the men spent less in these saloons they might have more to contribute to the support of their families?"

"There never will be less drinking back of the stockyards until the men work shorter hours and are not so worn out at the end of the day that they are forced to seek relief by using alcoholic stimulants, and until they receive higher wages," replied the witness. "The more money men earn the less they drink."

"In the Henry Ford plant at Detroit drunkenness disappeared with the granting of the eight-hour day and higher pay," said Attorney Frank P. Walsh.

Miss Hienberg said the cost of living in the district had increased 58⅓ per cent. since 1910, when the estimate was $800.

INSTRUCTION.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

N.Y. SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
366 FIFTH AVENUE
We train you in 6 to 8 weeks at small expense
EFFICIENCY DISPATCH
OPPOSITE ALTMANS
Day and evening Personal instruction Enroll Now

Languages
Berlitz School, 28 West 34th St.
Brooklyn: 218 Livingston St.
Terms may be begun at any time.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, grammar, military terms, &c., given by experienced teacher; 20 class lessons, $10; highest references. Y 394 Times Annex.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

Amy Grant THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 78 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

ART.—Drawing, painting, illustrating given by well-known artist; 20 class lessons, $15. Y 395 Times Annex.

TUTOR, University graduate, experienced, will teach one or two boys. G 155 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KEYSTONE PRESS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thurs., Feb. 28, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 727 Seventh Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of printing presses, machinery, motor, typewriter, paper, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
ABRAHAM BRILL, Attorney for Receiver, 209 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KAPLON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Harlem Garage, 110 West 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one Chalmers 6-cylinder automobile.
MYLES PURVIN, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

CALLS IN LABOR EXPERTS.

Federal Department Names Otto Eidlitz as One of Seven.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Experts on labor questions from all parts of the country, business men, labor leaders, and economists, have been drawn upon by the Department of Labor to head the new divisions created by the reorganization of the Department for Effective War Service.

Otto Eidlitz, architect and builder, of New York, who heads the section on housing and transportation of workers, is the only appointee whose name has been made public, but it was said today that the six others probably would be announced tomorrow. They will administer the adjustment service, the conditions of labor service, the section on information and education, the section dealing with women in industry, the training and dilution service, and the employment division.

Conferences between the joint board of representatives of capital and labor, which was appointed several days ago, will begin Monday at the department in an effort to outline a basis to govern relations between employers and workers during the war. The conferences and the administration of their decisions by the reorganized department will be, in effect, the first attempt to carry out a national and definite labor policy in this country.

The department plans a countrywide system of adjustment boards, to safeguard the nation from industrial disputes. A zone system is proposed, under which the country would be divided into thirteen districts, in each of which would be constituted an arbitration board, acceptable to employers and workers alike. Subordinate to the board would be adjustment representatives in each locality. In addition, Federal mediators would be sent out from Washington if necessary to compose any differences.

With the new labor administration in operation, the Labor Advisory Board, headed by John Lind and in which Dr. L. C. Marshall has been the most active figure, probably will pass out of existence.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The estate of James H. Aldrich sold to an investor the two five-story tenements 168 and 170 Chrystie Street, assessed by the city for taxation at $40,000.

The houses, which occupy a plot 49.9 by 82, located 150 feet south of Rivington Street, were acquired by the executors of the Aldrich estate last month, as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings, on a bid of $38,000.

Women's City Club Leases Park Avenue Dwelling.

The Women's City Club, which at present occupies as its quarters the Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt apartment in the Vanderbilt Hotel, has leased from the Prescott Hall Butler estate the five-story dwelling 22 Park Avenue, on a lot 33 by 100.

The lease is for a long term of years and carries an option of purchase. Pease & Elliman and William A. White & Sons negotiated the lease.

Investor Buys Bronx Flat.

In an all-cash transaction Louis Slutkin purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company 911 Simpson Street, at the junction of Fox Street. The structure contains accommodations for thirty-five families, is fully rented and occupies a triangular plot fronting 135 feet on Simpson Street and 157 feet on Fox Street. Rubin & Lefkowitz negotiated the sale. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx Flats to Cost $300,000.

At an estimated cost of $300,000 three apartment houses will be erected by Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum on the northeast corner of Tinton Avenue and 147th Street.

A six-story house, 75 by 88, will occupy the immediate corner, and the two adjoining houses, five stories each, on a plot 50 by 90. F. F. French is the architect, and ground will be broken at once.

Brooklyn.

Herman & Henry Kremer sold to an investing client of the McInerney Klinck Realty Company the three-story brick and limestone business and apartment building and garages located at the southeast corner of Avenue H and East Sixteenth Street, having a frontage of 20 feet on Avenue H and a depth of 100 feet on East Sixteenth Street.

Long Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Dr. I. Brown a plot 44 by 122 on Beach Twenty-fifth Street, Edgemere, L. I. This is part of the property this company has purchased at the aution from the Edgemere Crest Corporation.

In the Woodhaven section H. R. Williams & Son sold for the Richmond Hill Securities Company, to the Mawina Realty Company, three two-story brick buildings on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, 20 feet east of Rector Street, Woodhaven, for investment. The buyer gave as part payment thirty-eight lots at Queens, north of the Jericho Turnpike, which will be used for building purposes in the near future. The entire deal involved $40,000.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for the Staten Island Hospital, through Harry G. Van Vechten, the De Groot property on the corner of Columbia Street and Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton. This old Colonial house, with its well-kept grounds, has been one of the beauty spots of the Shore Road for years. The purchaser was Mrs. Ellen Keating of West New Brighton.

Westchester County.

M. A. Broderick sold for Joseph Peene and others the house, partly furnished, at 150 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, to Felix Sposito.

Buys Mountain Lakes Home.

A. F. Bower has concluded the purchase of a large house of English design located on Tower Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J., overlooking both Mountain and Wildwood Lakes.

$130,000 Washington Heights Loan.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has loaned to the J. M. B. Company, Incorporated, $130,000 on its six-story and basement high-class elevator apartment known as the Glen Court, which it recently completed, at 666 West 162d Street. The structure contains forty-eight families and is fully rented.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal.
US<McMahan. Same<Whalen.
Same<Thompson. Same<Sesto.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Whitaker, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate—Bridget Cannon.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Seamen's Bank for Sav.<Muller—Robt. J. Hare Powell.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Ettinger<McElroy—Phoenix Ingraham.
SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Sparrow<Hawes—Richard Steel.
SUPREME COURT—Whittaker, J.—Title Guar. and Trust Co.<Reich—John H. Rogan; Gribben<Heminway—John T. Hogan; Smith<Bryant—Abel C. Thomas.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Charlock<Rice—Phoenix Ingraham; U. S. Trust Co.<Samuels—Isidor Wasservogel; McCreery<Smith—Saul J. Baron. Matter of Jurin (Penelsky)—James A. Foley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Catherine Ernst<Ray Freeman—Alex Rickard; Alexander Carmichael, Jr.<Edith E. Moss—Alex Rickard; John B. Harrison<Emile R. Reiss—Clement F. Burnet.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sarah B. Furnald<Douglas Realty Co.—William H. Quinn; Helen Katz<Broadway-John St. Corp.—Philip Sinnott.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Youngs, Trustee, &c.<Century Holding Co.—George A. Steinmuller.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET ROBE GOODS Wanted.—Beacon or Whitman; state quantity, price. Greeley 1294.

COATS Wanted.—Winter coats, jobs, spot cash, by the Seitner Co. of Flint, Mich. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 25 West 33d.

COATS Wanted.—Coats, suits, and dresses; placing orders. 150 West 22d, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Job of Fall coats; must be cheap. Columbus 9660.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White and colors; narrow and wide wale. Phone price. Walcoff, 3,076 Madison Square.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Navy and rose for cash. Room 507, 31 Union Square West.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Converters and manufacturers of dry goods: We have a buyer that is open to buy large lots for spot delivery for export of all kinds of cotton goods. In offering samples you must specify exactly the quantity and complete assortment. Price must be below market. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden and Leonard; Fall shades only. Strauss & Deren, 127 West 26th.

DELHI Wanted.—Rose; will buy or exchange for any other color; two pieces. Greeley 940. Henry.

DELHI and BURELLAS Wanted.—037, 0310, Brightwood or similar, Quaker, tan, Pekin, rose only. Greeley 4376.

DRESSES Wanted.—Advance silk and cotton styles; bring own samples; immediate orders. Apply all day, Mr. Katz, care of Morris Hyman & Co., 35 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, cotton and silk; call with samples all week. Fourth floor, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy children's dresses, better kind; spot cash. Edelstein, 15 East 26th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield 4666, in tan and gray. Phone Farragut 9805.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors. Litty & McElroy. Farragut 9439.

REMNANTS Wanted.—All kinds of tailors' trimmings; any quantity, for cash. Benson, 164 West 35th.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Odd lots; high colors; cheap. Samuel, 17 Madison Av., Madison Square 3899.

PLUSHES AND POMPOMS Wanted.—For cash. Herman D. Brous, 134 West 29th.

POPLINS and Silvertones, Spring shades, Wanted.—Open to buy American poplins or similar in high shades; also open for Silvertones. Bramson Bros., 43 West 25th St. 6264 Farragut.

POPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—Also Bolwell 348, 0310 Brightwood, Burella 9 serge, high shades; quantities; also exchange 037 Peacock for other colors. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, Quaker, and Pekin; also rose velour and rose Delhi. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

POPLINS Wanted.—6709½, black only; 90610, 06077, or Stevens, Quaker, tan clay, navy, black. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS and GABARDINES Wanted.—In rookie or sammy. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American; all shades. A. S. J. H., 1,140 Broadway.

SATIN Wanted.—Ray or Barronett Satin; white and colors. Halpert Bros., 3954 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936 or U. S. 235 navy. Madison Square 8475.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; all Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Phone Farragut 3885.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade only; phone for appointment. Madison Square 8475.

TAFFETA Wanted—Gray, tan, copen, Pekin, up to $1.05. Roskind & Saloff, 244 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted. — Taupe. Telephone Madison Square 5464.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—American 06062 and Geras 10554, all colors, for cash. Bernstein, Baum, DaCosta Co., 38 West 32d.

VIGOREAUX Wanted.—Grey, can use 6 pieces. Morris Bernstein, 302 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash burellas, silvertones, poplins, serges or any good wool fabric for Spring coats, dress serges, and heavy weight coatings. Mad. Sq. 4878.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open to buy Thomas F. Shaw's 108, all colors. Kaplan, 22 West 32d.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted, for dresses; all colors, for cash. Melbro Co., 510 6th Av.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All weights and colors. Madison Square 7353.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLA.—Thomas F. Shaw, style 647, all colors; also Buckley & Cohen, style 711. Farragut 3885.

CHEVIOTS.—100 pieces ¾, velours, broadcloth, poplins; chuddahs, peco plush. Farragut 9811.

COATS.—We wish to announce that our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS.—Winter, velours, broadcloth, kerseys, and plushes, very cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Spring line ready; large stock for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—300 stylish coats and dresses at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 37th St.

CORDUROY, Boyd's, 32 inches, green and rose, for sale. Farragut 3334.

DRESSES.—Fine French serge dresses, $7.50 to $12.50 for immediate delivery; also snappy silk dresses. New York Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job serges and satins to close out. Jack Levine, 1,182 Broadway.

HOSIERY. — Five thousand dozen infants' socks, pure silk Lisle, mercerized, high quality, and fancy tops; also two lots of men's socks, pure silk and plain Lisle. Room 5251, 350 Broadway.

POPLINS, VELOURS. — American 6709¼, Jamestown, Selden 11433, 809, Chuddahs, cheviots. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS and SERGES.—To sell, all high shades. 3477 Madison Square.

SERGE.—6120, 8 pieces, navy, $1.62½; net cash. Farragut 616.

SHELL CLOTH.—15 to 25 ounces in tweeds refine kerseys, domestic and imported; all colors and mixtures; immediate delivery. Ellison, 259 5th Av.

SILKS.—Jap silks, white 5, 6, 8, 10M. Telephone Spring 6274.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all colors, spot cash. Telephone Farragut 3833.

VELVETEENS, 27-inch, twill back, rose and peach. Farragut 3334.

VOILE.—30 cases of 50 pieces each, 39-40 inch, single voile, fully mercerized and clean; one of the best domestic makes. 12th floor, 36 East 31st.

WOOL JERSEY.—Quantity to sell, all colors. Madison Square 5464.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk coats. 8th floor, 14 East 27th.

Help Wanted.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT wanted china department, large department store, first-class man; give full particulars, salary expected. P 131 Times.

SALESMAN, (Gloves.) — We want one man for the entire South, one from St. Louis west, to handle an exceptional line of kid and fabric gloves on straight commission basis. Z 209 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25462.
Notice is given that PETER N. DANKEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bloomers Well Sought.

Local manufacturers of bifurcated underskirts report that buying for the Spring trade has been on a fairly large scale. There have been a great many buyers in town from various parts of the country and, from all reports, they seem to have placed some very substantial business. Satin seems to be the most popular fabric for these garments. There is also said to be a considerable demand for some of the sheerer materials. The light shades predominate in the Spring trade, and solid colors seem to be preferred.

Popular Priced Coats.

Manufacturers of popular priced coats have succeeded this year in including in their lines many numbers which are made up in some of the newest and most attractive Spring styles. And it is said that buyers have been quick to appreciate the value of the offerings. Wool poplins and serges are reported to be the most sought fabrics, and they are taken in a fairly wide range of the latest colors. Clay, field mouse, a variety of tan shades and navy blue are among the leaders. Pleats running the whole length of the coat and belts are very much in demand. Collars are usually wide and of the sailor variety.

Wall Paper Market Quiet.

Only slight improvement in the local market for wall paper is reported. January of this year was duller than the same month of 1917. While this was thought to be due in part to the phenomenally cold weather which prevailed in many sections, apparently the spirit of economy which is sweeping over the country was also a contributing cause. There has been some improvement this month, though buying is not yet on the scale which manufacturers think that it should be. Due to curtailed production, rather than to any extended buying, it is said that prices will probably be somewhat higher in the near future. A busy season is expected next Fall when apartment house owners commence redecorating.

Shops Busy but Showrooms Quiet.

Though most of the manufacturers in the cloak and suit trade in this city were open yesterday, there were not many buyers around. During the morning there was some business placed, but in the afternoon there was comparatively little doing. Manufacturers, however, were glad of the opportunity to keep their shops operating under the arrangement with the union that the wages for the day are to be contributed to the war relief fund. As one manufacturer put it: "We don't care if no buyers show up today. We are already way behind on orders, and, if we can get a day of manufacturing sandwiched in between regular business days, we will be just that much nearer to catching up."

He Will Do Better This Time.

The old saying about the mills of the gods grinding slowly, but exceedingly small, was brought home forcibly to a local dry goods man recently. He was puzzling out his income tax returns for 1917, he said, when he received notification from the Internal Revenue Department that he owed the Government $1.31 in taxes on the return he made in 1913. On admitting his willingness to "settle," he was favored with a call from a Deputy United States Marshal, who collected the $1.31 and a little matter of $2.08 extra in penalties and interest. It developed that, in figuring his tax, the man in question had set down the principal in round, instead of actual figures, though the difference was slight. This year he is going to figure his tax out at least to four decimal places to be sure he is right.

Shoe Sales Good for Fall.

Jobbers' salesmen now on the road with staple and semi-novelty lines of shoes for Fall delivery are turning in excellent orders, according to comment heard in the local trade. Prices on the leading lines, while higher than for Spring in some cases, for the most part show no marked changes from those that prevailed when advance business for Spring was being taken. The trend of the demand is said to be steadily in the direction of better goods. As yet, there have been no indications that American women now employed in industries formerly monopolized by men workers intend to follow the example set by their English sisters, and sacrifice style in their work shoes to the demands of utility. Local merchants say that it will not be necessary for them to do this, as the wearing qualities of a well-made American street shoe are, at least, equal to those of shoes specially constructed for workers in other countries.

Why They Wanted the Discount.

An illustration of why the retailers stood out so strongly in their recent discount war with the manufacturers of women's garments was given yesterday by an authority on trade matters. "The discount," he said, "is actually the retailers' only profit in many instances, in spite of the large mark-up and consumers' views to the contrary. Take the case of a $20 dress. The average retailer, whose expense of doing business ranges from 25 to 30 per cent., marks it up 50 per cent., making the selling price $30. For sake of illustration, let us say his overhead is 27 per cent. Twenty-seven per cent. of the selling price is $8.10, which leaves a profit of $1.90 on the garment. This profit, however, has to cover a possible mark-down at the season's close, as well as other business risks. The standard selling terms are 8-10, which on a $20 garment makes the discount $1.60. The $1.60 is the only sure profit in the transaction."

American-Cut Stones in Favor.

Now that receipts of foreign-cut colored gems have shrunk to a point too small to serve the current needs of the manufacturing jewelers in this country, the latter are rapidly realizing that they were wrong in their previous holding-off on American-cut stones because of their higher cost. The result is that the American lapidaries are rushed with work. Some of the biggest ones in the country are said not only to be busier than ever before, but never to have been so far behind in filling their orders. The call for the so-called semi-precious stones is much more active than the demand for the more expensive gems. The trend continues strongly toward light-colored stones because of their brilliant, or "night-wearing" qualities. Aquamarines still top the bill after months of leadership. The call for green tourmalines is good, but they are said to be very scarce.

Will the Knitting Bag Pass Out?

More than one seller of small wares, fancy goods, and notions is wondering whether or not the approach of warmer weather will mean the end of the vogue for knitting bags. Because of their utility, these bags have stayed "in" about as long, if not longer, than any previous novelty the trade has handled in years, and a lot of money has been made on them. With the rising temperatures, however, and the consequent lessened need for knitted garments on the part of the men in national service, it is argued in some quarters that the most powerful factor in their favor will be lacking and the demand for them will drop off. It is further argued that, by the time Winter comes again, the Government will be caught up with the cold-weather needs of the men, and there will be little need of knitting by individuals. Against this is the argument that the feminine relatives of the new men called to serve will want to "do their bit" for them, and that there are innumerable things which can be knitted in the meantime.

Some Goods Thrown Back.

The activities of Lenine, Trotzky & Co. in Russia have had two effects in relation to dry goods bought here for shipment to that country. The first result has been to release no small quantity of merchandise for resale in this market, following demands on the part of sellers for full payment or return of the goods. Another effect has been to produce several optimists in the form of export buyers who have met the demands for full payment in the belief that things would soon be straightened out in the country in question. The same situation is true of goods bought for Scandinavian countries, though the reasons for non-shipment in this case are different. Regarding the probable effect of the export license proclamation opinions differ, but some of the big men in the dry goods trade do not regard the matter as serious as it first appeared. Particularly does this optimism hold in the case of merchandise destined for Latin-American and West Indian countries.

SOFT COAL'S LOW MARK.

Production for January Below Any Figures Since September, 1916.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Bituminous coal production in January was at the lowest rate since September, 1916. In making public the figures today the Geological Survey blames the slump entirely on railroad congestion. The January output was 42,727,000 tons, an average of 1,643,000 tons daily.

"In the face of a need greater than ever before," said the survey's statement, "the country entered the second month of the year some 5,000,00 tons behind the mark set in January, 1917."

Beehive coke production in January increased 7,000 tons a day over the December output, which was the lowest in a year. The total January output was 2,339,000 tons. By-product coke production fell off sharply.

RULES ON NEW SHIPS.

Those Built Here Since Feb. 1 Must Fly Our Flag or Get No Coal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Bunker licenses will be denied to vessels built in the United States and completed after Feb. 1 unless they sail under the American flag or the Shipping Board waives it, under a ruling issued today by the War Trade Board.

The action was taken in co-operation with the Shipping Board to insure that all the vessels turned out under the shipbuilding program shall be registered as American vessels and kept under control of the Government.

DRY GOODS TRADE STRONG.

Road Sales Are Larger Than Those Made Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding period of a year ago. The volume of road sales for both immediate and future delivery is larger than in the same week of 1917. Customers have been in the market in greater numbers. The market on domestic cotton goods continues strong. Collections are good."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Hoynie, domestics, umbrellas; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
ATLANTIC CITY—Fein's Women's Wear; J. Fein, jobs suits, dresses, waists, underwear; 134 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; D. A. Weinberg, umbrellas; 126 5th Av.; Latham.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—H. Degen & Co.; H. Degen, cotton waists; 470 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; C. F. Sisson, underwear; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Laurel Mfg. Co.; A. Silverman, misses', children's wear; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods, muslin underwear; 309 6th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; B. Leachman, dry goods, gingham petticoats; 470 4th Av.
DES MOINES—Carley's; W. Carley, waists; 15 E. 26th.
FLINT, Mich.—Seitner Co.; S. Seitner, ready-to-wear, millinery; 25 W. 33d.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.—J. Frash & Sons; J. Frash, general mdse.; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; W. B. Elms, toys, housefurn. goods; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; O. Z. Schoen, Spring skirts; 15 E. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 Broadway; Breslin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Thompson & Co.; A. W. Shipp, silks, dress goods, notions, laces; Breslin.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; O. Hirshman, toys; 377 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Baker, children's serge, wash dresses; 15 E. 28th.
PHILADELPHIA—Rand & Rand; J. Rand, silk plaids, taffetas; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; C. L. Maas, jobs silks, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—August Bros.; D. J. August, tailors' trimmings; Marlborough.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; A. Eiseman, knit goods, gloves; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Fabricus Toy and Notion Co.; H. H. Fabricus, toys; H. P. Fabricus, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; Imperial.
TROY, N. Y.—M. P. Gold, general mdse.; Continental.

German Savings Deposits Increase.

German newspapers recently reaching London contained statistics given out by the League of German Savings Banks showing that at the beginning of this year the total savings deposits in the empire amounted to 30,000,000,000 marks, ($7,140,000,000 at normal exchange,) as against deposits of 20,000,000,000 marks at the end of 1914.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST
OUR BUYER of SILKS
Has Just Returned from Europe with a Superb Collection of Spring and Summer Silks for the Trade
Now on view in our Special Wholesale Exhibition Room—10th Floor. Take first three elevators, 32d Street side.
The Trade Is Invited

OVER $1,000,000 WORTH OF Piece Goods
Cleared Without Commissions, Either to Buyer or Seller, Through Our Service Exchange Since Nov. 1st, 1917.
Send Us Your List of Goods on Hand or Wanted.
Services for Members, $10 for One Year.
No Commissions
Piece Goods Service Exchange
1,182 Broadway, N. Y.
LOUIS COHEN, Prop.
MADISON SQUARE 5636.

COTTON FABRICS
Church, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COATS SUITS
D. M. JONAS,
2 E. 28TH. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6985.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
12 West 23d Street, New York.

Universal Trading Co.
220 4th Ave.

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PERMPTORY SALE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
JEWELRY
OF
S. M. STERN & COMPANY,
820 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
March 6th & 7th, 1918,
At 10 A. M. each day on the premises. The sale comprises a large stock of gold, gold filled and gold plated jewelry, diamonds, novelty jewelry, pins, rings, watches, brooches, mesh bags, shell combs and pins, etc., including about 1500 lots. Catalogues upon application to the auctioneer. Samuel T. Freeman & Co., Auctioneers, 1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Auctions. **Auctions.**

Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers,
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
RECEIVERS' SALE
C. P. No. 3, Dec. Term, 1917. No. 3329. Lifter vs. The Earle Store.
Store Fixtures & Equipment
of the Earle Department Store
N. W. Cor. 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
February 26th-27th-28th and March 1st, 1918,
At 10 A. M. Each Day on the Premises.

The sale comprises the entire fixtures of the Earle Store, which took over the Blum Department Store and Berg Bros. Department Store at 10th and Market Streets, occupying almost the entire block, with a seven story building. The fixtures are mahogany throughout. The sale includes the office equipment, decorating department, electrical department and machine shop, as well as the store fixtures.

The store fixtures themselves are modern and those in the Blum Store are especially handsome, all having been made to order within the last few years.

By order of JULES E. MASTBAUM, JOHN McCARTHY, JOHN K. WILSON, Receivers.
Stern & Wolf, Esqs., Attys. for Receivers, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

This sale, comprising over 2500 lots, is probably the most important sale of store fixtures ever held in America.
Catalogues upon application to
SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

100 Years of Commercial Banking

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York

Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository

149 Broadway (Singer Bldg.) Cor. Liberty St.

Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 105th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
67 West 125th St. nr. Lenox Av.
Broadway and 144th St.

We Invite Your Account

A Timely Investment

For the investor who is seeking high yield, safety and early maturity we recommend

TWIN STATE GAS & ELEC. CO.
6% BOND SECURED NOTES
Due Jan. 28, 1919
to yield about
7 5/8%

Write us for Circular TW.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

COUPONS
Payable at Our Office
March 1, 1918

Central Ohio Gas & Electric Co.
First Lien 6s, 1919
City Light & Water Co.
First Mtg. 6s, 1952
6% Secured Notes, 1918
Ozark Power & Water Co.
First Mtg. 5s, 1952
Pueblo Gas & Fuel Co.
Sinking Fund 5s, 1928
First Mtg. 6s, 1922
The Summit County Power Co.
First Mtg. 6s, 1927
The Toledo & Maumee Valley Ry. Co.
First Mtg. 5s, 1920
The United Water, Gas & Electric Co.
First & Ref. 5s, 1941
Gas & Electric Securities Co.
Coll. Trust 6s, 1919

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

WANTED
DuPont Powder, Com.
Atlas Powder, Com.
Hercules Powder, Com.
FOR SALE
Hercules Powder, Pfd.
Atlas Powder, Pfd.
DuPont 6% Deb. Stock

WILLIAM WHEATLEY
Specialist in Powders
120 Broadway, N. Y.
Phones Rector 9717-8.

Remington Typewriter Stocks
Circular on request
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

AMER. POWER & LIGHT 6s, 1921
BELL TEL. OF CANADA 5s, 1925
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT 5s, 1941
NEBRASKA POWER PFD.
NOR. ELEC. OF CANADA 5s, 1939
RUSSIAN GOV'T INT'L 5½s, 1926
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS

GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

POLICY HOLDERS GET EQUITABLE CONTROL

President Day Announces That Mutualization of Company Is Now Assured.

ACCOMPLISHED FACT SOON

Every Dollar Invested in New Insurance Goes to Government in Form of War Loan.

In his annual letter to the 500,000 policy holders, President William A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society announced yesterday that the mutualization of the society was assured. He pointed out that the proposal by which the organization was to get the majority stock from T. Coleman du Pont had been approved by the Directors, by the stockholders, by the policy holders, by the State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, and had the sanction of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"I therefore have the honor and the gratification of announcing that the complete legal mutualization of the society is now assured," his letter read. "The final formality by which the society secures control of its majority stock will soon be consummated."

"By accomplishing the statutory mutualization of the society," the letter went on to say, "a perplexing problem, the solution of which has long baffled those in charge of Equitable affairs, is settled for all time. The policy holders who have always owned the reserves and surplus funds now control the Equitable corporation, and the possibility of any future annoyance or difficulty regarding the ownership of contingent reserves, or matters of business of financial policy arising from individual stock ownership, is forever removed."

Mr. Day said that every dollar invested in new Equitable insurance went to the Government in the form of a war loan.

"An amount equivalent to our first year premiums has been pledged for investment in future Government loans during the period of the war," he asserted. "Thus, every dollar paid for new Equitable insurance will be a dollar loaned to the Government to help win the war.

"The society's experts have devised a plan whereby an insurable individual may purchase future issues of Liberty bonds through the Equitable with privilege of paying for them in installments over a period of five years. A term policy is issued for the amount of the bonds purchased. This insurance is used to pay for any balance due on the bonds in the event of the death of the purchaser before the payments are completed."

The letter said that the Equitable had placed its influence and its machinery at the disposal of the Government for war service.

Mr. Day declared in his letter that constructive criticism of the Government was good, but that destructive criticism was bad.

"We must not lose our sense of proportion," he wrote. "While insisting that our governmental errors be corrected, we must not permit them to obscure our vision of the great work already done and the great work still necessary in performing our mighty task across the sea. Disturbing as our problems are, no difficulties have yet arisen, and none will arise, in the field of finance, production, and transportation which the unleashed genius and business courage of the American people cannot overcome.

"Danger to the future safety of our institutions undoubtedly lurks in some of the extraordinary policies and powers granted the Government under stress of the great war. The people must see that these powers are returned to them when the emergency is past."

Commenting on the effect of war on life insurance societies, Mr. Day wrote:

"No severer test than the present and prospective burdens of the war and the economic disturbances which it produces could be put upon our life insurance companies, and yet this situation but serves to emphasize their strength and stability. Every American may have the satisfaction of knowing that the scientific basis upon which life insurance is operated will enable it to render abundant service to the country and to emerge from the great war safe, sound, and solvent."

The letter said that the new business of the society in 1917 was $251,000,000, as compared with $210,000,000 in 1916. The policy holders, as being directly interested in railroad securities held by the companies, are called on to use their influence to see that the financial end of the railroad situation received proper care.

"Now that the Government has taken temporary control of the roads," the letter says, "it is imperative that every Equitable policy holder should take a still greater interest in the protection of his rights as a creditor of the railroads through his insurance company. He should appeal to his Congressmen to see that in the hurry and confusion of war legislation full and complete justice is done the creditors of the railroads; that the railways shall be returned to the owners at the end of the war not physically run down or impaired, but in as good condition as when they were turned over to the Government, and if possible with extensions and improvements initiated to meet the constantly increasing transportation demands of the country."

LONDON TRADING IS DULL.

Continued Demand for Banks and Shipping Shares.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Money in good supply, discount rates quiet.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was dull, the 4 per cent. war loan being the most active of the gilt-edged issues. Cuban shares advanced 3 points. Silver mines, banks, and shipping issues continue to be in demand, but there was very little interest displayed elsewhere.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Trading on the Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 57 francs, 50 centimes. Exchange on London at 27 francs 17½ centimes and the 5 p5er cent. loan at 87 francs 80 centimes.

DELAWARE CHARTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 22.—Charters filed:

Liberty Refining Co., $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Wallace Syndicate and Securities Co., $500,000; Anna Thurstrip, B. P. Bynes, Chicago; Marion Lucea, Oak Park, Ill.

Economy Screw Corp., $250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

To the Stockholders of Film Amusement Company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to the By-Laws, a meeting of stockholders of this company will be held on the 5th day of March, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, at the offices of the company at No. 2,078 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to sell the leasehold and chattels belonging to this company and such other and further business as may be presented to the stockholders at the said time.

Dated New York, February 21st, 1918.
NATHAN DONIGER, President.
JACOB HERSKOWITZ, Secretary and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Acme Livery and Boarding Stable Co., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 25th day of January, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy, Secretary of State.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue

LONDON
16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1
26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $31,353,500 issued, *$26,494,000 matured and paid.* New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

How to Make Financial Advertising Pay
This booklet mailed on request
RUSSELL LAW
Financial Advertising in All Its Branches.
31 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Cortlandt 4959

Notice of Sale of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. Refunding and Improvement Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the powers of sale, contained in two notes of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., one dated March 27, 1913, and due five months after date, and the other dated May 19, 1913, and due on demand, and by reason of default in payment of said notes, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, February 27, 1918, at 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in New York City, in the County of New York, and State of New York, sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($600,000) IN PAR VALUE OF THE REFUNDING AND IMPROVEMENT FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO., DUE JULY 1, 1955, WITH THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON SAID BONDS, MATURING ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1914, and thereafter, UNTIL THE MATURITY OF SAID BONDS ATTACHED; said bonds being those deposited and pledged as collateral security for the payment of said notes.

Dated CHICAGO, ILLS., FEB. 21, A. D. 1918.
THE MERCHANTS LOAN & TRUST CO.
By PAUL C. PETERSON, Cashier.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Agts.
ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that the Interest Coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Thirty-year Gold Bonds of Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, maturing March 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que., or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of February, 1918.
J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that the Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage A-Debentures of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., maturing March 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of February, 1918.
J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 11th day of April, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors, to elect independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company for the fiscal year, to consider the annual report of the Directors for the year ended December 31st, 1917, to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The meeting has also been called by the Board of Directors as a special meeting to consider and act upon a proposal to alter and amend Article I, Section 6, Article I, Section 7, Article II, Section 3, and Article II, Section 4 of the Company's By-Laws by providing for the appointment of a Chairman of the Board of Directors and defining his powers and duties. A copy of the proposed amendments will be mailed at least thirty days prior to the meeting in a postage prepaid letter addressed to each stockholder at his address as entered upon the books of the Company.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, March 25th, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 12th, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Chemical National Bank of New York will be held at the office of the bank, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the following proposed amendment to Section 3 of the Articles of Association, to wit:

"The Board of Directors Shall Consist of Not Less Than Five Nor More Than Ten Stockholders."

Notice is also hereby given that if said proposed amendment to the Articles of Association is adopted at said meeting of stockholders, the meeting will immediately proceed to vote for the election of a tenth director of the bank, to hold office until the next annual election of directors, or until his successor is elected and has qualified.

EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

SEABOARD STEEL & MANGANESE CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

New York City, February 16th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corporation, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, Room 908, No. 74 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Capital Stock Transfer Books shall be closed at 12 o'clock noon on February 23d, 1918, and remain closed until the day after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.
H. HARRY MEYERS, Secretary.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the company, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 25, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Provided Monday, February 25, 1918, be a legal holiday, then said meeting will be held at the same place and hour on Tuesday, February 26, 1918.

JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 25, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, February 8, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, January 24, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

GULF STATES STEEL CO.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Gulf States Steel Company held February 20, 1918, the following dividends were declared upon the first preferred, second preferred and common stock of the company, viz.:

1. A dividend of $7.00 per share (7%) upon the first preferred stock of the company, payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.75 (1¾%) each as follows, viz.:

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on April 1, 1918, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 15, 1918;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on July 1, 1918, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 15, 1918;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on October 1, 1918, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 15, 1918;

$1.75 per share (1¾%) on January 2, 1919, to holders of first preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 15, 1918;

2. A dividend of $6.00 per share (6%) upon the second preferred stock of the company payable in four equal quarterly installments of $1.50 (1½%) each as follows, viz.:

$1.50 per share (1½%) on April 1, 1918, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on March 15, 1918;

$1.50 per share (1½) on July 1, 1918, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on June 15, 1918;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on October 1, 1918, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 15, 1918;

$1.50 per share (1½%) on January 2, 1919, to holders of second preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 15, 1918;

3. A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share (2½%) upon the common stock of the company payable on April 1, 1918, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business on March 15, 1918.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1918.
CALVERT BREWER,
Assistant Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned voting trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of stock trust certificates representing, respectively, first preferred, second preferred, and common stock of Gulf States Steel Company as the same appear upon the books of the voting trustees at the close of business on the days specified in the above notice, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1918.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
ALFRED A. COOK,
JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Voting Trustees.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 58.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 20th, 1918, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred stock was declared, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1918.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 17th, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 20th, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 18th, 1918.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 6.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 20th, 1918, a dividend of 1½% on the Common stock was declared, payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record April 23d, 1918. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES.
Preferred Dividend No. 57.
Common Dividend No. 51.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid April 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business March 9th, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated February 19th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 10th day of January, 1918, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the 1st day of April, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1918. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, January 19, 1918.

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 23, 1918.
Dividend No. 128

Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record, March 9, 1918, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.
Feb. 19, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record, at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 20th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3D., Treasurer.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 18th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared out of the earnings for the six months ending December 31st, 1917, interest at the rate of 5%, payable April 1st next, on the $25,000,000 General Mortgage Income 5% Fifty Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1909.

J. C. SALTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., Feb. 19, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 20th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND 3d, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, February 19, 1918.
DIVIDEND 89.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 30, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 2, 1918. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID LAUTERBACH, trading as CHICKASAW SKIRT COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JOSEPH L. GOODMAN, verified the 21st day of February, 1918, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 21st day of September, 1917, praying that the above-named David Lauterbach be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District, so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is now,

On motion of MAURICE L. SHAINE, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

ORDERED that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 12th day of March, 1918, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made, granting the prayer of said petition, and it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 23d day of February, 1918, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, 21st day of February, 1918.
J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25595.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN HOVENDON and JULIUS J. KLING, individually and as co-partners doing business as BELL PAPER COMPANY, Bankrupt.

John Hovendon and Julius J. Kling, individually and as co-partners doing business as Bell Paper Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 7th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25234.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY EDWARD, bankrupt.

Harry Edward, individually and trading as Broadway Commission House, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 14th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 7th, 1918, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25240.

Notice is given that FREDERICK CONHAGEN, individually and as member of firm of KAHN & CONHAGEN, bankrupt has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,869.

Notice is given that ALVIN WAIST AND DRESS CO., INC., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25084.—In Bankruptcy.—BOULEVARD RESTAURANT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Boulevard Restaurant Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 6, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25610.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT BRONSTHER, bankrupt.

Albert Bronsther was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 18th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 7th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25618.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN VOSSNACK, Jr., INCORPORATED, bankrupt.

Herman Vossnack, Jr., Incorporated, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 19th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25170.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Max Solomon, individually and doing business as Sol's Shirt Shop, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 8th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25612.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUISE J. FLANDREAU, Bankrupt.

Louise J. Flandreau was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 18, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 6, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25347.

Notice is given that MICHAEL E. NEENAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—25150.

Notice is given that CHARLES L. GRIFFIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,405.

Notice is given that NEWMAN SOFRANSKI, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25322.

NOTICE is hereby given that LOUIS KAPLAN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24204.

NOTICE is hereby given that ELIAS RESNEK has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.

Notice is given that EMIL WAGNER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 1, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,905.

Notice is given that MAX WEINSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Complainant against MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ALLAN LEXOW and A. LEO EVERETT, as Receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, and MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, Defendants.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York made and entered January 21, 1918, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned, Special Master, will offer for sale in separate parcels, without valuation or appraisement, at the North main entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following property described as "Parcel One" and "Parcel Two." Said Parcel One and Parcel Two are as follows:

PARCEL ONE.

The interest of the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company in 1000 shares of the capital stock of the Fifty-Seventh Street Company, Inc., successors to the Fifty-Seventh Street Realty Company, Inc., of the face value of $100,000. (Said stock is owned by the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company subject to certain prior liens for which said stock has been pledged. All of said prior liens were enumerated in an order of this Court dated February 7, 1917, in the suit entitled Michelin Tire Company, Complainant, against Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, defendant, and now amount to $38,737, with interest from July 16, 1918.)

PARCEL TWO.

All of the capital stock of the Delahaye Import Company of the face value of $100,000.

Any party to the above entitled cause or any owner or holder of any or all of the Six Percent Gold Bonds issued under and secured by a certain Second Mortgage executed by the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company to the Empire Trust Company, as Trustee, under date of March 16, 1914, may bid and purchase at the sale of said parcels. The purchase price for each of said parcels shall not be payable until confirmation of such sales by the Court.

Parcel One shall be sold to the highest bidder provided the sum of Seventy-five hundred dollars ($7500) or upwards is offered therefor. The purchase price for Parcel One may be paid either in cash or in cash and the said Six Percent Gold Bonds of the defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, accompanied by sufficient transfers. If payment is made partly in said bonds there shall be paid in cash such sum as the Court shall hereafter determine to be sufficient to meet the expenses chargeable against the proceeds of said sale specified in subdivisions 1st and 2nd of paragraph V of the aforesaid decree and the remainder in said bonds. Said bonds, if delivered to the undersigned to be applied on account of the purchase price, shall be received at such value as shall be equivalent to the sum which will be payable out of the net proceeds of the sale of Parcel One, if made for money, to the holder or holders of said bonds for his or their just share or proportion in that character of such net proceeds upon a due accounting and apportionment and distribution of such net proceeds.

The property described as Parcel Two shall be sold to the highest bidder.

The purchaser of either or both of said parcels or his successors and assigns, will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, and to become a party to this cause. Upon confirmation of the sale of Parcel One or Parcel Two or of both of said parcels and upon receipt from the purchaser or purchasers thereof of the purchase price for said parcel or parcels, the undersigned will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid decree proper instrument or instruments to effect the transfer of said parcel or parcels. The defendant Mason-Seaman Transportation Company and its Receivers shall join in the execution of said instrument or instruments as provided in said decree.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the aforementioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office. More detailed information concerning the property described as Parcel One and Parcel Two can be obtained by applying to the undersigned at his office, No. 233 Broadway, New York City, or to Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson, solicitors for the complainant herein, at their office, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 24, 1918.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Special Master.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Solicitors for Complainant, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED States of America, to VINCENZO SCOCO, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the [Seal.] United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. VINCENZO SCOCO, Defendant.

To Vincenzo Scoco, the defendant above named: The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1918, and on that day filed with the writ of subpoena and bill in equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated February 14, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: U. S. Court House & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S., U. S., and paragraph 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold four cartons containing paradise, ghoura, and numidi feathers, and two packages containing raw ghoura, raw paradise, numidi, and aigrette plumage. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 11, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 19, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Friday, March 1st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 3 Dent Chronographs and 2 Fradsham Chronographs. The Chronographs will be on exhibition Thursday, February 28, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued. Dated New York, February 11, 1918. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3082 and 2638, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold 200 7-12 dozen wool hose and half hose, 1 wool undershirt, 1 wool scarf, 3 wool sweaters, 2 8-12 dozen silk hose lace insertion, 7 4-12 dozen silk hose. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 11, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, February 19, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONN.

Several attractive, unfurnished houses, with all modern improvements, offered to rent from May 1, ranging in rental from $1,000 to $3,500. Apply to

Thomas N. Cooke,
Smith Building. Greenwich, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.

We are builders of cozy 7-Room Homes in Brooklyn on New Subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our Great Subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

COME AND SEE our cozy Comfort Homes, with garage, large open fireplace, sleeping porch, etc. Only 3 blocks west of Kings Highway station. Sea Beach Subway now running from Times Square, N. Y. Booklet upon request. JOHN F. CHURLO, 1779 West 11th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

RYE, N. Y.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent
FOR SALE
Large and Small Places
45-ACRE FARM FOR $12,000
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

On Account of Foreclosure 8 Room Colonial House, 2 baths, hot water heat; all street improvements, finest residence New Rochelle. Will sell for $9,250. Worth $12,000.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42nd St., N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 2326

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Forest Hills, L. I.

Desirable houses for sale, $8,000 up; also a few to rent. Apply to Thomas F. Swain, Continental Av., Forest Hills. Telephone 6524 Forest Hills.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SITE FOR Gentleman's Country Estate
South Orange, N. J.

Consisting of 27 acres of high, beautifully wooded land. This property has been in a prominent family for years and must be sold to satisfy heirs of the estate.

$2,000 per acre would be a conservative valuation; $1,000 per acre cash is the price.

Diagram and full particulars mailed.

Nicholas LaVecchia, Atty.,
185 Market St., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BARGAIN.

Have $20,000 in cash to purchase well located business property; lease to one tenant preferred. Geo. V. McNally, 7 E. 42d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

AT BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

Attractively furnished cottages, suitable for long season; ocean and pines; prices $300 to $1,500 for season. RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY, opp. railroad station. Phone Asbury 208.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

BASEMENT, 3000 SQ. FT.

Large sidewalk elevator; good light and ventilation; dry
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Farragut 5360. 137 West 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS

7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$600 WANTED for one year; household goods insured for $2,000 as security. P 103 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LOTS WITH LOANS,
Eastern Parkway Section; small houses.
Elliott, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice $8,000 plot; $6,500; 80x100 feet; excellent location; Greenway, North Forest Hills Garden. P 108 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $250 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 3047.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Properties, Farms, Estates. List your properties now. Archer, 10 East 43d.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For Sale.—Near Riverside Drive, below 110th St., 5-story American-basement dwelling, eighteen feet front, full lot; a home of the highest type, in perfect order, at a great sacrifice.
B. L., 135 Times Downtown.

Queens.

HOMES OF MERIT,
$2,500 to $50,000.
JOBES.
354 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

New Jersey.

To parties paying from $900 to $1,800 a year for New York apartment, you can purchase beautiful home, with ample ground, in high and convenient section of Ridgewood, for the rent you are paying. Good water, good train service, excellent schools, all conveniences. WALTER W. WILSEY, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

New built house, with all modern improvements, sold for pre-war price to quick buyer. Dr. D. Corn, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Modern house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, good-sized lot, in Pelham, New Rochelle, or Larchmont; prefer lease for 1 year, with option to buy. J. C., 409 West 129th St., Apt. 58, New York.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

POULTRY FARM.

For sale or rent; fully equipped commercial plant; completely stocked and guaranteed on a paying basis; 19 miles from New York. Z 206 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bronxville.

Handsomely furnished house, seven rooms, two baths, garage, Lawrence Park, Bronxville. Phone 1127 Bronxville.

New Jersey.

Cozy eight rooms, (tastily furnished,) 2 baths, porch, and garage; also entire furnishings sold reasonably to lessee; immediate possession, if desired. Frank, 253 North Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

78th St., 325 West.—Ten rooms and two baths; rent, $125; brokers list.

78TH ST., 325 WEST.—10 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125. Brokers' list.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Loft, 50 by 100, to rent in sprinkler-equipped modern building; good labor conditions; corner Dumont Av. and Hendrix St., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire of Mr. Cohen.

Store and three rooms, together or separately, in building 21x70 feet; cellar 21x125 feet, at 992 2d Av. Chas. J. Kroehle, owner, 159 East 71st St.

SECOND floor space, 50x100, adjoining Culver line station at 15th Av., and also railroad siding, with or without power, 1,433-59 38th St., Brooklyn. Sunset—30.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

INDIVIDUAL DESIRES TO SHARE SINGLE OFFICE WITH PARTY REQUIRING STENOGRAPHER. ROOM 225, 30 EAST 42D. MURRAY HILL 3830.

Will share equally well appointed office for part time of stenographer. Room 225, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 3830.

Private office, with loft storage space, one minute from Canal station of new B. R. T. subway, 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

A FINE front parlor, steam, electricity; suitable for any business. Overlander, 81 West 50th St. Circle 204.

Part of an established cloak store to rent out for dresses, on commission basis. Schoolman, 62 Division St.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large, light rear parlor; parquet floor; central location; reasonable.

Desk room for electrician, plumber, or building trades. Chapman, 250 West 87th St.

Desk room and office space. Room 702, 1,790 Broadway, (U. S. Rubber Bldg.)

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

Furnished office, 6 months, stenographer connecting office, $35. Room 1121, 52 B'way.

Entire or part of basement, 45-47 West 27th St. Edgar Lehman.

Desk space in light office. Room 1817, 21 Park Row.

Brooklyn.

Tribune Building. — Two fine offices, $60. Room 1827.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

50,000 square feet for light manufacturing wanted, within 40 miles New York. Telephone at once, Equitable Machine and Equipment Co., Cortlandt 5993, 50 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; two well-furnished large rooms, bath; breakfast.

58TH, 43 EAST.—Seven rooms; southern exposure; charmingly furnished; linen, silver included; $225 monthly; 3 or 6 months.

64 EAST 86TH ST.
Six outside rooms, two baths, twelfth floor; unusually attractive; rent $300 monthly to Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Telephone Lenox 9434 before 10 A. M.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Seven light rooms; elevator; modern improvements; $65.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, Madison Av., 59th-60th Sts.; living room, bedroom, bath; elevator, maid, tray service. Plaza 6670.

EAST 80S.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $225 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartment consisting of large living room with open fireplace, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; ninth floor; unobstructed eastern exposure; furnished, including silver, linen, and china, $200; unfurnished, $125. Appointment by telephone. Gramercy 5781. References required.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Large sitting room; alcove bedroom; kitchenette; bath; completely furnished. Tel. Bryant 9779.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Parlor floor; beautifully furnished; electric light; independent entrance; references.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
Large room, bathroom; electricity, steam heat.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.—Handsome 1 and 2 room sunny suites; private bath.

61ST, 27 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchen, beautifully furnished; piano; private bath. Nelson.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on three sides; until Oct. 1.

74TH, 170 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two rooms, bath; Berkley Hotel, Apt. 1,006; can be seen Friday; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Modernized studios; private baths; grand pianos; hourly, weekly; also housekeeping.

79TH ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 roomst, 2 baths; piano; $150; large, light rooms; Elberson, 25 West 42d.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Unusually attractive 6-room apartment, with large studio living room; rent three months or longer, $150. Phone 4498 Schuyler, between 12 and 2 for appointment.

86TH, 340 WEST, (Netherlands.)—Attractively furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette. McDaniels.

90'S.—Seven rooms, two baths; very handsomely furnished; reasonable. Col. 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

92D, 214 WEST.—Facing Broadway; six spacious, light rooms; completely furnished. Headrick.

96TH ST., (Corner West End Av.) — Completely furnished housekeeping apartment; four, five rooms. Apt. 5. Riverside 1860.

97TH, (West End.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms, attractively furnished. Tel. Columbus 3974.

140TH, 540 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; immediate possession; references required. Apartment 30.

150TH, 615 WEST.—High-class four-room apartment, furnished, to sublet; excellent location. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 200 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive, references absolutely essential.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Sublet 2-room and kitchenette apartment, exquisitely furnished; overlooking Central Park; building just completed; restaurant; thoroughly reliable party only. Mason.

EIGHTIES.—Five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; short lease. Hubert, 200 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 361.

EIGHTIES, (Near Park.)—Two sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; telephone, electricity, maid service. Tel. Vanderbilt 424 between 10-4.

At the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—4-room apartment and library; elegantly furnished; baby grand piano, victrola, Oriental rugs; superb view Palisades and Hudson; short or long lease; $140. Telephone Audubon 9100. SF.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Eight beautiful furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; near subway station; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Luxuriously furnished 7 outside rooms, foyer hall apartment; unobstructed views of Hudson; plenty heat. Riverside 2012.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th.)—Studio, room, baths; large front suite; $60-$175; private house.

Unusually attractive apartment, 4 rooms, all light, in Cathedral Heights; responsible couple only; $85. Phone morning, Cathedral 6336.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9th, 9 West.—Apartment, large studio, north light, two bedrooms and bath; steam heat, open grates; service; sublet until October; furnished or unfurnished; attractive rental.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 21 EAST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; suitable studio, business, or residence. Polk.

51ST, 130 EAST.—Officer will sublet five-room apartment; good location; electricity; furnished or unfurnished. Call 10-4.

76TH ST., 55 EAST.—11 rooms, all beautifully finished in white enamel; ground floor, front; suitable physician or dentist; rent $1,600. Superintendent on premises.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath; agent on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, two rooms and bath. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Unfurnished, 2 rooms and bath, maid service, in high class apartment hotel; 7 months lease; $75 per month. Apply Superintendent.

81ST ST., 1 WEST, (Beresford.)—Four outside corner rooms, two baths, overlooking parks; hotel service and meals. Apply Apartment 24.

113TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartments two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, in newly altered private house; rents $600-$960; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., Inc., Renting Agents, 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light, 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonabl. Apply agent on premises.

GREAT sacrifice; apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, finest location on the west side; all outside rooms. Phone Schuyler 4003.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; six windows overlooking river; sacrifice for balance lease. Phone Morningside 2243.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000. Morningside 0080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, 5 rooms and 2 baths. Morningside 9080. Supt.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Apartment, 5 rooms, 3 baths; 2 rooms, one bath; also large studio, north light, two bedrooms, bath; steam heat; open grates; service.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED. — 5-ROOM APARTMENT, INCLUDING MAID'S QUARTERS, IN THOROUGHLY MODERN HOUSE, BY VERY RELIABLE COUPLE; MUST BE ABSOLUTELY, HANDSOMELY, AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND WELL APPOINTED; PREFERABLY BETWEEN THE 60S AND 80S; RENTAL ABOUT $100. WRITE FULL DETAILS. P 121 TIMES.

Two ladies from South desire furnished apartment for two or three months; two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; prefer Washington Square or Gramercy Park section; quote terms. O 287 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; southern exposure; electric lights.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

32D ST., 34 East (Hotel St. Louis.)—Rooms, all light, with use of bath, $5 weekly; rooms, with bath, $12; apartments, $14 up; investigate.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive room and bath; bachelor.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor; private bath; electricity; piano.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large furnished room, running hot and cold water; telephone.

80TH, 105 EAST.—Room to lady of high character; private; also beautiful studio.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suites; rooms exceptional. Lenox 10241.

83D, 31 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, large, small, private house; desirable neighborhood; references.

BUSINESS WOMAN will rent two well-furnished rooms to business women or couple; strict privacy; share kitchen and bath. Madison Square 4480, Apartment 23.

LARGE front room with bath, $9; two small rooms, $4, in private home; Murray Hill section; references required. Y 393 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 180, (34TH.)
Rooms, $5 to $8; all conveniences.

West Side.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well furnished.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; references.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms and suites of two rooms, private bath; electric light; elevator; also single rooms; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedroom; use of apartment; elevator, steam heat, electricity. Bryant 7720. Apt. 708.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Large front room; beautifully furnished; elevator, telephone; private; gentleman preferred.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; gas, electricity, telephone.

56TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually attractive, old-fashioned, large, small rooms; 2 or 3 room suite. Currie, 2933 Circle. Apartment 8.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Desirable small front room, electric lights, steam heat; southern exposure.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; bath adjoining; all conveniences; references.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, running water; next bath.

59TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, sunny rooms; exceptional accommodations.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Neatly furnished outside room, electricity, phone, $4.50. Walker.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms; hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large room, private telephone; excellent location; refined house; gentlemen.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large, single room; steam, electricity; southern exposure; refined home; moderate.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished and furnished rooms in private house; all modern conveniences.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references; telephone.

70TH, 182 WEST.—Medium, comfortable room, near bath; business people; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, modern conveniences; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 19 WEST. — Magnificently furnished large front suite; exclusive bachelor home; owner's residence.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; parlor floor; electricity; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths, electricity, steam heat; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front parlor, alcove bedroom, kitchenette; running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; bath, kitchenette; small rooms; electricity. Columbus 4135.

73D, 163 WEST. — Large, attractive room, southern exposure; also single room; exclusive house.

73D, 242 WEST.—Two newly decorated small rooms on bathroom floor; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Special rates, unexpired lease, handsomely furnished two-room suite, 2d floor; electricity, parquet flooring, and maid service.

161 WEST 74TH.
Bachelor room, steam heat, electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front room, running water; select residence; convenient location. $9.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; small room; hot, cold water; electricity.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also large, small rooms; running water.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room with private bath; exclusive house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; hot water; also single room.

77TH, 162 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; heat, hot water; adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable rooms, every convenience.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large and small room; running water; well heated; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all home conveniences.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Back parlor or floor; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also small room, telephone, plenty heat. Comerford.

84TH, 141 WEST.—Large, light, attractive, front two-room suite; ground floor; steam; independent entrance; also small room. Guillemette.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Large front living room, southern exposure, one flight, $8. Baldwin.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant, large room, adjoining bath; smaller room; breakfast; high class.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, southern exposure; near Drive.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, double, front room; southern exposure; near Drive.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant room; southern exposure; twin beds; adjoining bath, shower; references.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Light, front rooms; conveniences; two small rooms; rent to seamstress in exchange for sewing. Riverside 5863.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman cheerful front room, adjoining bath; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

93D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, home-like suites, every convenience, refined, well appointed private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; refined surroundings; references. Riverside 8133.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive, furnished front room; breakfast optional; telephone. Borgen.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, running water, electricity; private house; $8.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful, front room; modern elevator apartment; near subway, Riverside Drive; small French family; permanent gentleman preferred; privacy.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Pleasant, large room, with running water, suitable for two. Apt. 4W.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; conveniences; gentleman. Riverside 6780. Wiggins.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well furnished large front room, bath, telephone, gentleman, $6.

98TH, 234 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Room, twin beds; also room, double bed; adjoining bath.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, with lavatory, rented single or en suite, $8-$10. Riverside 1512. Willis.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room, steam, very warm; adjoining bath; one flight; all conveniences.

101ST ST., 211 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment house; reasonable.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Cozy, attractively furnished room, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; elevator. Farrell.

105TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Front suite or single room; elevator; comforts. Kinnear.

106TH, 300 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Sunny front room, all conveniences; private family; gentleman; references. Savage.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, light room; private family; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH, 562 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; suitable for couple; private family; no board. Morningside 3443. Fisher.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Attractive light room, every convenience; references. Lee. Phone Morningside 3407.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Light, well-furnished room, with private lavatory. Morningside 6487.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Room for gentlemen of refinement; private family; $5.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm, attractive room, suitable two; elevator apartment; $6.50. Brockway.

120TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; comfortable small room; select location.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; southern exposure; suite, single. Mrs. Scurry.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room; well furnished elevator apartment; private family. Westcott.

152D, 583 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; well heated; suitable one or two.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite; private accommodations par excellence visitors in city. 6776 Columbus.

BROADWAY and 102D, (216 West.)—Finely furn. rooms 2d fl., suitable 1 or 2; attractively clean, reasonable; elec. lts., bath, tel.; fine locality, at sub. exp. sta. KELLY.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Large, sunny room, with kitchen privileges; reasonable price. Apply to Superintendent.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (419 West 118.)—Front rooms, sunny, well furnished; heat, maid service, telephone, elevator; suitable two. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93D.)—VERY LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, BOARD WITH CONGENIAL FAMILY; HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Elegantly furnished suite, bedroom, and living room; reasonable. Phone Campbell, Apartment 61, Riverside 9881.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—En suite, single accommodations; exceptional surroundings; elevator; gentlemen. River. 5830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222. — Elegantly furnished bedroom, bath. Phone Campbell, Apartment 61, Riverside 9881.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.) Apt. 35.—Cheerful, attractive, warm room; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—One, two large, outside, sunny rooms, private bath; fine wardrobes; private family. Apartment 12G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Bachelor apartment; also large and small room; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful front room; also double back room. Schuyler 2108.

SMALL housekeeping suite; gas, electricity, telephone; top floor, small house, near Central Park West, 105th; $65. Phone Academy 2920.

TWO-ROOM SUITE; running water; high-class elevator apartment; private. Riverside 3960.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room, twin beds, electricity, steam heat, in exclusive residence. Telephone Schuyler 5538.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD.—Warm, large room, nicely furnished; private family; running water; private bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen; block Brighton Beach "L" Cortelyou Road station. Telephone 2057 Flatbush.

HALSEY ST., 23.—Alcove, hall and square rooms; southern exposure; conveniences. Bedford 6584J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; kitchenette privileges; parlor floor or basement; business.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive room; running water; music studios rented daily, hourly.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Jewish young man wants sunny furnished room, with private bath and two good meals daily; with private family preferred. A 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG OFFICER'S wife wishes bright room, modern apartment, below 72d; refined people. Telephone Audubon 9150, Apt. 34. Greentree.

TWO GENTLEMEN want quiet, comfortable room, near subway, between 94th-106th; moderate price; state terms. G 164 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board, large rooms, with bath; reasonable rates; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Double room, private bath; southern exposure.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Well-furnished small room in fine residential section; suitable for young gentleman; strictly kosher. Columbus 810.

72D, 203 WEST.—Handsome second floor room; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 314 WEST.—Single warm front room, near bath; American home; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Sunny medium room, lavatory, next bath; electricity; home cooking.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Single room; unusually attractive surroundings; private house.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.
Double and single room; private house.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, in refined small boarding house; excellent home table; references. River. 8511.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; front parlor; parlor dining room; private bath.

97TH, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; convenient transportation; excellent table; telephone.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny suite; bath, electricity; best home table; owner's residence.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; 30 guests with us 2 to 10 years; $8.50 to $12; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; spacious front room, overlooking Hudson; steam heat; every convenience; single rooms; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, home cooking; American family; reasonable. Henry.

LENOX AV., 240, (Near 125th Subway.)—Delightful rooms; good board; Christian house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Room and bath to sublet; palatial mansion; hotel service; ever room with private bath and telephone; high class; Hebrew social surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant single room with running water; refined surroundings. Schuyler 9957.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (9th.)—Large, well-heated front room, private bath, needle shower; also suite; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Modern, high-class house; one, two rooms with private baths; surroundings, location delightful; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

UNUSUALLY CHARMING HOME OPEN TO ONE OR TWO PAYING GUESTS. TELEPHONE RIDGEWOOD 637M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO seven-passenger touring car, self-starter, last one made. Can be seen at College Garage, 641 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone 9886 Chelsea.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER sedan; latest importation; genuine 1914; elegantly upholstered; body built by Healy; cost $9,500; will sacrifice. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BENZ.—Coupe, new body, no reasonable offer refused. Mr. D. S. De Jongh, 267 West Broadway. Franklin 5840.

BUICK SEDAN, fully equipped, extras, perfect condition; private demonstration by appointment; no dealers need apply. Lenox 2160.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also roadster and landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, with extra touring body; condition new; extras. Columbus 8963.

CASE 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS 1916 light six touring; extra shoe and tube. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER used cars, all models; overhauled; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

COLE. —8, 1917, 7-passenger touring Sedan, elegant condition, run 3,600 miles; bargain. 457 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn. East New York 2895.

COLE 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DE DION inclosed drive sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HURLBURT 3½-ton chassis, 1917 model, first-class condition; cost $4,000; bargain for quick sale. H. M. Balfour, Bridgeport, Conn. Telephone Noble 513.

JEFFREYS 1916 5-pass. touring; slip covers; A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator, all-weather Sedan; guaranteed; great discount to purchaser. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

MARMON 1917 4-passenger touring club roadster; guaranteed same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MOON, 1917, Chummy, special Spanish leather upholstery; Continental motor; excellent shoes and paint; extras; quick bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OAKLAND 1916 7-pass., 8-cylinder touring; extra shoe and tube, slip covers. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS, &c.—Exceptional bargains in overhauled and guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights; closed and open models; interesting payment proposition; investigate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND Country Club.—A very desirable, snappy model; sold with guarantee; investigate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PAIGE 1915 7-pass. touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

PULLMAN 1916 2-pass. runabout; extra shoe and tube. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

S. G. V. Brougham, special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1914, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
Best of Knight motored cars, unexcelled for efficiency, economy, and durability. We have ready a "Light 4" Limousine and a "Light 4" Touring. Both these cars are newly painted, overhauled, in great condition, and are sold with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1917 limousine; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WHITES.—1913 landaulet; fine renting car, 1914 taxi; clock paid; A1 condition. Payments. 1960 Schuyler. Wheeler, 214 W. 88th.

WINTON Six; 33 H. P.; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Six; 48 H. P.; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—2½, 3½ ton trucks for hire, day, week, or long-distance hauls, covered vans; also with hosts; owner drives. Service telephone, Vanderbilt 238.

AUTO TRUCKS TO HIRE, TWO TO SEVEN TONS; DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. WM. COURTNEY, CANAL 3920.

SELDEN 2-ton truck for sale; new; owner drafted; cheap to quick buyer. J. S., 119 Times Downtown.

TRUCK.—One-ton truck to hire, day or week. Bushwick 828-W.

TRUCK.—Have two-ton auto truck to hire by day or week. Gramercy 2963.

TRUCKS, 3-3½ ton, for hire; day, week, or contract. Kaiser, Audubon 8467.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham, Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car little "6," almost new.
1917 CHALMERS little "6," like new.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ late model Speedster, $850.
1917 GRANT Light Six Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan, with extra Summer top.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 OLDS, 4 Passenger, mileage 900.
1917 STUDEBAKER, "6," 7 Pass. Touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6" Touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 5 Passenger Touring.
1917 REO, 3 Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE, Roadster, wire wheels.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7 Passenger Touring.
1916 REO "6" Touring.
1916 CADILLAC, 7 Passenger Touring.
1916 CHANDLER, 7 Passenger Sedan.
1915 STUDEBAKER, "4" Touring.
1915 PACKARD, 3-48 Touring.
1915 OVERLAND Touring, special price.
1914 MERCER, Touring, exceptional.

OPEN DAY, EVENING AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

EXCHANGE the car you don't want for the car you do. Cordela Auto Exchange, 503 5th Av. Murray Hill 906.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, late model, in good condition. Egidi, 123 W. 52d.

Wanted.—Stutz, Mercer, Cadillac; also Chummy roadster; cash ready. Telephone Circle 2476.

PIERCE-ARROW 48, 1917 or 1918 model. B. 152 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

LANCIA.—Beautiful S. G. V. limousine, landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th, Columbus 398.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s rates very reasonable; best of references, monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire, elegantly equipped. Rittner, 112 East 75th. Phone Rhinelander 2750.

PACKARD Renting Service, $75-$100 per week; shopping, theatre. Call Riverside 5245.

RENAULT landaulet, 20.30; private car; first-class condition. Dolan. Tel. Rhinelander 3388.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTO repairing, all branches; coach work, slip covers, tops, &c.; best work; reasonable. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th, third floor. Bryant 9340.

PAINTING, trimmings, woodwork, victoria tops and slip covers, also dents. 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. 6462 E. N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES REPAINTED.
Graesam, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

TOPS RE-COVERED, REPAIRED.
Graesam, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; thoroughly experienced controlling accounts; $20. G 131 Times.

COMPANION. — Refined widow, 43, unencumbered; willing to travel; salary $35. S. C. V., 130 S. 8th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HAVE YOUR OWN MODELS!—Successful designer, expert embroiderer, hand and machine, wants position or contracting for refined concern where artistic originality and exclusiveness are appreciated, women's wear or novelties; references. W 145 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; Scotch woman, with very best references, wishes position; city or country; no cards or agency. Call, Saturday and Sunday, 437 East 139th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Competent, accurate, willing; three years' practical experience; $16. G 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — Knowledge of bookkeeping; some experience; $10 to start. H. B., 1,187 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid and accurate; $18. A 367 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, (25,) university graduate, desires position with C. P. A. W 148 Times.

AMBITIOUS American, (25,) well educated, good appearance, 3 years' experience large manufacturing concern, desires permanent connection. G 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Desires position; exempt; twelve years' experience, bookkeeping, costs, accounting, controlling accounts; references. W 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 25 years in this capacity with well-known house; American, Christian; excellent references. A 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; high school graduate; highly recommended; entire charge. N 564 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accounting student desires position as assistant bookkeeper. I. Geher, 69 E. 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic, very careful driver; high-class cars; private family experience only; $100 monthly; best references. S. Fischer, 667 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, three years' experience, wants position, private or commercial; best references. John Halleran, 15 Manhattan St.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC, experienced; first class references; last position for 14 years. Fred Oesterreicher, 756 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Japanese; married; eight years' experience; excellent references; private only. Apt. 54, 34 Post Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; all cars; private; $25; careful driver; abstainer. Donohue, 249 West 25th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Excellent record; exempt; experienced mechanic; steady. Uhlfelder, 242 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; city, country; careful driver, mechanic; references. Phone Collins, 9363 Riverside.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires afternoon or evening employment; clerical, collecting experience. W 104 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, would accept spare time work designing, drafting, tracing. G 91 Times.

ENGINEER, estimator, draftsman, designer, detailer, structural steel, heavy wood mill construction, frame construction, mill work, plumbing, heating, sheet metal work, architectural drafting. W 118 Times.

ENGINEER, licensed, 32, Scotch, would like to connect with some reliable engineering or packing concern as a city salesman. G 165 Times.

GARDENER, Superintendent, English; first-class only; agriculture, horticulture, all branches. P 78 Times.

GENTLEMAN-CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, office experience, would like to find position as collector, deliverer, and salesman for New York vicinity. P. O. Box 147, Weehawken, N. J.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, chief draftsman, twenty years' experience in design, manufacture, and engineering, wants responsible position. A 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires line ladies' and children's wearing apparel for New York and New Jersey territory. Commission basis. 373 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—N. Y. U. student would like engagement for part time; moderate compensation. A 383 Times Downtown.

SHIP DESIGNER, 30 years' experience, wants responsible position; modern fabricating systems in steel and in wood. Y 352 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—An intelligent young man, (American,) draft exempt, would like a position; high school education and of good address; have had varied experience; road salesman 3 years, sailor 2½; know how to care for fine horses; will go anywhere; have had garage experience, can drive car. G 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, three years' general office experience, desires position as office clerk. A 358 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST.—Wanted, young lady to sketch for women's specialty shop in the South. Apply with specimens of work Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Neiman-Marcus Co., 1,140 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, quick and accurate; one who can operate the comptometer preferable, but not essential; state particulars in full as to experience, and also salary desired. F. S., 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENO-TYPIST, expert both branches, living near Columbia, wanted few hours weekly, Saturdays, evenings, 50 cents hourly; state age, experience, telephone number. Z 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, excellent experience, preferably with importing and exporting house; competent to manage office; good salary. O 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, double entry, trial balance. Prospect Press, 186 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, knowledge Spanish. Call G. Macho, 396 Broadway.

CLERICAL WORK.—GIRLS, SIX VACANCIES IN CLERICAL DEPARTMENT OF LARGE PROTESTANT PUBLISHING HOUSE; HOURS 9 TO 5, SATURDAY 9 TO 12; HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT. P 128 TIMES.

CLERICAL.—Girl wanted, experienced general clerical work; one who has experience in export house is prefered. Apply in person, M. El-Hilow & Bro., 80 Washington St., New York.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT, experienced preferred; must be neat; references. P 115 Times.

DRESS BUYER
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A-1 woman assistant to the Dress Buyer. State clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth. All communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Box Y 400 Times Annex.

ENVELOPES. — EXPERIENCED HAND FOLDERS; STEADY POSITION. SAMUEL CUPPLES CO., 7-11 LAIGHT, NEAR WEST BROADWAY AND CANAL.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the Services of
A Large Number of Girls Between
the Ages of 18 and 20
For Clerical Positions.
Permanent Positions, with Good Salaries.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS wanted for packing tea and general factory work; pleasant surroundings; wages $8 per week to start. Apply Mr. Sommer, 483 Greenwich St., City.

GLOVE BUYER.
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A1 woman assistant to the glove buyer; state clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, &c.; all communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Z 204 Times Annex.

HOSIERY BUYER.
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A1 woman assistant to the hosiery buyer; state clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, &c.; all communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Y 398 Times Annex.

MILLINERS WANTED.
Yearly Positions.
Highest Salaries.
Ideal Working Conditions.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d. St. and Broadway.

MILLINERY BUYER
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A-1 woman assistant to the Millinery Buyer. State clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth. All communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters address to Box Y 399 Times Annex.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3 P. M. for personal interview with the matron.

NURSE, refined, intelligent young woman, baby 18 months; exceptional home. 9690 Audubon.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; previous experience not necessary if qualifications are proper; an exceptionally good position in a nice home in New Rochelle; answer, stating fully education, training, and experience; give age and salary expected. Y 397 Times Annex.

OPERATORS on single-needle machines, on plain, easy work; can earn from $15 to $25 weekly. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, 1 block from Franklin Av. and Fulton.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W 123 Times.

SKIRT BUYER
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A-1 woman assistant to the Skirt Buyer. State clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth. All communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Box Z 201 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, with college education or equivalent, wanted for publicity department of monthly magazine; salary $15 a week; experience not essential. P 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, junior, in wholesale grocery, one with dictaphone experience preferred; salary $12 to start; state experience. O 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with experience in fire insurance, broker's office. Brenner & Co., 217 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with filing and card records; Times Square section; hours 9-5; salary $16-$18. G 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, experienced, wanted. Boggs & Buhl, 1,140 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—By reliable concern in Jersey City; must be capable and at least 20 years; experience preferred but not necessary; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 365 Times Annex.

TYPISTS,
rapid, accurate, well educated; must be first-class typists and be able to write mathematical symbols and accustomed to billing machine. Address, stating age and experience,
A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

TYPEWRITER wanted, with experience in report work for C. P. A.; salary $18. A 374 Times Downtown.

UNDERWEAR BUYER
ASSISTANT.

A large specialty shop requires the services of an A-1 woman assistant to the Underwear Buyer. State clearly in your replies where you were last employed, references, and so forth. All communications treated confidentially. Interviews will be arranged by letters addressed to Box Y 401 Times Annex.

WANTED.
A Number of
YOUNG WOMEN WANTED
WHO ARE GOOD SEWERS
to learn the millinery trade. Good salaries paid while learning. Congenial surroundings and ideal working conditions.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.

WOMAN, normal trained or college, of good personality, for educational work; some traveling; salary and commission. Address M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES, intelligent, wanted to sell Hoye's Mattea-Brazilio tea; permanent position; liberal compensation; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 4, Brazilian Tea Co., Room 804, 286 5th Av., New York City.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) $18; typists, (8,) $12-$16; immediate; call Saturday, until 3; registration free. Mutual Service, 41 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; bookkeepers-stenographers, $15-$22; filing, $12-$25; typists, $10-$30. Coultaus & Masterson Agency, 203 Broadway.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you for and guarantee to get you a first-class position. Call or phone Worth 3964 for particulars, Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway.

LEARN MOTOR CARE, repair and driving in 60 hours; free demonstration and business talk to women. Mrs. Harper, M. C., Saturday, 1-4 P. M., 231 West 50th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Must be experienced in getting up catalogues and circular work, to take charge of advertising department; good opportunity. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MARKED INNATE SALESMANSHIP ABILITY, WHO CAN MEET THE MOST RIGID REFERENCE INVESTIGATION, IS OFFERED A CONNECTION THAT HAS PAID AS HIGH AS $20,000 ANNUALLY COMMISSION. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 339, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

ARTIST. — High-grade commercial artist wanted by well-known advertising agency near New York; must be good figure artist as well as for mechanical details; ability to letter will be a point in his favor; call Sunday with specimens of work. See Mr. W. A. Allen at Prince George Hotel.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, FOREMAN, AND STOCK CLERK wanted in iron works; state qualifications and salary wanted. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Wanted, by large wholesale grocery house, a man to take charge of their billing department; only such having had experience in similar line need apply; state salary expected. A 377 Times Downtown.

BOILERMAKERS, $4.50 a day. Call 409 West St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Advertising agency bookkeeper, competent managing small office, supervising, ordering, checking; state experience, salary; opportunity advancement. Y 344 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and estimator wanted in a builder's office; a young man with little experience and willing to work; moderate salary; state full particulars. P 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Competent; give full particulars of age, salary, experience, and references. R. B., 167 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED, 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR GENERAL FACTORY WORK. APPLY MR. SOMMERS, 483 GREENWICH ST., CITY.

BOY for general office work; must be quick, accurate, willing; salary to commence, $7 per week; rapid advancement. Apply 9 A. M. today, Current History Magazine, 17th floor, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

BOYS.—IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY wanted; good opportunity for willing worker; $7 to start. G 154 Times.

BUTLER Wanted.—Single; able to do light housework; must be well recommended and have best references; state age and salary required. P 117 Times.

BUYER wanted for small wares, leather goods, toilet goods, &c.; prefer young man who has had actual experience. Apply by letter to Lock Box 328, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT wanted china department, large department store, first class man; give full particulars; salary expected. P 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to run Pierce-Arrow car; must be a thorough mechanic, and bright; car is used for commercial and pleasure; best reference required. Apply at 1:30, Levy, 118 Wall St.

CLERK AND MESSENGER.

YOUNG MAN AS MESSENGER AND MAIL CLERK IN LARGE ORGANIZATION; UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR EFFICIENT YOUTH; APPLICANT MUST BE A GRADUATE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AND OVER 16; BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IS NOT AS ESSENTIAL AS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICTS OF THE CITY. P. K. J., 196 TIMES.

CLERK.—Young man or woman, speaking Spanish and English. Write P 56 Times.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.
High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once. 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced on store fixtures; must know how to lay out work and make his own stock bills; must be capable of taking complete charge of factory. P 98 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—First class; must have experience on high-speed engines. Fergus Motors, Inc., Newark, N. J.

DRILLER, $3.75 a day.
Call 409 West St.

ERRAND BOY
for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

FOREMEN, timekeepers, telephone operators, motormen, conductors, passenger brakemen wanted; make money spare time; experience not necessary. Call or write, W. E. Rice, 1,133 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese wanted, or reliable couple, to take entire charge of house for a family of four, or Japanese to do cooking, serving, and downstairs work. Address Mrs. J. W. Woodruff, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL ARMY OFFICER ASSISTING YOUNG lady fainting front of Public Library, Washington's Birthday, communicate with G 157 Times?

HELP WANTED—Male.

INVENTORY.—Young man to assist making inventory of an estate; must be familiar with terms and names used describing art objects; neat, very clear, but small handwriting essential; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired; references required. G 101 Times.

INSPECTOR wanted to take charge of inspection in assembling room of a large electric motor and generator manufacturing company; good opportunity for a man who has had technical training and some practical experience; state age, nationality, experience, salary expected. Y 353 Times Annex.

JANITOR wanted for 10-family house. Apply at 302 East 170th.

LATHE HANDS.
20 FIRST-CLASS MEN
FOR NIGHT WORK,
5 NIGHTS WEEK, WITH BONUS:
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34 35TH ST., BROOKLYN,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4.

LATHE-HANDS.—8-hour day, $4.50; call 402 West St.

MACHINISTS. — Automatic screw machine operators, experienced on Brown & Sharpe machines; only those capable of setting up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Hand screw machine operators; only experienced men on hand machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER wanted for agency in Peru, South America, selling farm tractors and farm electric lighting plants; will only consider application of parties able to give bonds; knowledge of Spanish, gasoline motors, and electricity desirable; state salary expected, experience, and references. Z 210 Times Annex.

MAN, 30 to 35, fair education, outside position, not canvassing; state age, nationality, past and present employment, and salary desired. A 382 Times Downtown.

MEN.

A Corporation of National Repute desires several young Americans for work at one of its plants near New York.

Applicants must reside at plant and be exempt from draft, about 25 years of age.

Good Health, Clean Character and Pleasing Personality strictly essential.

To applicants with above qualifications who are willing to start at moderate wages and do rough work, a good opportunity is offered to work up to Supervisory Positions.

Meet Representative at 244 West 23d St., this morning from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MERCHANDISE MAN wanted, experienced, who is capable of managing and merchandising a department store in the Middle West. Apply by letter, giving full details, to Merchandise, Box 110, 1,364 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Old established concern wants young man, 17 to 20 years old, to make entries, prove bills and be generally useful; salary to start $14, with opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended. Address in own handwriting, G 99 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years or over, in office of large and old-established concern; must be neat, willing, and well recommended; salary to start $9, with good chance of advancement. Address, in own handwriting, W 127 Times.

OFFICE BOY, about 17 years, with high school education, to do filing and office work. Write, stating experience, salary desired, &c., F. T., 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16 years of age, steady position; salary to start, $6 per week. Address A 281 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, experienced on single needle machines; can earn from $35 to $50 weekly. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, 1 block from Franklin Av. and Fulton St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by filing cabinet house, floor salesman; man who has had experience in the line; first-class position, good salary, with opportunity for advancement; man preferred who has had office experience and is familiar with accounting; in answering give full particulars and references. M 388 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN of middle-age and imposing appearance, with experience in selling books or kindred line on different proposition of merit; more congenial and dignified; commission, drawing account; permanent, well-paying positions; give age, experience. P 89 Times.

SALESMEN.—Lithographic or printing salesmen who can obtain large orders for rotogravure printing from magazines or commercial firms can make satisfactory arrangements with us on salary or commission basis. Apply Water Color Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED TO CARRY OUR LINE OF QUILTED TABLE PADS AND QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS ON COMMISSION BASIS. CALL OR WRITE IDEAL QUILTING CO., 141 POPLAR ST., JERSEY CITY.

SALESMAN—GLOVES.
We want one man for the entire South, one from St. Louis west, to handle an exceptional line of kid and fabric gloves on straight commission basis. Z 209 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on skirts; must have good references; salary. New Model Skirt, 8 East 18th.

SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM FOREMAN.
MARRIED MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AS FOREMAN OF SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM; MUST KNOW HOW TO ARRANGE AND CARE FOR STOCK; PERMANENT POSITION; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER; REPLIES MUST STATE IN FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J. K. P., 164 TIMES.

SHIP-FITTERS.—$4.75 a day; call 409 West Street.

SHOE BUYER wanted for department in New York; young, active man who has had experience in managing a department selling medium class merchandise; will also consider any application of a bright assistant. Apply by letter, giving full details, to Lock Box 328, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, who has had experience, and competent typist. Reply own handwriting, giving age, salary desired, and references. A381 Times Downtown.

STOCK AND TOOL ROOM KEEPER,
thoroughly experienced and competent, to take entire charge of stock of prominent radio electric manufacturing concern; no attention given to applications unless fullest particulars are given. N. A., 258 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE NOVELTY JEWELRY LINE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. P 41 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Proposition of unusual merit, indorsed by conservative banking house; state full particulars as to age, experience, and clientele; commission only. A 337 Times Downtown.

TEACHER of Spanish wanted for evening work; must speak the language fluently; state qualifications and experience. N 562 Times Harlem.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.
MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.
PRODUCTION CLERKS.
Draft exempt and machine shop experience.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN.
Able to do soldering and read blue prints.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN.
For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.
NEAR WEST ST.
4 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A barometric depression has developed off the Carolina Coast in the last twenty-four hours. This depression, in connection with an area of high pressure over New England, has caused the fall of snow in the Virginias, the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and in Southern New England. In all other parts of the country, except the Pacific States and the Southern Plateau region, the weather has been generally fair.

Temperature has risen decidedly in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region and in a less degree in New England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley.

The weather Saturday and Sunday in the Washington forecast will be fair. Temperature will rise Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, and it will be warmer Sunday in Atlantic Coast districts, where the increase will probably be material by nightfall.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh, variable, snow or rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; not much change in temperature; Sunday fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; Sunday warmer.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Northern New England—Snow Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	28	7	4 P. M.	38	25
6 A. M.	25	10	6 P. M.	34	26
9 A. M.	24	12	9 P. M.	31	24
12 M.	31	16	11 P. M.	29	21

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 9; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 7:35 P. M.; minimum, 7 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.62 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:41|Sun sets..5:39| Moon sets.5:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:59	6.26	12.00	12:24
Governors Island	6:41	7.06	12.25	12:54
Hell Gate	8:49	9.14	2.47	3:12

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
2:15—S. e. cor. Castle Hill & Tremont Avs.; not given....Slight
2:40—510 E. 145 St.; — Jacobson...Slight
3:10—Pelham Parkway & R. R. bridge, (freight car in Penn. R. R. yards)....Not given
5:50—Broadway & 234 St., (auto;) Charles Zobel....Slight
5:50—341 E. 31 St.; not given....Slight
8:50—223 W. 134 St.; Welz & Stecher..$500
9:15—340 E. 96 St.; F. Schillinger....Slight
9:20—224 E. 96 St.; Minnie Greenberg..Slight
9:30—252 W. 64 St., (auto in garage;) International Motor Co....Slight
10:35—Lincoln Av. & 133 St., (auto;) Harlem Auto & Trucking Co....Not given

P.M.
1:05—526 W. 186 St.; M. Suchs....Slight
3:40—66 Vestry St.; Edward Miller....Slight
5:00—22 W. 14 St.; James A. Hearn & Son....Slight
5:20—109 E. 108 St.; Manuel Elsman..Slight
5:40—30 1 St.; Walter Friedlander....Slight
6:10—478 10 Av.; Hopple Bros....Slight
7:00—473 Water St.; James O'Brien..Slight
7:10—200 W. 69 St.; Charles Braun...Slight
7:25—98 E. 4 St.; Louis Rosenberg...Slight
8:15—133 Ridge St., (ash can); Cohen Bros....Slight
8:40—75 Front St.; T. P. Jones & Co....Slight
9:00—273 W. 40 St.; Peter Malloy....$4,000
10:55—141 E. 25 St.; Walcutt Bros....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TRACER.—Fast, accurate; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. O 286 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest-grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, understanding marine insurance claims, &c., in large export dry goods house; knowledge of Spanish helpful, but not essential; state age, reference, salary. Insurance, A 368 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
CALL 9-2.
22 experienced ledger clerks and bookkeepers, $18-$21.
Experienced double entry bookkeepers, $1,500 a year.

ACCOUNTANTS, publishing experience preferred, $30-$35; assistant credit men, $25-$30; correspondent, executive, adjusting claims and shipment, $30; production man, machines, pistons, $30; man, order department, wait on customers, machine parts, $20; draftsman, not expert, outlines, boilers, out of town, $20; assistant bookkeepers, $20; stenographers, $16; night, $18; numerous clerks, $8-$12. Coultaus & Masterson Agency, 203 Broadway.

MATERIAL CHECKERS, (5,) stenographers, (8,) chief stationery stock clerk, head file clerk; apply immediately; salaries, $125 to $150. Alliance, 29 Liberty St.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed by business and by the Government; responsible positions seek men who can devise records and procedures, supervise accounting detail, audit expenditures, determine cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, systematize, organize, control; write for Bulletin 40, giving details of training necessary and of evening classes now forming. Address: F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Pl., Bklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN. — Experienced or inexperienced; city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.
Small one-story manufacturing plant, favorably located in Erie, Penn., will be sold at a sacrifice; building covers area 300 by 250 feet, with fully equipped boiler house, Pennsylvania Railroad siding, loading platforms, warehouse, &c., and overhead and underground system for steam and water throughout the plant; all buildings of frame construction, with wooden floors and roof joists; roofing prepared. Address President, B 431 Times Annex.

BUSH TERMINAL SECTION.
Along the First Av. freight line, close to Pennsylvania R. R. to 65th St. car floats, 39th Street Ferry to Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs, convenient to 4th Av. subway, all trolleys and elevated. For space of any kind for sale or rent
SEE SEAVER,
6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

For rent, 600-seat moving picture house, fully equipped, ready for business, at 243 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn; excellent proposition. R. Norek, 1,102 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Automobile trade paper, established number of years, to be sold at once for cash; good income on small investment assured. Auto, B 436 Times Annex.

Painters would take over real estate on lease, keep same in good condition. Ludwig & Thum, 450 East 79th St.

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

FOR SALE.

Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 30th St., 1 H, New York.

Mahogany dining room, bedroom, library suit; sacrifice. 101 A West 130th St., Apartment 4.

For Sale—New four-masted schooner, about 1,000 tons. Y 391 Times Annex.

Horace Waters piano, 18 months old, guaranteed, $165. P 129 Times.

BETTS REJECTS PLEA TO QUIT FARM BOARD

Other Members of Council Willing to Resign if It Will Appease Farmers.

SECRETARY MAY BE OUSTED

Wayne County Leader the Centre of Attack—Governor May Reorganize Entire Body.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Charles H. Betts made it plain tonight that he would not resign from the Farms and Markets Council, of which he is Secretary, although he has been asked to get out by friends of Governor Whitman.

"I have not resigned and I shall not resign," said Mr. Betts, who is Republican leader of Wayne County. "I have never quit under fire and I have no intention of doing so now."

He admitted that his resignation was suggested to him by friends of the Governor. He could only recall one who had made this suggestion, he said, and he named John Mitchell, the labor leader, who is Chairman of the council.

The job does not pay any salary, but as Secretary of the State Food Commission Mr. Betts draws $6,000 annually. Asked if he intended to resign from his $6,000 job, he said he might do that, as his work in that post had not been criticised.

There was a meeting of the Farms and Markets Council today, at which it was decided that if necessary to appease the farmers the members would resign in a body. Already one of their number, Frank M. Jones of Webster, has formally sent his resignation to the Governor.

Mr. Betts was the only one singled out by the farmers in their resolutions censuring the council. Some of the Governor's friends believe that if Mr. Betts would resign much of the dissatisfaction of the farmers would be ended.

The farmers' resolutions criticised the Governor for appointing men to the council who were not engaged in agricultural pursuits, and asked the Senate not to confirm the reappointments of the council, which are now being held up by the Senate Finance Committee.

Representative farmers will meet in this city on Wednesday to discuss their grievances. At this conference, it is said, will be determined which of the present members of the council are satisfactory to the farmers and which are to go. It will also be decided who would be satisfactory as a successor to Mr. Betts.

Among those who will attend this conference are Seth T. J. Bush, who was President of the Western New York Horticultural Society when the first of the resolutions attacking the Farm and Markets Council were adopted; Fred Boshart, President of the State Agricultural Society; Sherman J. Lowell, Master of the State Grange; Frank M. Godfrey, former Master of the State Grange.

It is common talk here that there will be a general reorganization by the Governor of the Farms and Markets Council to appease the farmers. Besides Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Jones, the other members are:

Herbert L. Pratt, New York City; James H. Killough, Brooklyn; Charles A. Wieting, Cobleskill; Lyman M. Wright, Hartford; Frank W. Howe, Syracuse; Floyd M. Shoemaker, Elmira; Ira T. Gleason, Buffalo, and John Y. Gerow, Washingtonville.

On behalf of the Children's Aid Society Senator George B. Wellington of Troy introduced a bill giving to children between 14 and 16 years in first and second class cities permission to work from July 1 to Aug. 31 in mercantile establishments and business offices if they attended school during the preceding year for at least 130 days. There were several amendments to the labor law offered in a batch of bills introduced by Assemblyman William Bewley of Niagara County. One bill provides that waiters and other employes in restaurants shall come under the one day of rest in seven provision of the law. Another would compel Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages to report within twenty-four hours any strikes or lockouts or threats of labor trouble. Still another provides that all bakeries shall be certified as sanitary before they may be operated. There is one which prevents women under 21 being employed to run elevators, and another to make applicable to all excavation work where artificial air pressure is used the safeguards now surrounding workers in mines.

Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany introduced two resolutions providing for amendments to the Constitution. One provides that no person shall be elected or appointed to any public office unless he is a native of the United States. The other would prevent naturalized citizens of the United States voting until they had been citizens for ten years.

BOOMS SMILEAGE BOOKS.

Acting Mayor Smith Buys 100 "Smiles" and Asks New Yorkers to Help.

Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith took a personal hand yesterday in the smileage book campaign which has been started to give friendless soldiers in the national army camps an opportunity to attend the theatres established inside the camp limits and which are under the control of the War Department. During the day Mary Ryan, star of The Little Teacher Company, called upon the Acting Mayor and sold him 100 "smiles" in five smileage books. The books cost $1 each. After being photographed with Miss Ryan, Mr. Smith said he would send one of the books to a soldier he knows at Camp Upton and distribute the others to the officers who would know where they would do the most good.

"There are 75,000 boys from this city in camp at Upton and Wadsworth," said Acting Mayor Smith. "A book will last probably a week or ten days. There are enough books in this city to give each boy three. That is six weeks' worth of tickets. There are a hundred thousand people here who should write to their bank, saying send me one, or five or ten smileage books. Lots of people can buy a hundred. They will have to take the initiative. No one is coming around to force them. But they can write and the bank will send them. I know that the New York boys will be taken care of. Buffalo sold about ten books for each boy. Wilmington, Del., took twelve for each boy. Columbus, Ohio, took $12,500 out of the city war chest for their boys. Hartford, Conn., is just starting, as we are here. New Yorkers now have a chance to show how they back up their own boys."

$92,000 Lent to Jews in Year.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Hebrew Free Loan Association, held at 31 McKibben Street, on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: Nathan Prensky, President; Morris Rubenstein, Vice President; Abraham Markel, Treasurer; Elias Asch, Recording Secretary; Dr. Horowitz, Finance Secretary; Hyman Bloomgarden, counsel. The association lent last year $92,000 to 4,221 persons without charge of interest or any other cost. The ratio of loss during this time has been one-half of one per cent. of the amount lent. The Directors plan to increase the loan to $200 as a maximum to a borrower.

TEACH RULES OF THE ROAD.

Safety First Propaganda to be Shown in Movie Houses.

Automobile and moving picture men at a luncheon at Rector's yesterday combined to support a vigorous safety-first campaign which will affect not only the pedestrians and motorists of New York but of the entire nation. Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, in a speech in which he described the plans of the whole campaign for safety, said that with 1,200 deaths due to automobiles last year there was going to be drastic action taken by State Legislatures if the educational propaganda failed.

The plans, as Mr. Hugo announced them, are for a safety-first motion picture to be shown from one end of the United States to the other. Such a picture already has been made by a leading film company and was shown yesterday at the meeting.

"In 1901," said Secretary Hugo, "the first license was issued in New York for motor vehicle operation. Last year we licensed 138,000 chauffeurs and we expect to pass the 150,000 mark. To supervise this number I have six inspectors. I am able to announce today for the first time, however, that an arrangement has been made with the State Department of Education and the State Constabulary whereby every child in the State will be taught the rules of the road. It is as important for him to know how to cross the street nowadays as it is for him to know his a-b-c's."

Mr. Hugo said that he was determined to drive the intoxicated chauffeur and the unlicensed driver from the highways of the State. He urged the passage of two bills now pending in the Legislature, one providing that operators of motor vehicles be required to obtain a license to drive anywhere in the State (there is such a law now applicable only to New York City), and the other creating an authority in the Secretary of State to supervise and pass upon headlight dimmers.

WAR STAMPS TO PAY DEBT.

Sinai Temple, in the Bronx, Starts Novel Campaign.

An unusual plan to pay off a church debt through War Thrift Stamps was put into operation yesterday by the congregation of the Sinai Temple of the Bronx, Stebbins Avenue and East 163d Street. Rabbi Max Reichler announced at the close of a patriotic service that 500 members had agreed to contribute one or more stamps a month for sixteen months. The investment at the minimum of contributions will be approximately $2,000 at the end of the period, and at maturity of the stamps, in 1923, it is planned to wipe out the church's indebtedness of $2,500.

Five million red postcards have been printed by the Government to be used by the Boy Scouts of America in pushing their campaign in selling War Savings Stamps. The boys will canvass every city and town and rural community, and when they make a sale of stamps the name of the buyer will be sent to Washington on a red card. The Post Office is arranging to deliver the stamps and collect the money. A scout who sells a total of $250 in stamps to more than twenty-five buyers will be decorated with an "ace" medal, using the term employed by the French airmen for a member who has brought down five enemy aircraft.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Probably in Lord & Taylor's, between 3:30 and 5 o'clock, Feb. 20, a small green leather combination change purse and bill folder, containing change and about 150 francs in French money. The owner would particularly appreciate its return, as it contained addresses to which letters were to be written for some of our boys in France. Reward if returned to Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 475 5th Av.

LOST—Between 88th St. and Hotel Astor, Thursday evening, lady's diamond flexible bracelet. One hundred dollars reward and no questions asked for its return to Geo. B. Caldwell, 2 West 45th St., N. Y., or Hotel Astor.

LOST—Pendant diamond drop in centre of hexagon, with platinum chain, Sunday, Feb. 17, between 57th and Madison Av. and 65th, in Central Park; liberal reward. Goodridge, 56 Beaver St.

LOST—On Saturday evening last, at Metropolitan Opera House, or between there and Grand Central Station, man's shirt stud, small blue sapphire, surrounded by diamonds; reward. Y 380 Times Annex.

LOST—Wednesday, black glazed leather handbag, 121st to 85th, via 5th Av. bus; money, spectacles, keys, card, old address. Return 519 West 121st St., Miss Dodge. Liberal reward.

LOST—Oval gold locket, enameled with blue anchor and containing photo of sentimental value, Feb. 21, in or about Hotel Brevoort, 8th St. and 5th Av. Ida Rauh, 118 Waverley Place.

LOST—Early Thursday morning, probably in taxicab, between Hotel Astor and Grand Central Station, mink stole cape. Please return to James V. Barry, 1 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST—Between Lorber's restaurant and Maxine Elliott Theatre, or in theatre, diamond dinner ring, platinum setting; liberal reward. Unger, 763 Broad, Newark, N. J.

LOST—Diamond bar pin with a pearl in the centre, on Bedford Av., between Bergen and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn; reward. Return to 410 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—At Hudson tube station at 33d St. or on 5th Av. from 33d to 40th St., diamond horseshoe pin. Liberal reward if returned to W. S. J., 2d floor, Times Annex.

LOST—Feb. 18, pendant earring with number of diamonds outlined with onyx, between Metropolitan Opera House and Biltmore; reward. Phone 3278 John.

LOST—Adams and Wells Fargo Express receipt books, at Broadway and 37th St. Kindly return to Goldman, Sommerfield & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

LOST—Friday morning at 8:30, at 116th subway station, black pocketbook containing bills and important notes; reward. Morningside 984. Boykin.

LOST—Small purse containing bills, 5th Av., between 50th and 70th Sts., about 4:30 P. M., Feb. 22; reward. M. S. S. B., Suite 1122, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and ruby bar pin, between East 39th St. and Reisenweber's, via 5th Av. Reward. King, 243 Bard Av., West New Brighton, S. I.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch, monogram "M. E. S.," on Feb. 19, between Bronx and Yonkers; reward. O 289 Times Downtown.

LOST—Pocketbook, watch, keys, 423, 5th Av.; watch, officer's gift, valued for associations; reward. 160 6th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Wednesday evening, a gentleman's gold Benedict watch; sentimental value; suitable reward. F. H., Nat. Park Bank.

LOST—Vicinity 42d St. and 5th Av., lady's gold watch, initials "M. P. B." Reward if returned to 1,212 Union St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Cane, gold mounted, initialed H. H. G., 48th St. Theatre, night Feb. 22. Reward. Telephone John 1228.

LOST—Thursday, 14th, diamond bar pin, between 45th and 49th, via Broadway; $50 reward. G 150 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, monogramed "L. W. S.," Thursday afternoon; reward. Y 390 Times Annex.

LOST—Seal scarf, Biltmore ballroom; reward. Miss Goldstein, 485 5th Av., 8th floor.

PEACOCK PIN set in gold containing numerous stones, small rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, the rubies predominating, some stones missing; liberal reward offered. Box 397 Times, 2 Rector St.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Municipal Building subway station, black leather card case marked Ida "Gunnarson," containing sum money, ring, pin, picture of police officer. Notify I. Gunnarson, 431 45th St., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond ring and tie clasp, taken from Lafayette Bath. Vail, 1,480 Broadway, city.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD—Male white poodle, 66 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 9240.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 45 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., betw. 6th and 7th Avs. 11 A. M., Rev. OSCAR HAYWOOD, D. D., "THE LIFE WORTH WHILE." 8 P. M., Rev. GYPSY SMITH, Jr., Special Evangelistic Services. Mr. Smith will hold services on Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Fri. ev'gs for the next two weeks.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Aim of Life." 8—"Christ's Knowledge of Us."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. No Evening Service. W. H. ANDERSON, Anti-Saloon League, will speak at 11 o'clock service. Evening service, Judson Memorial, at 8. Sunday School, 9:30, Bible Classes, 9:40. GEO. N. SAGE addresses Young Men's Bible Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., 11 A. M.—"THE CONSTRAINING LOVE OF CHRIST; OR, THE SUBSTITUTIONARY DEATH OF THE CROSS THE SUPREME ARGUMENT FOR CHRISTIANITY." 8 P. M.—"ARE WE ON THE THRESHOLD OF PERMANENT WORLD PEACE; OR, IS THIS WAR ONLY THE BEGINNING OF SORROWS? THE SOLEMN WARNING OF THE SON OF GOD FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES." Friday Night, March 1, 8 o'clock—"The One-Seventieth of the Holy Spirit."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. Ray Petty, Rev. F. W. Lawson, } Ministers. Mr. Petty preaches 11 and 8. Joint service with the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in the evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON D. D. PASTOR, (In Service.) 11 A. M.—Rev. CYRUS P. KEEN of the Anti-Saloon League. 8 P. M.—Rev. WM. M. YOUNG of Burmah, A Modern Missionary Pentecost. 10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Coming Creed." 8 P. M.—"Life's Unities."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.; Rev. Harold Pattison, D.D., 11 A. M., "War and the Prophets" 8 P. M., Sergeant Roth Farnam, Serbian Cavalry.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

BERGEN LYCEUM, 651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M. "THE KEY TO EVERLASTING PEACE." Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFERSON, D. D., pastor. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St. Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen. 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 East 169th St., Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. 11—Consecration for Others' Sake 8—"The Holy City," by chorus choir and quartet.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Services 11, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Spirit Communication." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, Park Avenue Hotel.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.

11.—MR. HORACE BRIDGES, Speaker, Subject: NIETZSCHE'S Attack on the Common People."

8—MR. HORACE BRIDGES, Speaker, Subject: "Free Speech in War Time."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY. JERRY McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION, 216 West 35th St. (Under the auspices of the National Bible Institute.) Sunday, Feb. 24, 7:45 P. M., Don O. Shelton presiding; Speaker, Mrs. Cortlandt De Peyster Field. Monday, Feb. 25, 7:45 P. M., Committee of Management and Converts' Rally, George T. Coxhead presiding. Soloists: Mrs. H. M. Krumbhaar and Mrs. S. P. Lewis. Testimonies by converts and special instrumental music.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, N. E. Cor. 128th St. and 7th Av. 11 A. M., Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. 8 P. M., Rev. W. Leon Tucker will preach. "The Humiliation and Exaltation of Christ." Thursday, 8 P. M., Midweek Bible Study. Mr. KEMP will take up EPHESIANS.

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute, Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M. "The Sure Way to An Eternal Home."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Services in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. DUGALD MacFADYEN, M. A., of Letchworth, England. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:30. ALFRED NOYES: "A POET'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE WORLD WAR," AND DR. WISE: "A REPLY TO AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKISTS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre. Sunday, 10 A. M., PURIM CELEBRATION.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Reform Spirit in Judaism." Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Power to Enforce the Moral Law." Tuesday, 11 A. M. sharp—Dr. Enelow on "Some Great Wars of the Bible." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway. Pastor, REV. A. STEIMLE, D. D. Pastor's Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.—"How We Got Our Bible." Morning Service, 11 A. M.—"The Law of Limitation." Evening Service, 8 P. M.—Extra Service. Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.—"King Announced."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MORGAN KINGSTON, TENOR, Metropolitan Grand Opera Co., sings at 11, Grace, West 104th, near Columbus. 7:45, John Mitchell speaks. Dr. Reisner both services.

JANE STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., Rev. Dr. C. A. HOLLA, Pastor, 10:45 A. M. 3:45, Layman's Mass Meetings. 7:30 P. M., street preachings. 8 P. M., Jimmy Cannon and party. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor, 11 A. M.—Rev. EDWARD L. MILLS, D. D. 8 P. M.—Hon. C. C. DILL, M. C., Chairman of the Congressional committee which recently visited the European Front.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11—DR. ALLAN MacROSSIE, 8—MAJOR BRAMHALL. "Princess Pat." Soloist: M. Rusling Wood, baritone.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. Rev. C. C. MARSHALL at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., OLIVET AND CALVARY, Maunder's Lenten Cantata, sung by augmented choir. J. Fletcher Shera, Director.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How To Live." 8 P. M.—"German and American Ideals."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach a special sermon on the great experience of soldiers and sailors: "BEYOND THE CURTAIN OF FIRE." Prepared for Death, Sustained in It, Unscathed by It, "They Cannot Die!" Following the sermon Edwin Markham, the poet, will read one or two poems appropriate to the occasion. All are invited.

NEW THOUGHT.

Mrs. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Subject: "Dreams That Come True." Interviews and Classes Sat., Mon., and Tuesdays. Free Prosperity Class Mon. Eve., 8:15. Room 114. All welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin. 8:15 P. M., GRAND RALLY. Mr. Edwin Markham, Mrs. Edwin Markham, Mrs. O. S. Marden. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen. Thursday, 3 P. M., "Healing Service," Mrs. Barker.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., "A New Philosophy of Life."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30. Mrs. Behrend will repeat the lesson of last Sunday, "Out of the Everywhere into the Here," (From out the Invisible into the Visible,) and will endeavor to explain in detail the way in which this Truth can be made manifest. Troward says: "If a thing is true, there is a way in which it is true." Free classes will be held every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, in the Ballroom of Breton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway; entrance on 86th St. The Wednesday evening class will be held there also. All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend. Each person will be presented with a copy of a personal letter from Judge Troward explaining what Love is.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, Orator. "Life's Greatest Secret." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Service, 40 West 58th St., 11 A. M. Speaker, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject, "Attainment Through Intuition." Soloist, Mr. Leon Rennay.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, lecturing in Los Angeles, returns to Ashrama in May.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter. 11.—Subject: "Masters of Environment." 8, "The Higher Life, or the Superconscious Mind."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister—William Pierson Merrill. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. Men's Bible Class at 10:15 A. M.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. REV. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Special music morning & afternoon services. DR. MERLE-SMITH preaches at 11 A. M., and music. "Motette," (a vision of music, by Gilbert.) 4:30 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE. Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. JOWETT will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Offering for The American Tract Society. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. PHILIP S. BIRD.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR. Service in chapel, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. at 85th St. Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8. Installation Service Feb. 26, at 8. Chaplain HENRY VAN DYKE, U.S.N.R.F., will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"HELP." 8 P. M.—WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN IDEALS. PATRIOTIC MUSIC.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. { George Alexander, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., 105th. Dr. GEORGE T. BERRY preaches 11 and 8. 11, "France in Throes of Great War, and After." 8, "New York to Verdun and Back."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. John Mockridge. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.) Lecture by Rev. Prof. Tyson at 4 P. M. on Wednesday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion .... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas)... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11, "Has the Church Been Derelict During the War?" (Rector.) 4, Music, "Stabat Mater," Rossini. 8, Forum, Willis F. Johnson, "The Spirit of American Diplomacy."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services—8, 10:15, 11 and 8, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas;) 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. H. E. Garr.) POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including harp solo, "Meditation," Hasselmann; soprano solo, "Jerusalem," Mendelssohn; anthem, "By Babylon's Wave," Gounod. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, and ORGAN at 11 and 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST CHURCH, (Episcopal.) Broadway, at 71st St. JOHN R. ATKINSON, Rector. Sunday Services: 8 and 11 A. M. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School. 8 and 9 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. Lexington Av. and 35th St. The Rev. ARTHUR KETCHUM, Acting Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Acting Rector;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 8 P. M., Evensong and Address.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion .... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon (The Rector)....11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols) 8 P. M. Daily Noonday Service and Address, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—JOHN W. WOOD, D. C. L. 8—Rev. E. E. MATTHEWS, Asst. Min.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
12:30 P. M.—Daily Noonday Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Frame.
9:00 P. M.—Social Service Meeting.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M., CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by Dr. Bridges. SPECIAL MUSIC, VIOLIN, ORGAN.

A Course of Bible Lectures by the Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Chapel of the Intercession, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.; Rev. M. H. Gates, D.D., Vicar; 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8, Parish Rally Service.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL, 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., —RECTOR— preaches 11 A. M. on "THE REAL ISSUE," and every Wednesday night in Lent on "THE SPECTRUM OF THE SAVIOUR." 4 P. M., (24,) address by SERGEANT RUTH FARNAM of Crack Serbian Cavalry, an American woman who served in the front line of battle.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Confirmation Class for Adults.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. KARL REILAND, Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES 8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. & 71st St.—Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector, 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11 A. M.—"The Law of Challenge." 8 P. M.—"Democracy in Religion." Making the Church Safe for Christianity.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "Raphael: The Awe of God." 4 P. M.—"The Soul Growth of Russia," Gregory Piotrowsky and Justine Klots.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rev. Chas. P. Tinker, D. D.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Daily Lenten Services, 10; 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. 10:30, LE JEUNE'S MASS in C, and SERMON, Preacher, Very Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke. 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG. Procession. 8 P. M., SERMON, Rev. W. W. Davis, M. A. Every Weekday AT NOON: SERMON.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES:
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8 & 11, (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M., 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach. 8 P. M.—Address by Hans P. Freece, "The Inside of Mormonism."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"An Army with Banners." 8 P. M.—"A Man with Six Sorrows."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Musical Service in the evening. Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus." Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. John Van Ess of Arabia will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Subject: "Traveling a New Road." Special Music. "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn. Mr. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Dr. Fagnani.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Frederick C. Harding will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Berg at 4 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 80 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

We Prove the Continuity of Life. CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 57th St. Services—Sunday, at 8 P. M. Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Free Will Offering. Speaker next Sunday—Mrs. Milton Rathbun. Messages—Mr. Gabriel and Miss Thompson.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Eighth Av. Sundays, at 8 P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Speaker: Mrs. Carrie S. Thomas. PSYCHIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

SPIRITUALIST.

SCHOOL OF SPIRITUAL SCIENCE. THE NEW YORK PSYCHIC BUREAU, 235 West 110th St., opposite Central Park. MRS. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Worship, Healing, Messages. Sunday, Thursday, 8 P. M.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning, evening. Evening theme, "Humanity—Whence? Whither!"

THEOSOPHY.

AT THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St., New York Lodge. Sunday evening, 8:15—Lecture by Arthur D. Anderson, "The Dweller on the Threshold." Free Public Classes, Headquarters, Thursday, Friday evenings, 8:15; Tuesday Class, 3 P. M., 749 West End Av. Children's Class Saturday, 10:30. Free. All are Welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Our Bodies (2)," EDUARD HERRMANN.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, 4th Av. and 20th St. Founded 1819. The Rev. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"What Should We Demand of a Church?" First of Four "Sermons for Seekers" by Dr. Sullivan. 8 P. M.—"Armenia: How It Has Suffered; What Should Be Done," beginning Dr. Sullivan's Spring Lecture Course on "Problems of Present History and Politics." Friday, 4:30-5 P. M.—Lenten Vesper Service in Parish House, 104 East 20th St. *This is a church of the free spirit, dedicated to religion but not to a formula. A cordial welcome for all comers.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "THE WAR BEYOND WAR." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., MR. HOLMES, "NEW ANSWERS TO OLD PROBLEMS: (2) CAN EVIL BE RECONCILED WITH GOD?" 4:30 P. M., MR. HOLMES, "THE PRESENT DAY WITNESS TO IMMORTALITY: (2) SCIENCE: JOHN FISKE." 8:15 P. M., Dr. William H. Allen: "How Much Are Teachers Worth in a Democracy?"

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.—"Child Roland to the Dark Tower Came." 4 P. M.—RECITAL PATRIOTIC MUSIC, SERVICE FLAG PRESENTATION. Address, "Universal Service," Lieutenant-Commander Stevenson Taylor, U. S. N. R.

Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK, THE WORLD'S WEIGHING machine, calls men from everywhere to carry on her great activities, commercial, spiritual, educational. She calls them because they have "made good" elsewhere. Such a man is DR. WILLIAM T. McELVEEN, who will speak at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., 4 P. M., on "THE COMING MAN." If YOU are a "Coming Man"—COME.

23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun., 4 P.M. DR. HENRY R. ROSE. "Washington's Spirit Today," (Illustrated.)

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., Lexington Av., (53d St.) Sunday, Feb. 24, at 3:30, Speaker, Mrs. ROGERS, At 8 o'clock, "Y.W.C.A. War Work."

OTHER SERVICES.

A CIRCLE FOR INNER LIGHT, 40 West 58th St. Mrs. JOSEPH MILBURN speaks Sundays at 8 o'clock P. M. Private lessons by appointment. Phone 9230 Plaza.

DOYERS STREET. 5-7—Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Inspiring Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M., and 8 P. M. preaching by Rev. F. H. Senft of Philadelphia.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

A NEW ORDER OF MEDITATION, A WAY FROM EXISTENCE TO LIFE. James Porter Mills, M. D., will speak in his lecture room, 1,015 Aeolian Hall, West 42d St., Sundays at 11:15. There are also weekday meetings.

Dr. JOWETT IN CARNEGIE HALL Friday, March 15, 1918, 8 P. M. The Billy Sunday Choir will sing. Conducted by TALI ESEN MORGAN. Tickets Free, Evangelistic Committee, 541 Lexington Av.

DR. SEARS' SUCCESS LECTURES cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway, at 44th St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, Orator. "Life's Greatest Secret." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

"THE WORLD MOVEMENT THAT WILL Pave the Way for the Coming of Christ: Is It in the World Now?" Prof. C. T. Everson, Casino, Thursday, 39th and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. This truly remarkable lecture is free. Irrefutable proofs presented. Largest Sunday night audience in city.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Philosophy of Food," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St. and Franklin Av. (Take Fulton St. "L" or surface cars to Franklin Av.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)—Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M., Religious Forum, Mr. HORACE HOLLEY will discuss "Bahaism, the Modern Social Religion."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Noblest Exercise of the Soul." 7:45 P. M.—"Russia Rejects the Cross and Makes Choice of the Robber." Sermon by Rev. William F. Kettle, Associate Pastor. In the Church.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. I. E. GOLDWASSER: "Hopes and Needs of American Schools."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St. Ministers { Charles Carroll Albertson { James Forsyth Riggs. Services at 10:30 and 7:30. 10:30—The Rev. Dr. John McDowell of Baltimore. 7:30—Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City on "The Church and the War." The first in a series of Lenten Sunday evening addresses on "The Country and the War." The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church uniting in the evening. Organ recital by Mr. Herbert Stavely Sammond, 7:30 to 7:45. Special music by the choirs of the two churches.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. ANN'S, Clinton and Livingston Sts. (Near Borough Hall Subway.) Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Washington's Birthday Patriotic Service, 8 P. M. Special speakers. Music by 23d Regt. Band.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Sunday, Feb. 24, 3:30 P. M. "Latest Developments of the War." Edna White Trumpet Quartet. Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.

Y. W. C. A.

Y. W. C. A., 376 Schermerhorn St., "Life's Supreme Problems." Rev. John M. Moore, D.D. Sunday, Feb. 24, 4:15 P. M. Mr. Wayne, leader of singing.

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